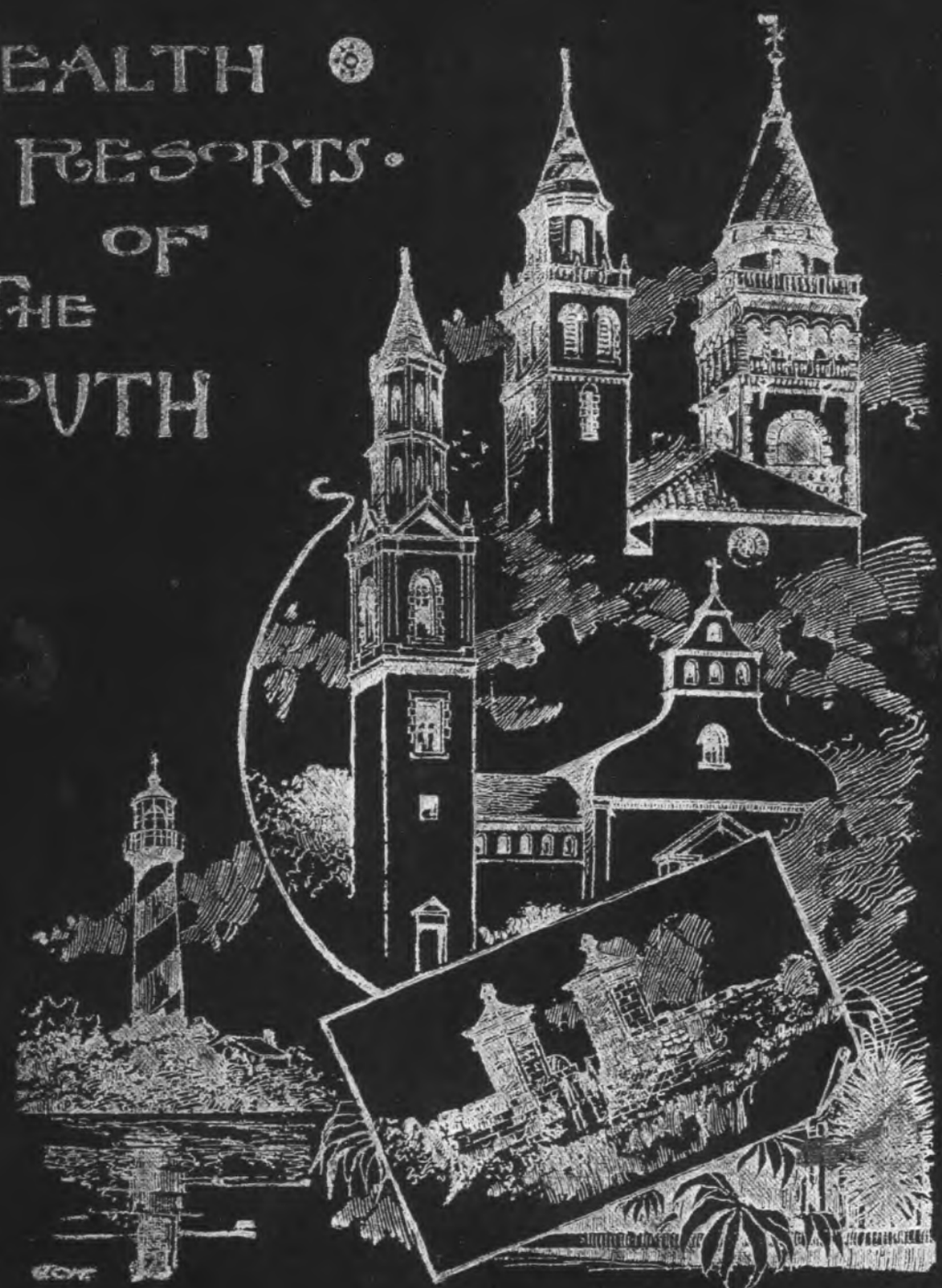
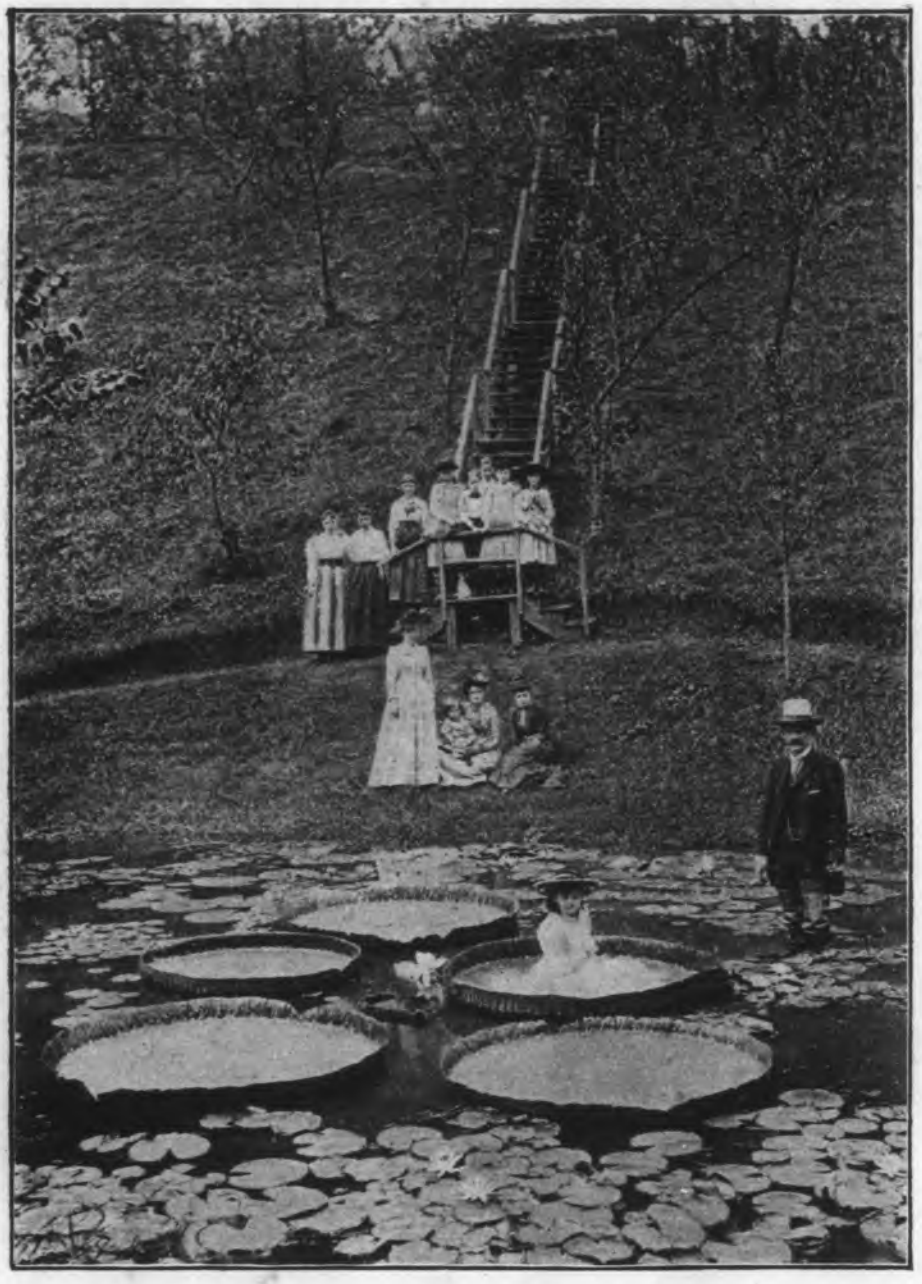
HEALTH RESORTS OF THE SOUTH





The Victoria Regia.

HEALTH RESORTS

OF THE

SOUTH

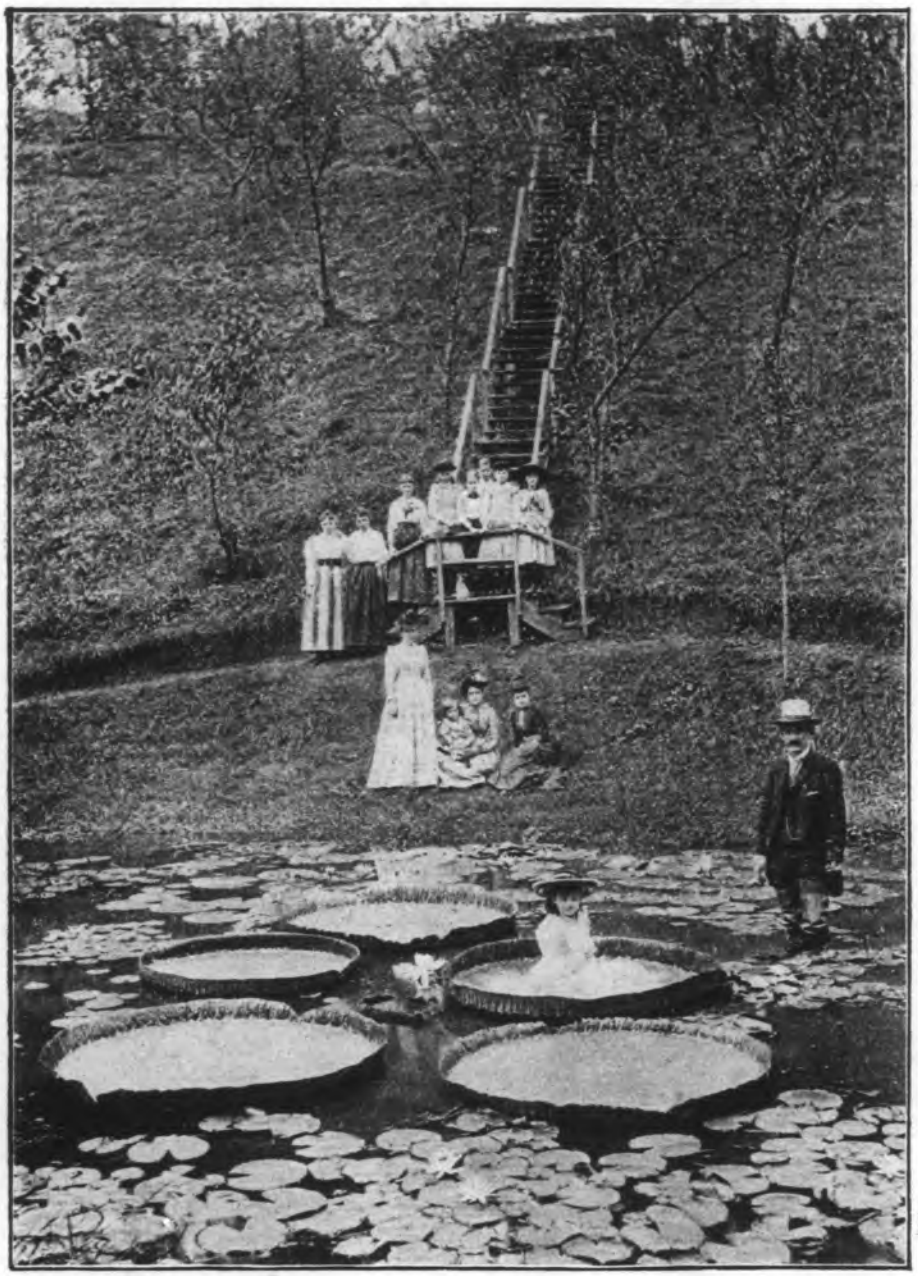
CONTAINING NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.



BOSTON:
GEO. H. CHAPIN,
1893.

FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



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HEALTH RESORTS

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St. Augustine, Florida.

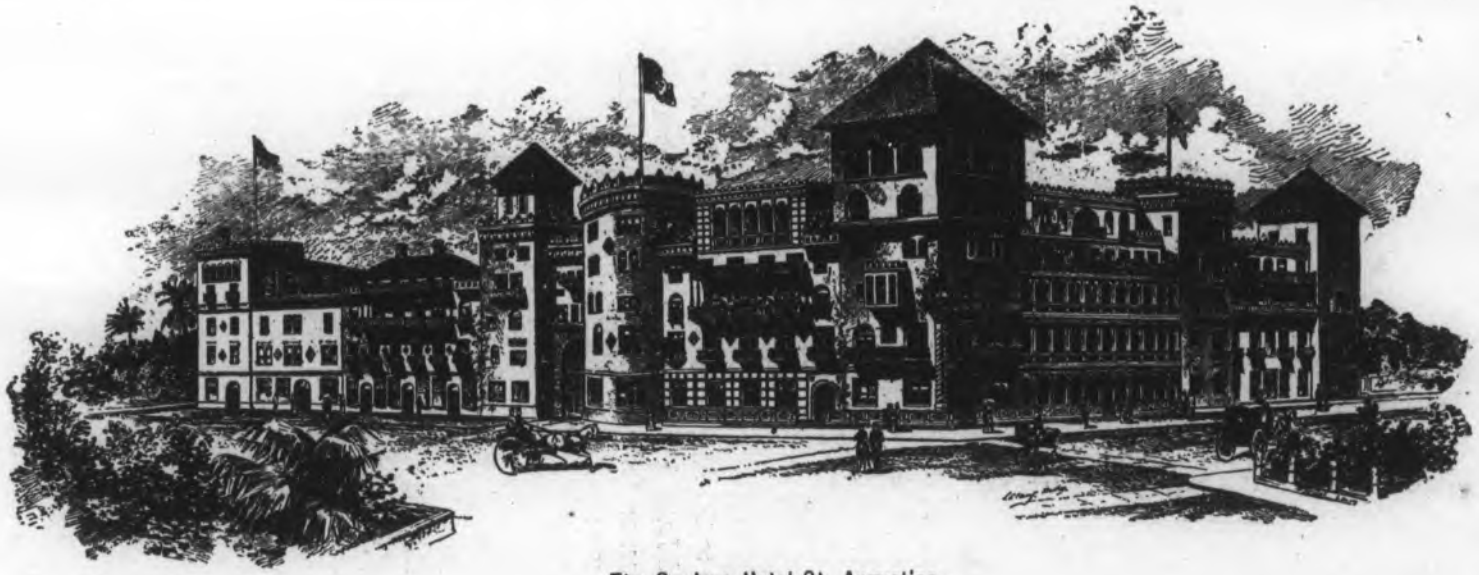
The Name. The city of St. Augustine *(Ciudad de San Augustin)* received its name from its founder, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, who took possession of the place in the name of Philip II, King of Spain, on the 8th day of September, 1565. As he had arrived on the coast the 28th of the preceding month, the day dedicated to St. Augustine, he was led to name the city in honor of that celebrated Latin Father. The Indians whom he found there called the place *Selooe*, or *Seloy*, from the numerous dolphins (porpoises) seen along the shore; the Spaniards had already named the harbor, which has an entrance at the north and also at the south end of Anastasia Island, eight feet deep at low tide, "The River of Dolphins."



The Old City Gates.

Situation.—This city, celebrated for its antiquity, romantic history, the peculiarity of its buildings, the salubrity of its climate, and the geniality of its people, is built on the southern part of a peninsula, two miles from the sea, between the Matanzas and the St. Sebastian Rivers, and is a port of entry, and the capital of St. John's County, Florida. Its latitude is 29°, 48′, 30″ north; its longitude 81°, 35′ west, and it is about 30 miles south of Jacksonville, 160 miles south of Savannah, and 200 miles east of

12626



The Cordova Hotel St. Augustine.

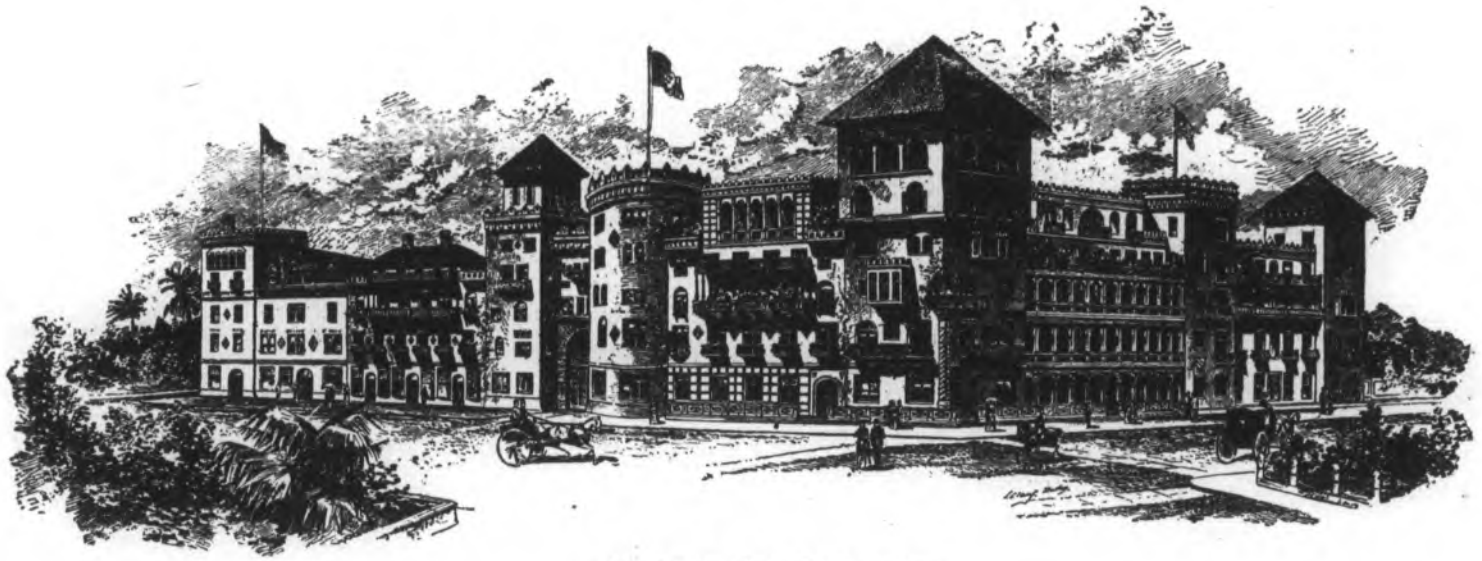
Tallahassee. It is separated from the sea by Anastasia Island and the Matanzas River, forming a safe harbor about one-half mile in width, with some 20 feet depth of water. A triangulation of the harbor was made by the U. S. Coast Survey in 1859, which gives the mean height of the rise of the tide 4.2 feet. The site of the city is level and elevated only about 12 feet above the water.

When Harriet Beecher Stowe first visited St. Augustine, she said, in describing it: "If an old, sleepy, narrow-streeted mediæval town, with balconied houses, inner courts, and tesselated floors, had broken loose from its moorings in Spain, and, floating across the ocean intact, had stranded on a beach of the New World, that town would have been St. Augustine."



St. Francis Street.

The great authoress made this remark in the old sleepy days of the ancient city, when sitting on the parapet of Fort Marion with its Spanish coat of arms, and its three-hundred-year-old inscription above the massive port-cullis, when St. Augustine had but two thousand inhabitants. To-day she boasts of upwards of ten thousand people, with from forty to fifty thousand winter visitors, and palatial hotels, unexcelled in this country or in Europe, the most notable of which are the Ponce de Leon, Cordova, Alcazar, San Marco, Magnolia, and the Florida Houses. The first of these, the Ponce de Leon, which the Duke of Newcastle pronounced the most magnificent building in the world, covers nearly six acres of land, and has 375 rooms, with a grand dining hall that will seat 800 persons. The hotel is built around three sides of a courtyard 150 feet square, with an elaborate fountain in the centre, which is self-supplied from the famous artesian well.



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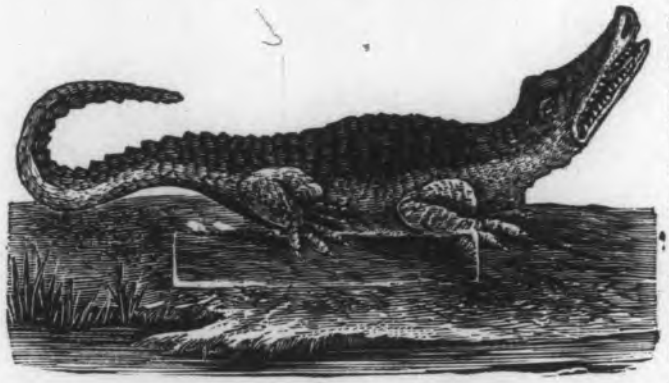
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Crossing a Florida Branch

The material of its construction is coquina, the strange shell conglomeration quarried on Anastasia Island, from which the old fort was built centuries ago, and mixed with Portland cement,— not put up in blocks, but cast in cement, so that the whole structure is without seam. The towers are 150 feet high, with terra-cotta balconies and Spanish turrets.



The Monster Alligator at the Museum.

The entrance to the hotel, a broad Spanish arch, is worthy of a king's palace. Passing through this, we enter the rotunda, which extends to the roof, which, with its carved oaken columns, its tesselated pavements, and elaborately decorated arches will furnish material for hours of study. The architects, Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, of New York, selected the style of the Spanish Renaissance, and the selection was particularly happy on account of the historical associations of the old town, as it has considerable bearing upon the story of the romantic old Spanish knight for whom the hotel is named. The entrance to the dining-room is through magnificent arches of Verona marble, the main hall being ninety feet square and forty-eight feet from floor to ceiling, with bay windows projecting thirty feet.



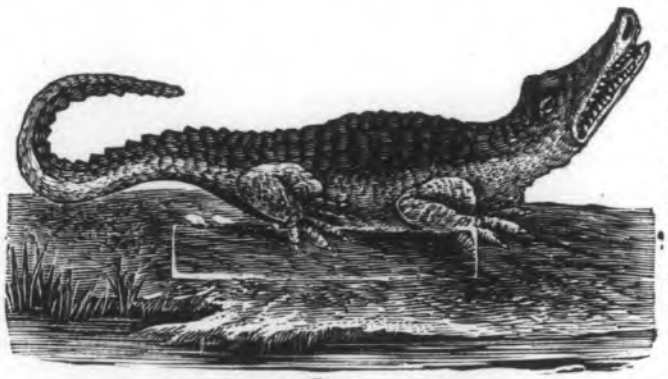
The Light House.

The grand parlor, 104x53 feet, divided by *portieres*, contains a carved mantel that is a masterpiece of art, in which is set a clock of transparent Mexican onyx. But it is impossible to give an adequate description of



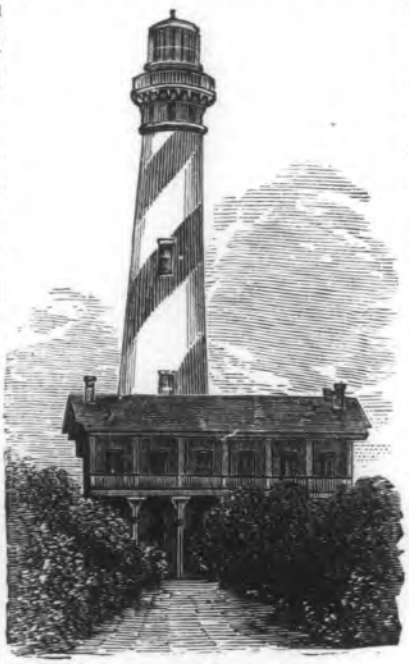
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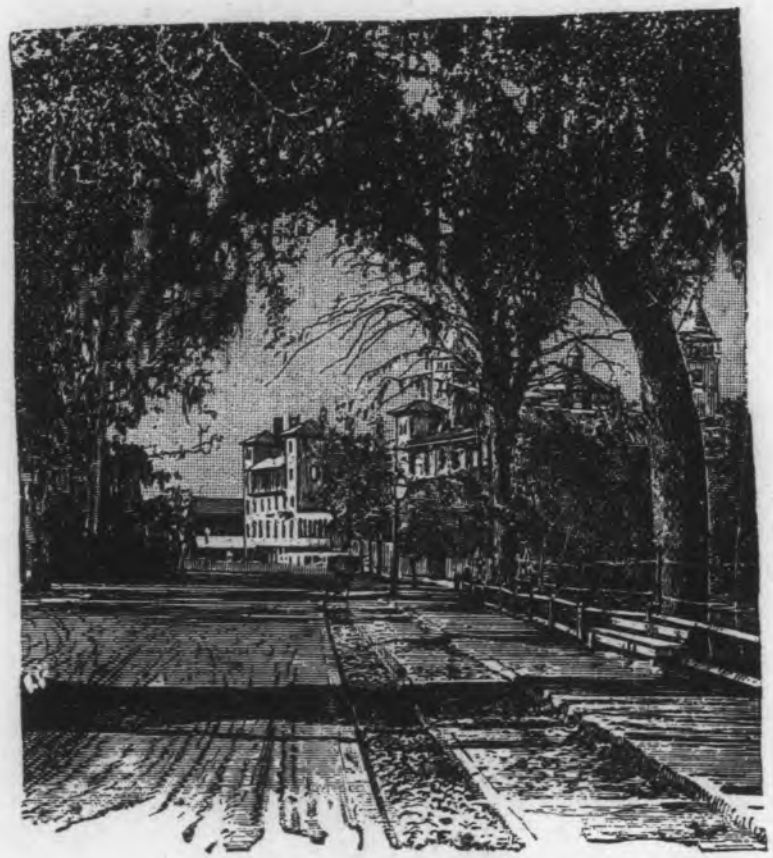
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The Alcazar, St. Augustine.

the artistic beauties of the decorations of the Ponce de Leon in the brief space allotted.

Just across the street is the Alcazar, built in the Moorish style of architecture, representing the Facade of the Alcazar in Seville in Spain, the palace of the Moorish kings, famous for its architectural beauty. Built of the same material as the Ponce de Leon, yet entirely



The Alameda, showing the Plaza and the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

different, less ornate in decoration, with lighter minerets. It stands back from the street, with a garden filled with plants, in the centre of which is a large fountain. In the Alcazar is a fine dining hall and rooms for guests, a swimming pool, with Turkish and Russian baths, stores, and offices.

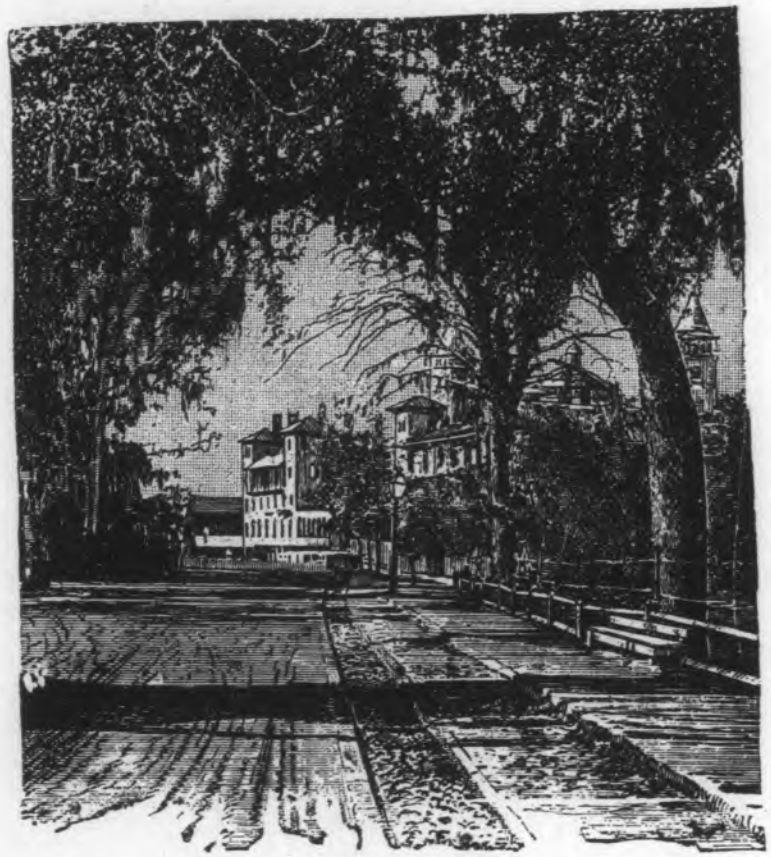
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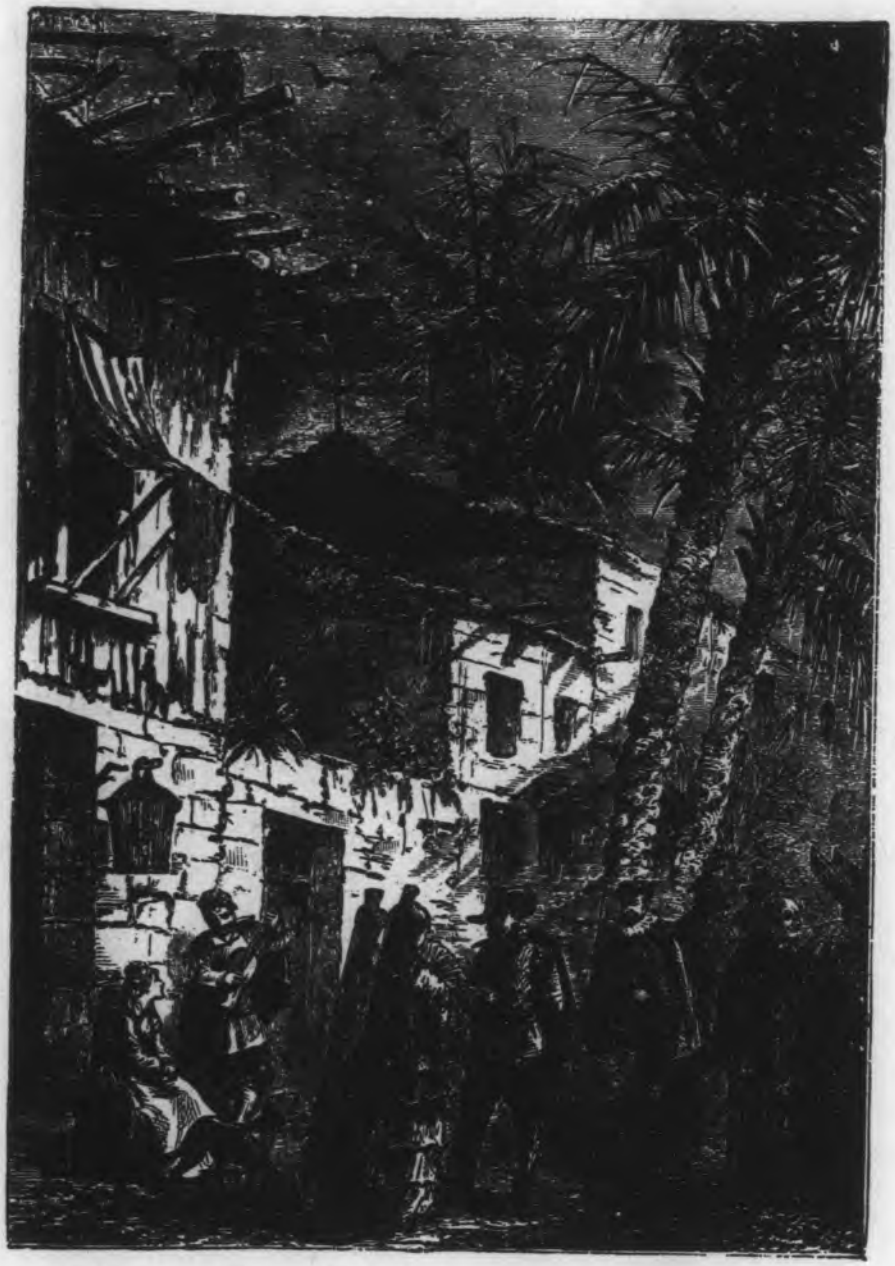
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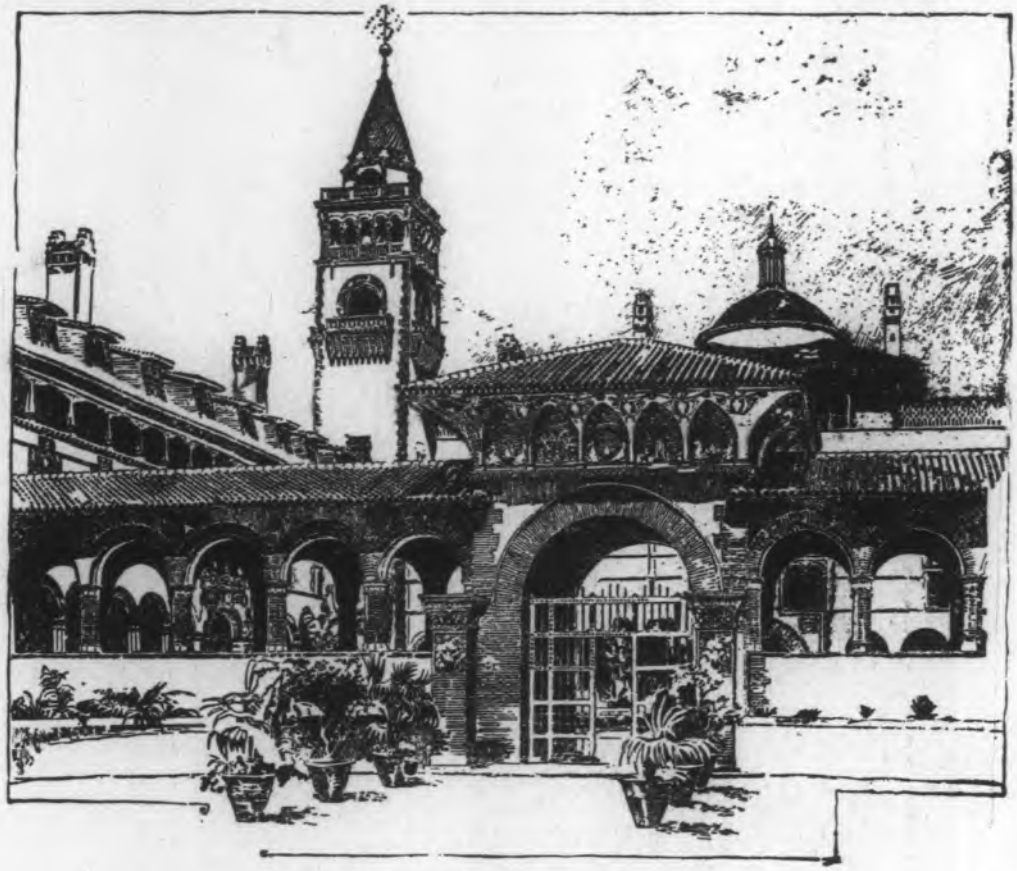
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Under Spanish Administration—A century ago.

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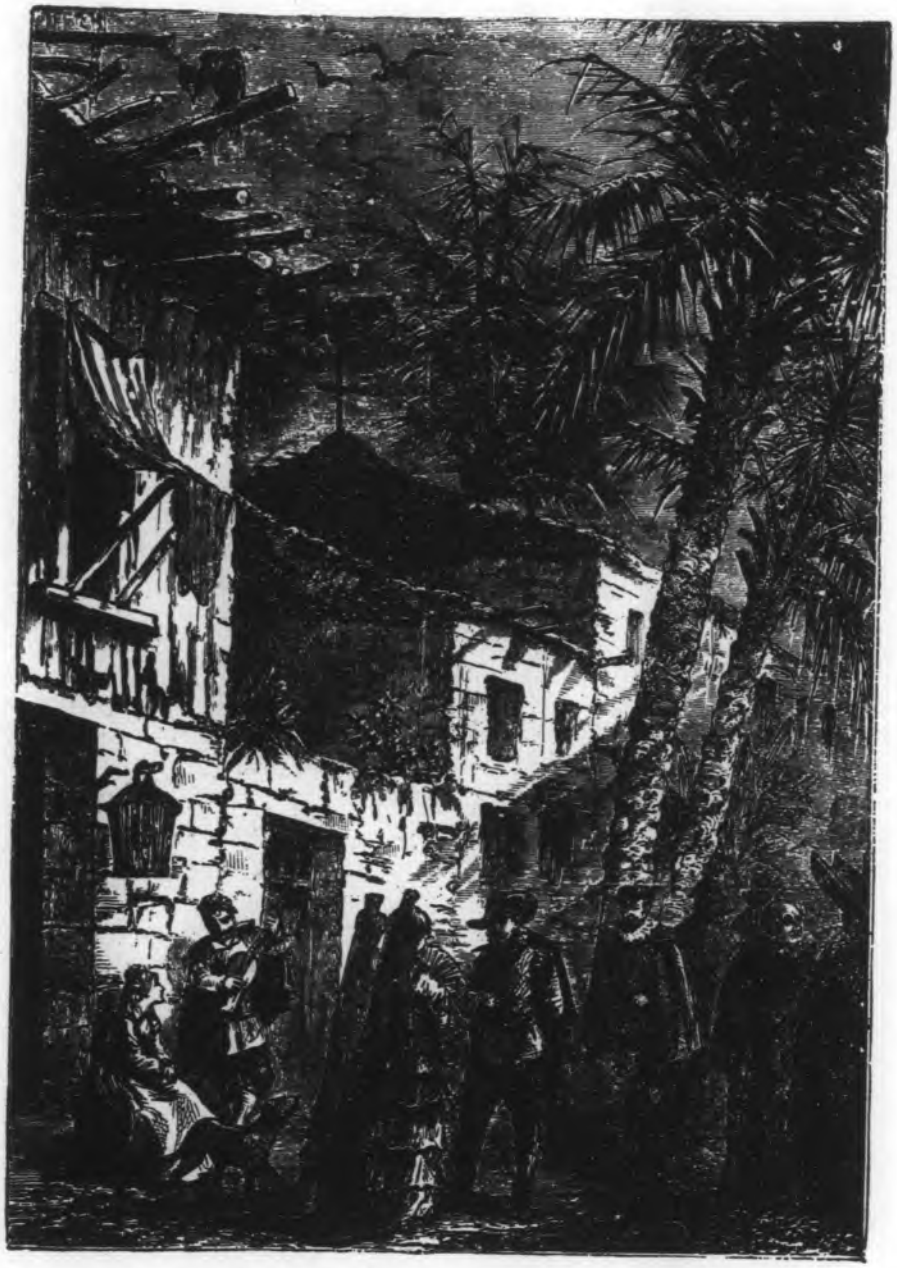
The San Marco.—One of the most desirable hotels in all the South, is situated near the city gate, commanding a fine water view, with a table unexcelled in all the Southern country.



The Gateway of the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

The Magnolia.— On St. George Street, retains its enviable reputation and is full to overflowing each season.

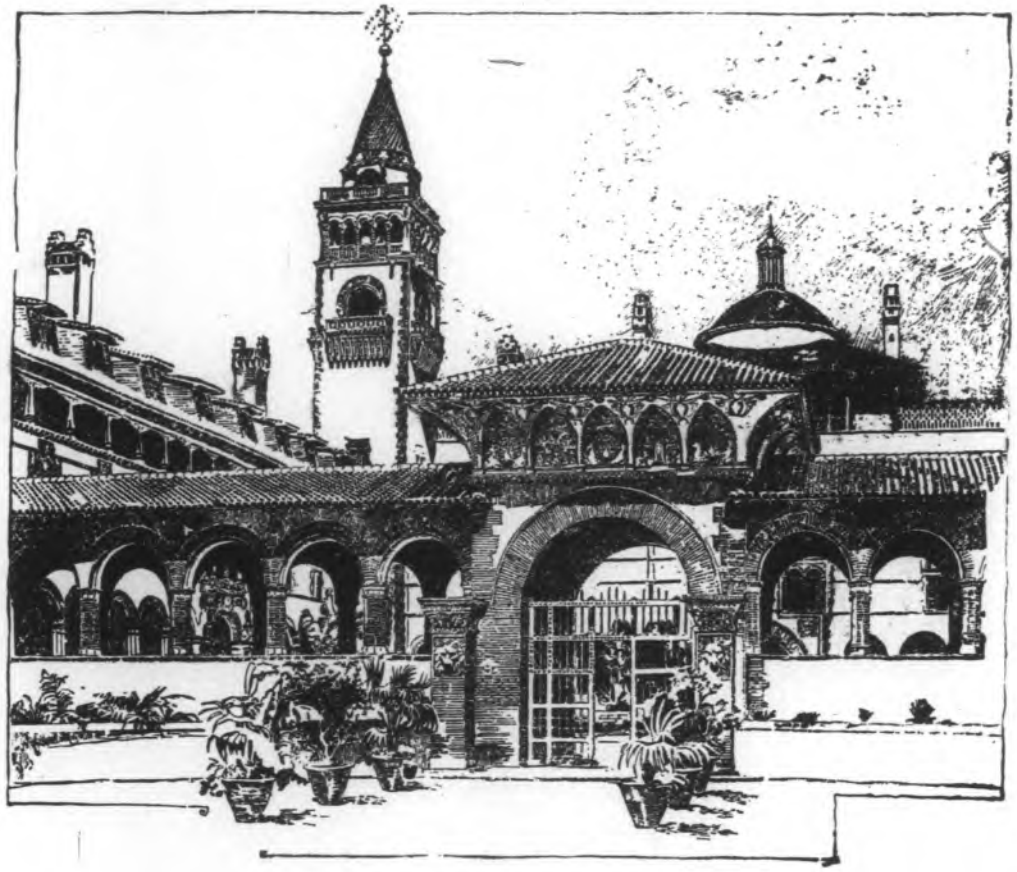
The Florida, St. George, Barcelona, Ocean View, Abbey, Cleveland, Hernandez, American, and Craddock, with numerous boarding-houses, furnish accommodations at all prices to satisfy the wants and pockets of all. No health resort is better supplied with hotel accommodations than St. Augustine.



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The Memorial Presbyterian Church, St. Augustine.

Near the north end of Anastasia Island, opposite St. Augustine, stands the light house, one of the noblest structures of its kind on the Atlantic coast. It was built in 1873 at a cost of more than $100,000. Near by, on the ocean side, are the ruins of the old Spanish light house which was erected towards the close of the 17th century, and was destroyed by a storm on the 4th of June, 1880. A ferry boat makes frequent trips to the island, connecting with the railway.

The Catholic Cathedral, which was constructed in 1793, was partly destroyed by fire in 1887, has since been restored, the front re-



The Catholic Cathedral as it appeared before the Fire.

taining much of its original appearance excepting the addition of a fine tower. Great changes have been made in the other church edifices of St. Augustine. Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Cordora and Carrera Streets, and the Presbyterian Church, on Valencia Street, were both built of the same material as the Ponce de Leon Hotel, and were both erected and presented to the several societies by Mr. H. M. Flagler.

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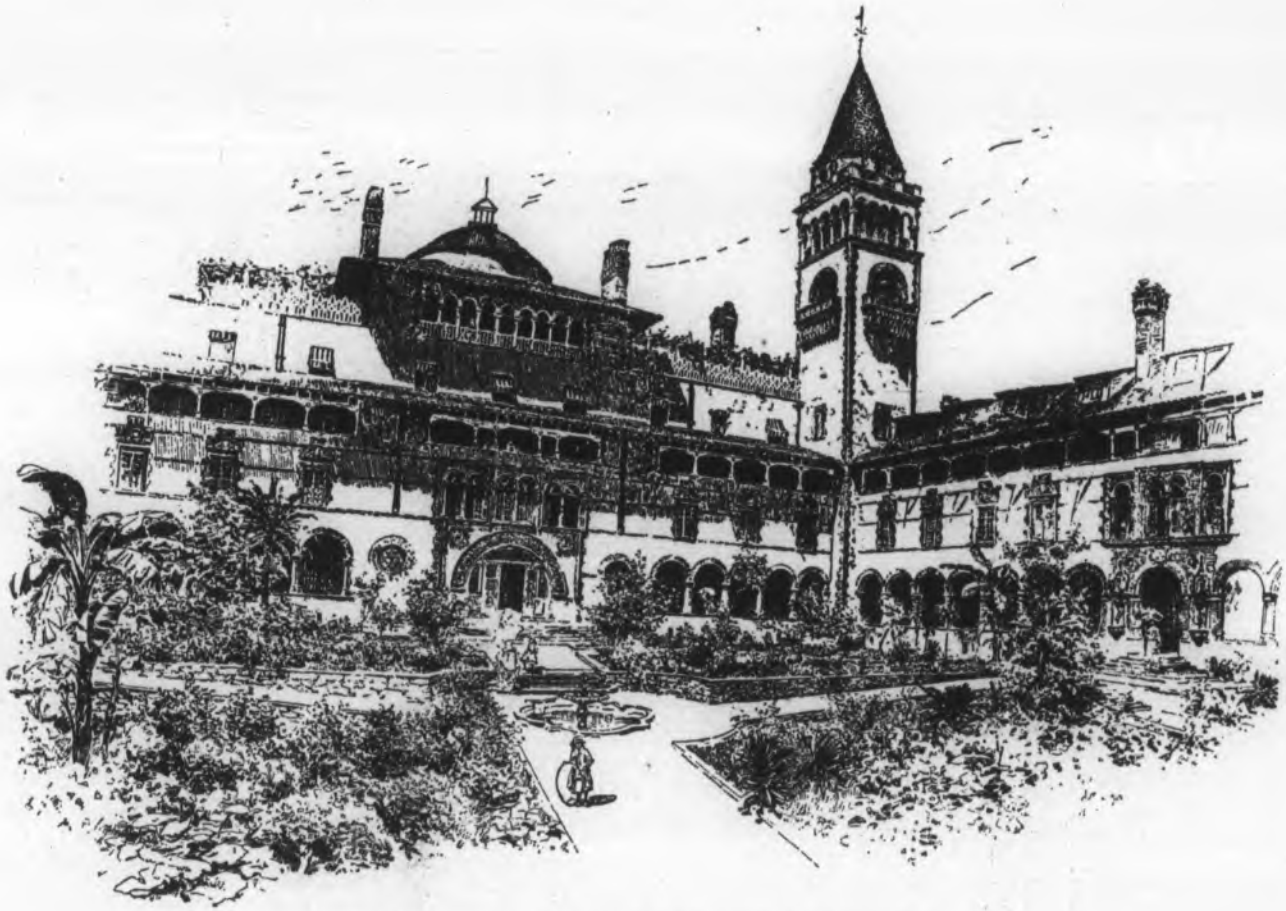
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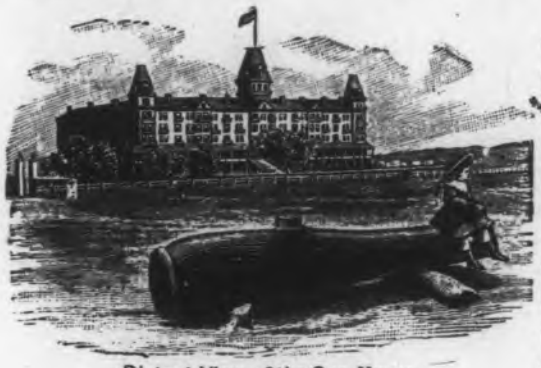
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The Courtyard of the Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine.

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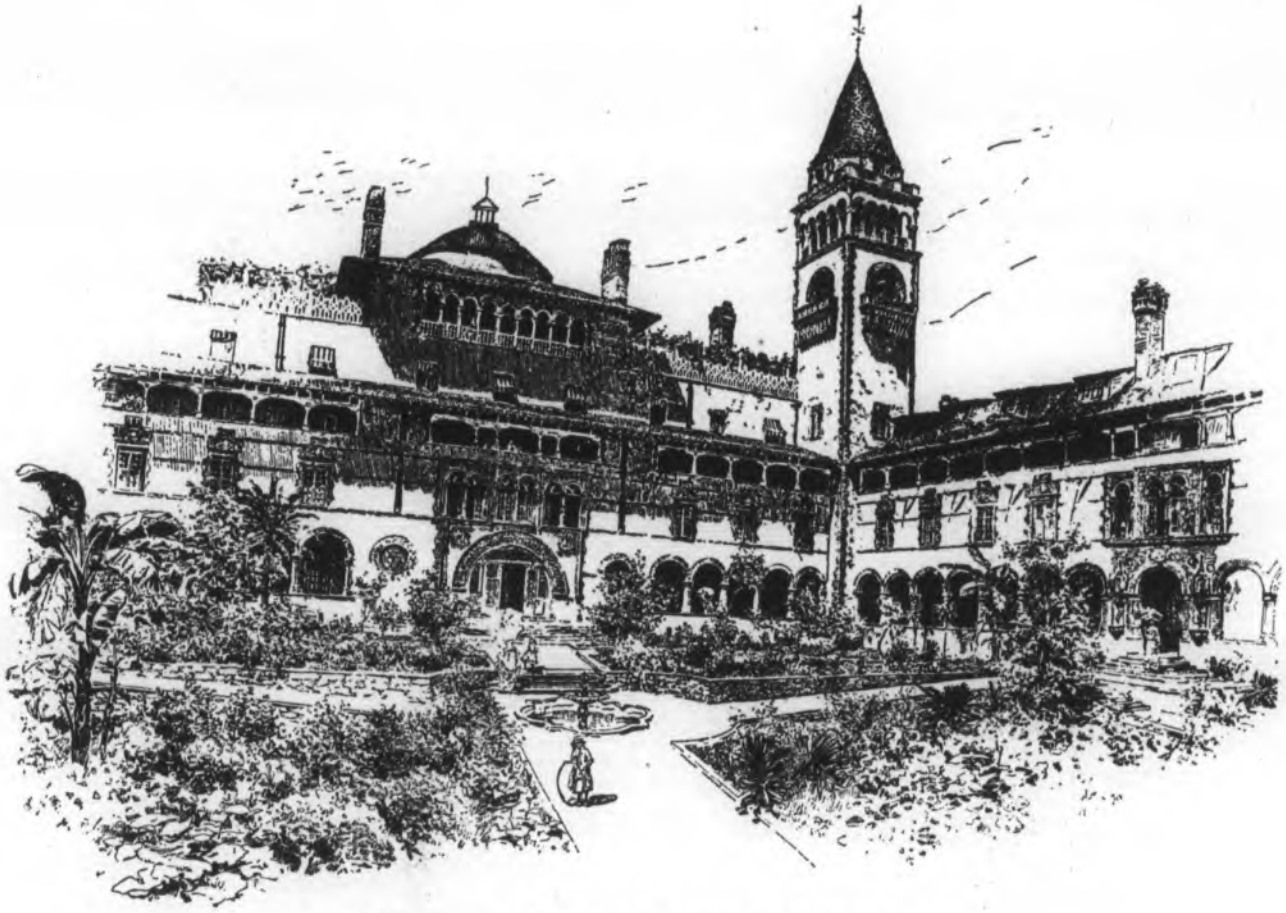
Distant View of the San Marco.

Old Spanish Relics.— The unique and historic collection of curiosities, associated with the early history of St. Augustine is naturally visited by the educated portion of the visitors to the ancient city. The St. Augustine Museum, where these valuable relics are deposited, is directly opposite Fort Marion, one block from the City Gates. The sign, "Museum," which extends across the roof of the building, will guide the visitor to the place. The Museum, which has a frontage of 103 feet on the Government reservation, the lot extending back nearly a hundred feet on Fort Street, contains ten apartments which are full to overflowing with strange and curious articles of interest to the visitor.



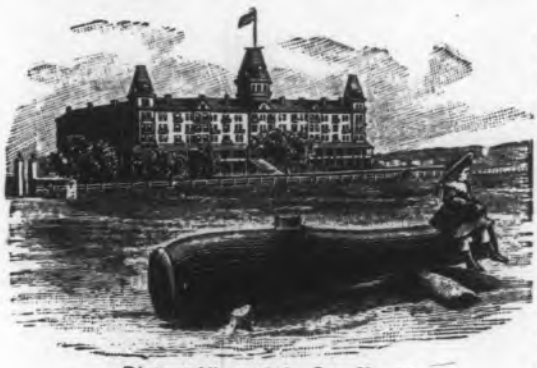
A Banana Blossom in the Museum Gardens.

Orange Groves.— These are the pride of the city. The orange tree (citrus aurantium) with its shining leaf, white blossoms and golden fruit, flourishes finely here, and is one of the stable products of the place. One of the best groves in this location is on the Ponce de Leon hotel grounds, and should be seen by every visitor to the ancient city. In these grounds will be found a fine collection of rare semi-tropical plants, shrubs and flowers, that Mr. Flagler has brought from Europe, which are greatly admired by visitors.



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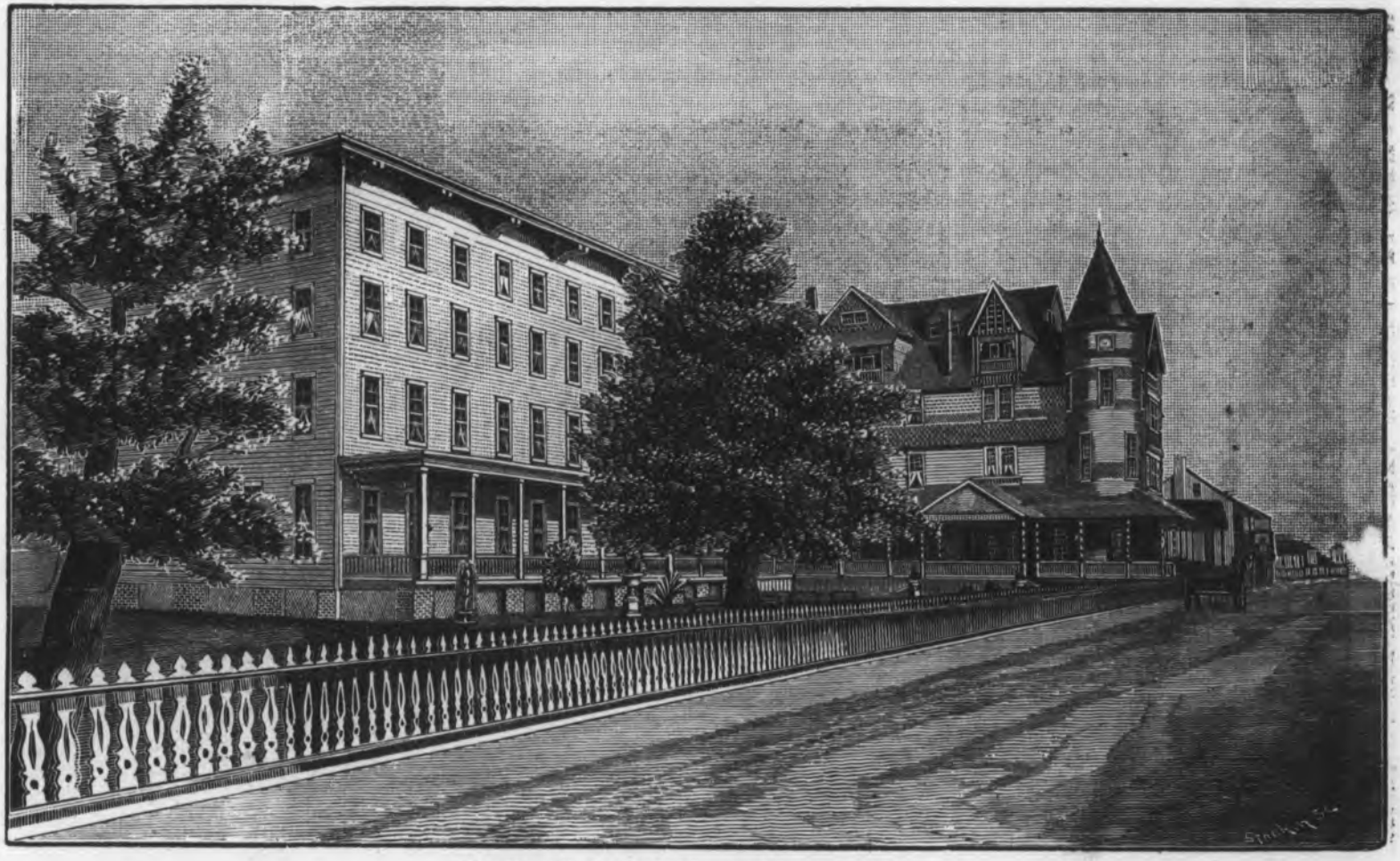
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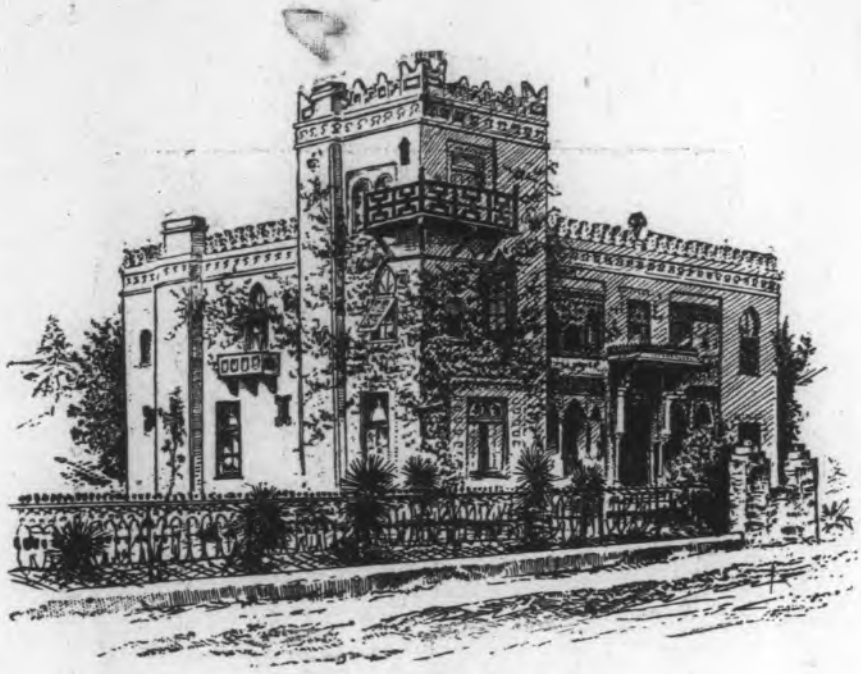


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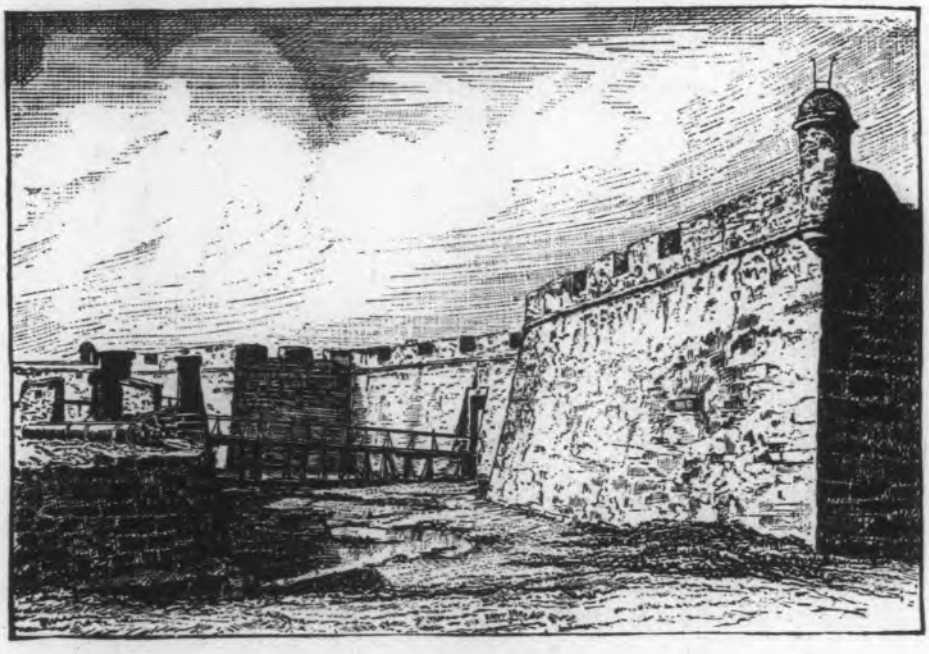
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The Magnolia Hotel, St. George St., St. Augustine.

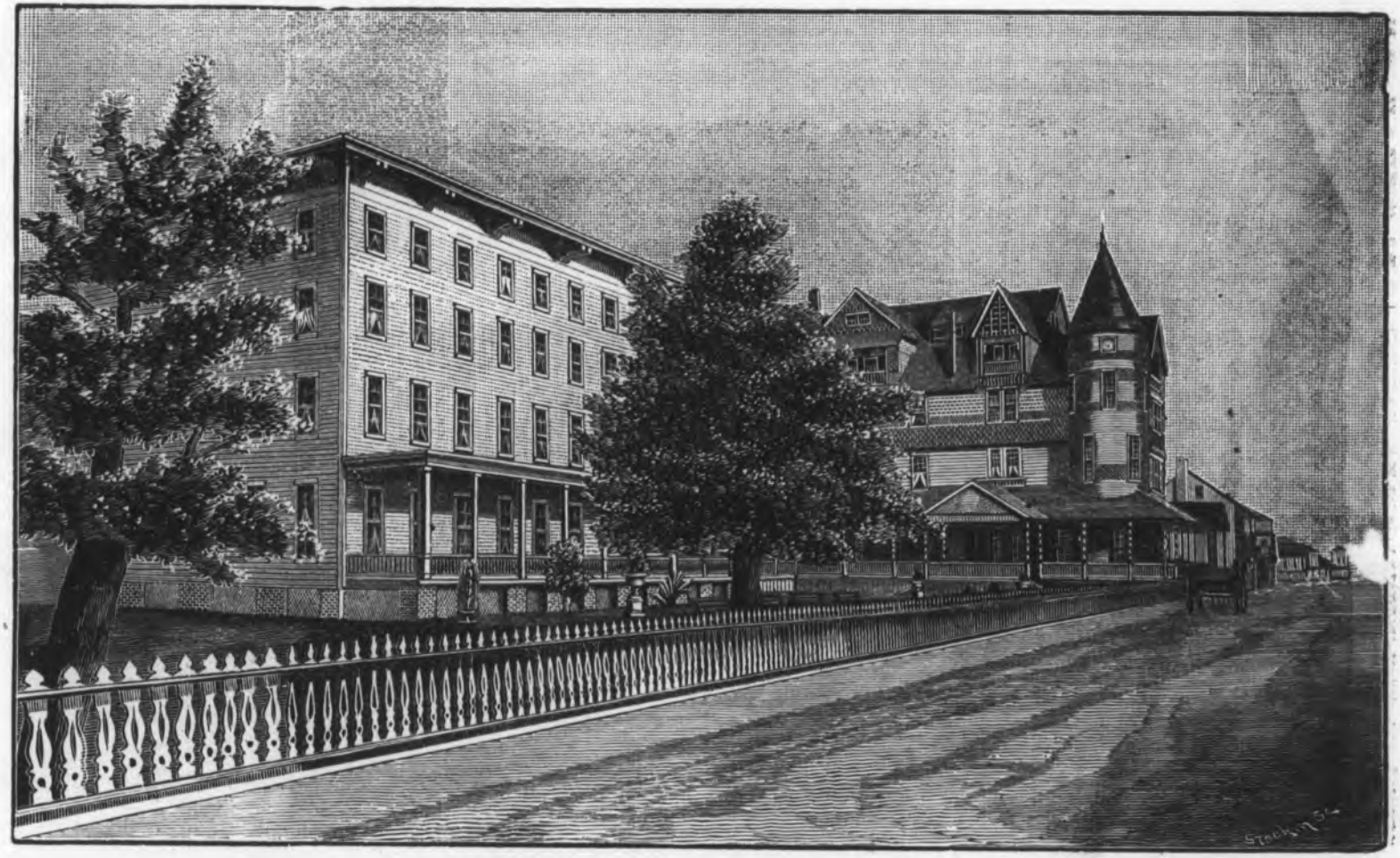


The Mourish Villa, St. Augustine.

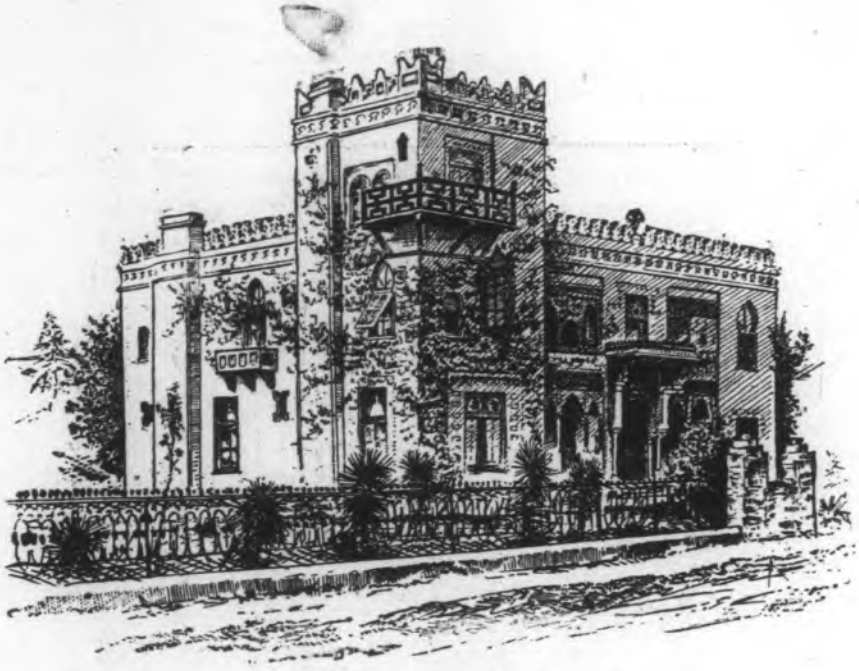


The Old Fort Marion, St. Augustine.

The "Plaza de la Constitucion" is beautifully shaded by the pride of



The Magnolia Hotel, St. George St., St. Augustine.



The Mourish Villa, St. Augustine.



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Interior of the old Slave Market, St. Augustine.

India, oak and other noble trees, and flanked by the Spanish Cathedral, Trinity Episcopal Church, the St. Augustine Block and other notable structures. A monument, in the form of an obelisk, about twenty feet high, stands near the centre of the Plaza. It was erected in 1812-13 under the direction of Don Geronimo Alvarez, Alcalde, to commemorate the Spanish Constitution, and bears the following inscription on a marble tablet:—

PLAZA DE LA CONSTITUCION.
PROMULGA EN ESTA CIUDAD DE SAN AUGUSTIN DE LA FLORIDA,
ORIENTAL EN 17 DE OCTOBRE, DE 1812,
SIENDO GOBERNADOR EL BRIGADIER DON SEBASTIAN KINDALAM,
CABALLERO PARA STERNA MEMORIA,
EL AYUNTAMIENTO CONSTITUCIONAL ERIGIO ESTE OBELISCO
DIRIGIDO POR
DON FERNANDO DE LA MAZA ARREDONDO,
EL JOVEN REGIDOR DECANO,
DON FRANCISCO ROBIRA, PROCURADOR SINDICO.
ANO DE 1813.



The Old Market.

It may be thus translated: Plaza of the Constitution. Proclaimed in this city of St. Augustine, East Florida, on the 17th of October, 1812, Brigadier Don Sebastian Kindalem, Knight of the Order of San Diego, being then Governor. For eternal remembrance, the Constitutional City Council erected this obelisk, under the supervision of Don Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, the young municipal officer, oldest member of the Corporation, and Don Francisco Robira, Attorney and Recorder." On the downfall of the Spanish Liberal Constitution, orders were given that this monument should be demolished, and the people removed the marble slabs containing the inscription. But as the obelisk



Interior of the old Slave Market, St. Augustine.

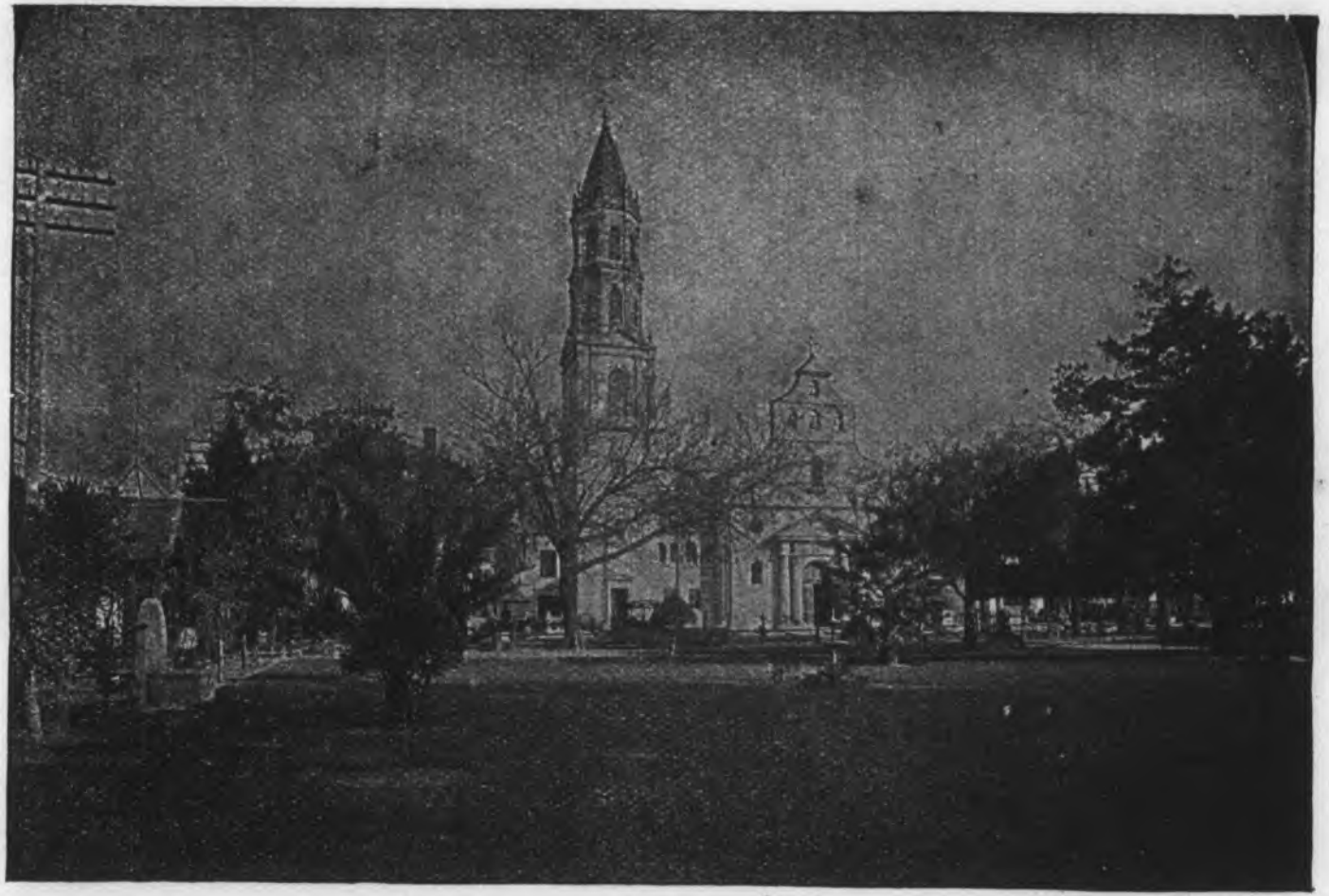
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DON FRANCISCO ROBIRA, PROCURADOR SINDICO.
ANO DE 1813.



The Old Market.

It may be thus translated: Plaza of the Constitution. Proclaimed in this city of St. Augustine, East Florida, on the 17th of October, 1812, Brigadier Don Sebastian Kindalem, Knight of the Order of San Diego, being then Governor. For eternal remembrance, the Constitutional City Council erected this obelisk, under the supervision of Don Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, the young municipal officer, oldest member of the Corporation, and Don Francisco Robira, Attorney and Recorder." On the downfall of the Spanish Liberal Constitution, orders were given that this monument should be demolished, and the people removed the marble slabs containing the inscription. But as the obelisk



The Catholic Cathedral, St. Augustine.

was allowed to remain, the tablets were in 1818 restored to their places. Strangely enough for a Catholic city, as St. Augustine was when this monument was erected, the Masonic emblems of the square and compass are cut in the tablet immediately under the date. In his history of the city, Mr. Dewhurst thus accounts for it: "Soon after the close of the War of the Rebellion, the 'young bloods' amused themselves by endeavoring to create an alarm in the mind of the United States Commandant, and by executing a series of cabalistic marks at different localities throughout the town, to convey the impression that a secret society was in existence and about to do some act contrary to the peace and dignity of the United States. Besides other marks and notices posted upon private

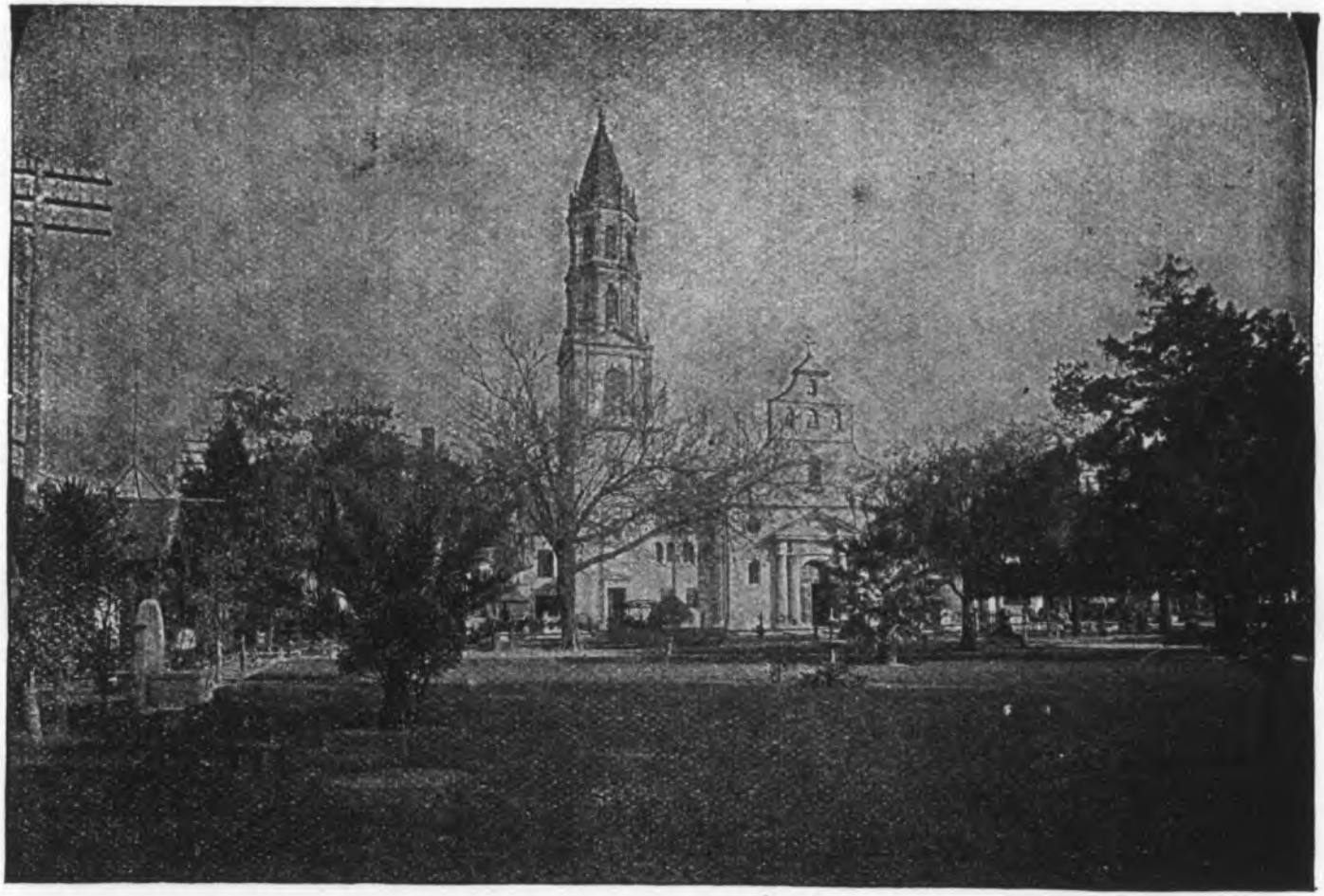


St. George Street, Showing the Bishop's Mansion.

and public buildings about the town, this square and compass was one night cut upon the Spanish monument, where it will remain as long as the tablet exists, an anomaly without this explanation."

The Confederate Monument, erected by the Ladies' Memorial Society in 1880, in memory of the St. Augustine soldiers lost in the late war, stands opposite the Spanish monument, and in addition to the names of the soldiers, bears the following inscriptions: "Our dead. Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association, of St. Augustine, Florida, A. D. 1872.* In Memoriam. Our loved ones who gave their lives in the service of the Confederate States." These inscriptions are on the east and west sides of the monument. On the south side are the lines: "They died far from the home that gave them birth;" and on the side

* A broken shaft was raised this year on St. George Street to the memory of the fallen soldiers.



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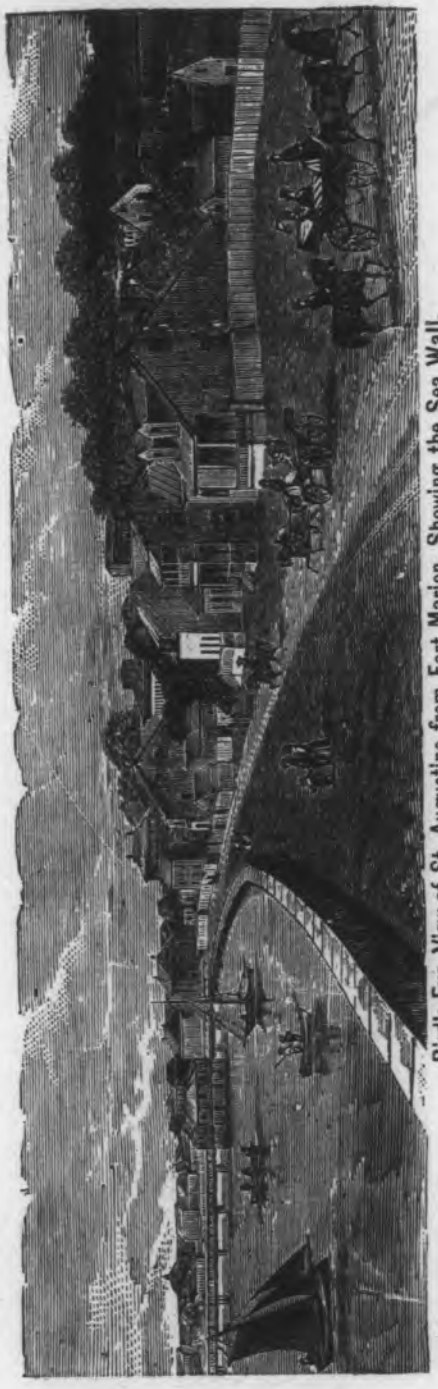
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Banana Plants in the Museum Garden.



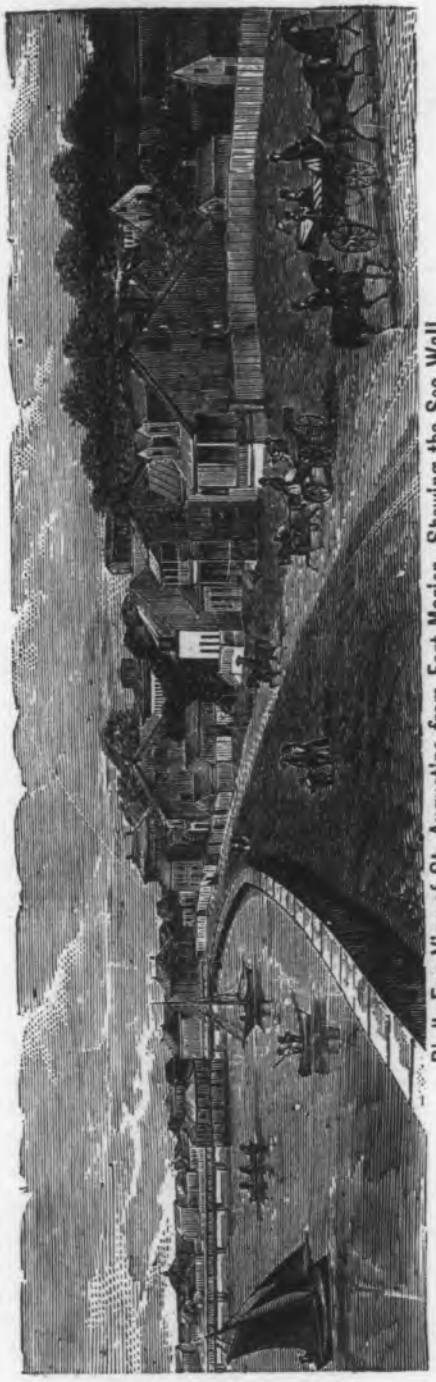
Bird's-Eye View of St. Augustine from Fort Marion, Showing the Sea Wall.

facing north: "They have crossed the river and rest under the shade of the trees." These two monuments are unique in style and give peculiar interest to this fine old Plaza. Another object that attracts the attention of the visitor is a curious old bruised and battered building, sustained by huge square pillars, and surmounted by a cupola and bell, and bearing the name of the Old Market. It stands on the Plaza, east of the last-named monument, and is of a style of architecture, which the books have not laid down. By whom or when, or for what purpose it was built, will probably be never known. There is an Artesian well in the central part of the Plaza, affording a supply of mineral water whose virtues have excellent remedial qualities.

The Sea Wall.—This structure is built of coquina and capped with granite, and extends from Fort Marion along the Bay, in front of the city, for about one mile. It was built by the United States Government, 1837-43, at an expense of about one hundred thousand dollars. The design of it is to protect the city from the encroachment of the sea. It rises about ten feet above low water mark, and the coping is just wide enough for two persons to walk abreast. It hence forms a favorite promenade for lovers in the gloaming. The listening stars above and whispering waves below, alone



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Catching Drum Fish in the Matanzas River near, St. Augustine.

can tell what tender sentiments have been expressed, what love-troths plighted, on this long line of rock that separates the city from the deep. The ruins of an old sea wall, extending from the Fort to a point opposite to the Plaza, are still visible. It was begun in 1690 by Governor Diego de Quiroza y dosada.

Fort Marion.—Anciently San Juan de Pinos, and San Marco, this celebrated structure stands at the north-eastern extremity, covers about four acres of ground, and commands the city, the harbor, and its entrance from the sea. It is built of coquina and its walls are 21 feet in height and 12 feet in thickness. It has four bastions and is constructed in accordance with the plans of the famous French engineer Marachal de Vauban. In all respects it is a military castle, and so in former times was designated. It has 27 casemates, 35 feet long and 18 feet wide, and its complement is 100 guns and 1,000 men, though it has room for many more. It is surrounded by a moat, and its main entrance was by a draw-bridge, but for this a movable bridge has been substituted. A block of stone over the door exhibits in *alto relievo* the Spanish coat of arms with a globe and and cross above, and a Maltese cross and lamb below, together with this inscription:—



The Gateway and Coat of Arms, Fort Marion.

REYNANDO EN ESPANA EL SER^{r} DON FERNANDO SEXTO Y SIENDO GOV^{or} Y CAP^{n} DE ES^{a} C^{d} S^{an} AUG^{n} DE LA FLORIDA Y SUS PROV^{a} EL MARESCAL DE CARNPO D^{n} ALONZO FERN^{do} HEREDA ASI CONCLUIO ESTE CASTELLO EL AN OD 1756 DIRIENDO LAS OBRAS EL CAP INGN^{ron} DN PEDRO DE BROZAS Y GARAY.



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Indians at the Fort.—In case of assault by the Indians, or other enemies, the inhabitants betook themselves to the fort for safety.



An Orange Archway on the Grounds of the Ponce de Leon Hotel.



Stairway of Fort Marion.

The fort also served as a prison for Indian captives. Among the more noted of these was the daring Seminole chieftain, Con-con-che, or "Wild



Front View of the Ponce de Leon Hotel from the Alcazar.

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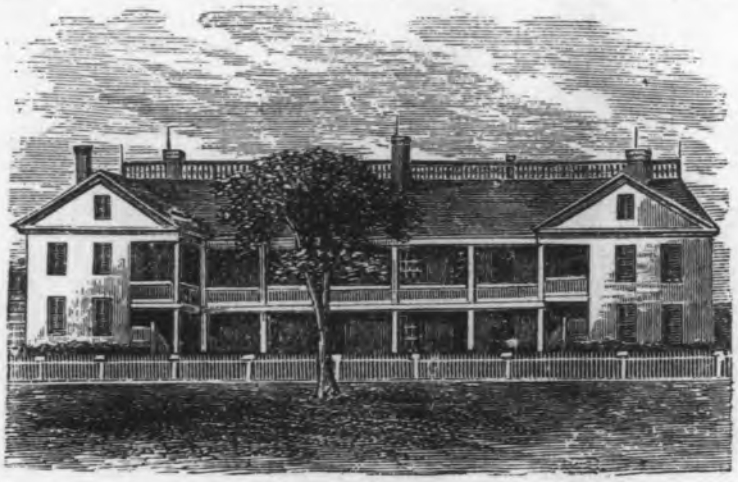
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Front View of the Ponce de Leon Hotel from the Alcazar.

Cat." In the first Seminole war he was taken captive and kept in the southwest casemate of the fort, which has a platform five feet high and over it an embrasure, about two feet high and only nine inches wide. Through this narrow aperture the wily Indian pressed his body, attenuated by abstinence, let himself down into the moat, then dry, escaped the guards and rejoined his people. He was afterwards recaptured, and was used by Gen. James Worth for the surrender of his tribe. He was ordered by the General to deliver by messengers, twenty twigs, one for each day, to his people; the last twig was to be broken, showing them that unless they reported themselves at the General's headquarters within twenty days, they were to be exterminated. Three days before the expiration of the allotted time they were all in Gen. Worth's camp,



The United States Barracks.

and prepared for their departure to the west. From May, 1875, to May, 1878, some wild Indians of the Cheyenne, and other western tribes, were held as prisoners in the fort, and while here some of them were taught to read and write. The older ones, among whom was the noted "Medicine Water," were sent to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and the younger ones to Hampton Normal Institute, at Hampton, Virginia.

St. Francis Convent, now the U. S. Barracks.—The walls of this famous building are perhaps the most ancient of any in the country. It stands at the southern extremity of the city, and is at present used as barracks for the U. S. troops. Prior to the assault of Sir Francis Drake on the city, in 1586, the Franciscans had established here a convent, hence the walls of this structure may be now three

centuries old. But great changes have been made in the appearance of the building by our government. In olden times it was surmounted by a circular tower which overlooked the city, bay and island. De Brahm, writing at the time the city was occupied by the English, says: "The convent church and convent is in the body of the barracks, *i. e.* the barracks were built around them." An English writer in 1817 says: "At the southern extremity of the town stands a large building, formerly a monastery of Carthusian friars, but now occupied as a barrack for the troops of the garrison." He also adds that a Franciscan friar was the chaplain to the garrison. The building, as will be seen from the engraving, is symmetrical in form, with a long balcony and pillars in front.



A Side View of the City Gates.

The City Gates.— Two picturesque square pillars of coquina, surmounted with Moorish capitals, and bearing the marks of great antiquity, stand at the head of St. George Street, west of Fort Marion. A dry ditch and the ruins of an ancient wall extend to some distance from both of these quaint pillars, and some suppose that they once defended in its whole extent the land side of the city. But this is mere conjecture. When or by whom these curious pillars and these old walls were erected we have no means of ascertaining; though probably the work was done at the time of the building of the first sea wall, which extended from the fort as far as the public square. The ditch, still visible, extended from the fort to St. Sebastian River, where it terminated with a bastion. The defence along the ditch consisted, it is probable, of a stockade built of logs, but no trace of it remains. The pillars of the city gate remind one of the entrance to some of the southern cities of Spain, and were doubtless planned and raised by engineers from that country.

Antiquities.—Rare old books bound in parchment, from three to four hundred years old will be found at the Fort Marion store. A New York daily states that a gentleman refused $500 for an old book that he bought for a small sum at this store, it proving to be of great value. There are also rare old jewels, ancient arms, plate, autographs, and charts, that are of great value to the collector. Senator Stanford found many valuable curios at this quaint old curiosity shop for the cabinet of the University of California. There will also be found many old Confederate relics, bills of sale or deeds of negro slaves, and unique curiosities to be found no where else that would doubtless prove of great value to colleges and museums.



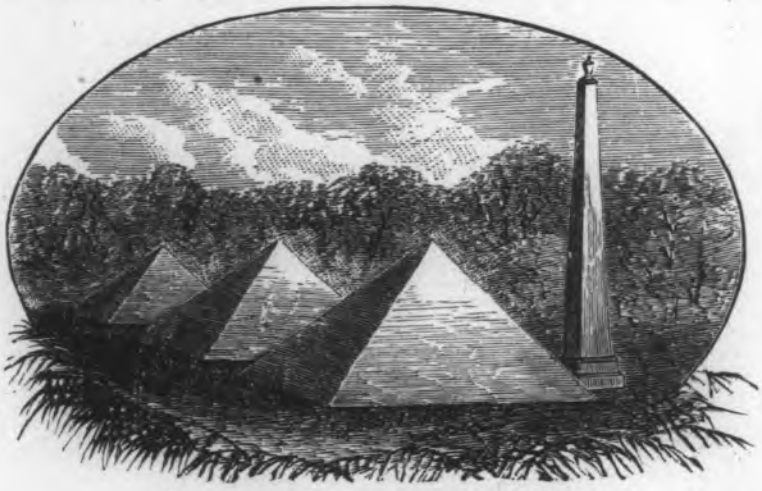
Duck Shooting near St. Augustine.



The Date Palm.

The Military Burial Place, situated a little south of the United States Barracks, contains three coquina pyramids, covered with stucco, set up in memory of Major Francis L. Dade and his 107 soldiers, who were massacred December 28, 1835, while on their way from Fort Brooke, at Tampa, to join General Duncan L. Clinch, on the Withlacoochee River. The massacre took place near Fort King. The Seminoles, amounting to about 800, of whom about 100 were mounted, awaited in ambush Major Dade's force, and shot down more than half

of his men at the first fire. The rest returned the fire, and used with good effect a six-pounder cannon until the artillery men were killed. After about one hour's hard fighting, the Indians withdrew for awhile, allowing our men time to throw up a temporary breast-work of trees. But the Indians soon renewed the attack, and, setting up the war whoop, fought so desperately hand to hand that in a short time Major Dade and all his men but three were either killed or wounded. Scalping their victims, the Seminoles held a war dance over their remains, and left them as they fell in the conflict. They were subsequently buried on the spot, and the cannon was set upright as a memorial. At a later date the relics of these ill-fated men were all exhumed and carefully



Monuments to Major Dade and his Soldiers.

removed to this quiet military burying-ground, where they sleep peacefully beneath the flag of the nation.

St Joseph's Convent.—This is a substantial three-story building with a handsome portico, on St. George Street, south of the public square. It is constructed of coquina, and occupied by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose fine specimens of needle-work are much admired. Visitors are cordially received at the Convent. We give a good illustration of the building.

The Oldest House.—It is no easy matter to determine which it is. Some say that the old wall on St. Francis street, over which inclines the notable date palm tree (of which we give a picture), is believed to be the most ancient structure in the city. "We have heard it remarked

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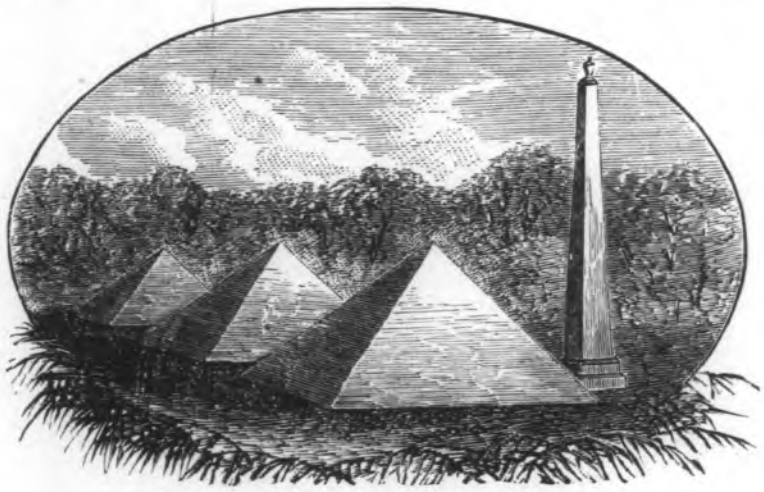
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by one of our old Spanish Dons, seventy-eight years ago," says Mr. Bloomfield, "that he remembers both wall and tree stood there when he was a child." Brinton, 1869, considered the house on the corner of Bay Street and Green Lane, once the residence of the English Attorney-General, the oldest habitation. Mr. Fairbanks agrees with him. It was once a handsome house, but much of its wood has been cut up for walking-canes. We present a view of the solid coquina corridor of an old Spanish domicil on Hospital Street, now used for storage. The walls of the U. S. Barracks are very ancient, and the old sea wall, traces of which remain, carry us back in imagination to the times of Charles the Second.

The Governor's House.—This old building on the Plaza, at the corner of St. George and King streets, and now used for the Post



The Corridor of an Ancient House.

Office and business offices, was formerly one of much pretension, and is associated with many noted persons and events of the ancient times. Dr. Stork thus speaks of it in 1769: "The apartments are spacious and suited to the climate, with high windows, a balcony in front, and galleries on both sides. To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea, as well as inland." A writer visiting St. Augustine in 1817, speaks of this house as "in a state of dilapidation and decay from age and inattention." It was formerly surrounded by a heavy coquina wall, having at the corners pillars, one of which is standing.

The Shell Road.—This shell highway, leading from the City Gates north to Jacksonville, was built by subscription in 1765 and was for a long period known as King's Road. It leads by the old Huguenot cemetery, the San Marco hotel, the Genovar Grove, Hildreth's plantation, and the Magnolia Grove, noted for its grand avenue of live oaks which are profusely draped with Spanish moss. Another pleasant drive is over the Alameda, crossing the St. Sebastian bridge, passing the Century oak to Moultrie, six miles distant.



A Picturesque Cabin.

Water Supply.—The artesian wells furnish water in abundance.

Excursions on the River are frequently made to Matanzas, eighteen miles distant, and to other fishing grounds nearer the city. Yachts and row boats are rented for trifling sums.

Historical—Ponce de Leon.—St. Augustine has the honor of being the first city in America settled by Europeans. The date of its settlement is prior to that of Jamestown, Va., by forty-three years, and

of Plymouth, Mass., by fifty-five years. Searching for the "Fountain of Youth," whose virtues were credulously believed to renew the vigor of the aged, Juan Ponce de Leon landed on the coast a little to the north of St. Augustine in the spring of 1512, and as it happened to be on Palm Sunday (Pasqua Florida), he named the country Florida. Revisiting the peninsula again in 1521, he was mortally wounded in a contest with the aborigines.

The Huguenots and Menendez.—Under the direction of the celebrated Admiral Jasper Coligny, Jean Ribault, (1520-1565) with two vessels and a colony of Huguenots, arrived on the coast near St. Augustine in 1652, landed near the mouth of St. John's River, and then proceeding northwards, built Fort Charles for the protection of his colony at Port Royal, left twenty-five men as a garrison, and returned to France. Reduced almost to starvation, this colony constructed a rude bark and set sail for Europe. After great suffering at sea they were discovered by an English ship and taken into port. In the prosecution of his design, Coligny sent Remé Goulaine de Laudonniére, with three vessels, to America. He arrived at St. Augustine in the spring of 1564, and thence proceeded to St. John's River, which he named "La Riviére de Mai," where about two leagues from the entrance he erected Fort Caroline. The colonists here were soon reduced to great misery, and were devising means to return to France, when Jean Ribault, who left Dieppe May 22, 1565, arrived with a fleet of seven vessels and abundant supplies. In the mean time Philip II, King of Spain, despatched Pedro Menendez de Aviles (1519-1574) to Florida, with eleven vessels and 2600 men, and with orders to "behead and gibbet all Protestants in those regions." About one-half of this fleet, the rest having suffered wreck, arrived in the harbor of St. Augustine, then called "The River of Dolphins," on the 7th day of September, 1565, and the



Lock to the Door of Fort Marion.

next day Menendez, with much pomp and ceremony, took possession of the Indian village of "Selooe," which stood upon the site now occupied by this city. Eighty cannon were landed from the ships and entrenchments for defence erected. The following account of the disembarkation is given by Francisco Lopez de Mendoza, chaplain of the fleet: "On Saturday, the 8th day of September, the day of the nativity of Our Lady, the General disembarked, with banners displayed, trumpets and other martial music resounding, and amid salvos of artillery. Carrying a cross I proceeded at the head, chanting the hymn *Te Deum Laudamus*. The General marched straight up to the cross, together with all those who accompanied him, and kneeling they all kissed the cross. A great number of Indians looked upon these ceremonies and imitated what they saw done. Thereupon the General took possession of the country in the name of His Majesty. All the officers then took an oath of allegiance to him as their General and Adelantado (Governor) of the whole country." After driving the French fleet from the coast, Menendez (Sept. 21) marched through the wilderness to Fort Caroline, at which he arrived early on Friday morning, Sept. 20, and by a sudden assault gained possession of the place and massacred, with the exception of the women and children, most of the people. Hanging several of them, he placed over their heads the inscription, "Not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans."



Look-Out at Fort Marion.

Laudoniére and several others made their escape to a vessel in the river. The whole number of persons in the fort was 240. Changing the name of the fort to San Matheo, and leaving in it a garrison of 300 soldiers, Menendez soon returned to St. Augustine, when a mass was performed in commemoration of his victory. In the meantime Ribault, in an expedition for an attack on St. Augustine, had his four vessels wrecked in a storm and cast upon the shore south of Matanzas. The leader and his followers, with incredible hardship, made their way along the coast to the Matanzas River, where about 350, including Ribault himself, surrendered themselves to the tender mercies (?) of Menendez. Crossing over the river in a skiff they were nearly all massacred in cold

blood, ten by ten, with their hands tied behind them. This is one of the most tragic scenes in history, and brands the name of the minion of the bigoted King of Spain with infamy. Well may the inlet here be called "The Bloody River of Matanzas," Well has Mr. George R. Fairbanks said in his excellent *History and Antiquities of St. Augustine:* "At some point on the thickly wooded shores of the Island of Anastasia, or beneath the shifting mounds of sand which mark its shores, may still lie the bones of some of the 350 who, spared from destruction by the tempest, and escaping the perils of the sea and of the savage, fell victims to the vindictive rancor and blind rage of one than whom history recalls none more cruel, or less humane. But while their bones thus scattered on earth and sea, unhonored and unburied, were lost to human sight, the tale of their destruction and sad fate, scattered in like manner over the whole world, has raised to their memory through sympathy with their sad fate, a memorial which will endure as long as the pages of history." Incensed at the atrocities of Menendez, the Chevalier Domenique de Gourgues (1530-1593) with some other Huguenots, equipped a small fleet and arrived at St. John's River with about 250 men in April, 1568. The fortifications at the mouth of the river and Fort Caroline were soon taken and the garrisons put to the sword. Over those hung he placed the inscription: "Not as to Spaniards, nor as to outcasts; but as to traitors, thieves and murderers." Under their chief Satouriara, the Indians around St. Augustine committed many depredations, and during the governorship of Menendez killed more than a hundred of its inhabitants.



Blossom of the Magnolia.

Assault of Drake.—The celebrated Sir Francis Drake (1537-1596) made an attack on the town in 1586, one-half of which he reduced to ashes. This was done in consequence of the killing of one of his

men by a Spaniard. The inhabitants fled to the fort at San Matteo on St. John's River. Drake found the fort at St. Augustine deserted. It was then built entirely of wood, and in it were twelve brass cannon and a treasure chest, containing £2,000 sterling.

Franciscans.—In 1592 twelve Franciscan missionaries came to labor among the people, one of whom, Francis Panja, made "an Abridgement of Christian Doctrine" in the Yemasee language. Father Corpa had an Indian mission house at Talomato, in the north-west part of the city. He was afterwards murdered while at prayer, by one of his converts whom he had publicly rebuked. Father Montes, whose Indian church was on Cano de la Leche, shared also the same tragic fate. The Indians of the south, as well as of the north, were generally more friendly to the French than to the Spanish or the English.

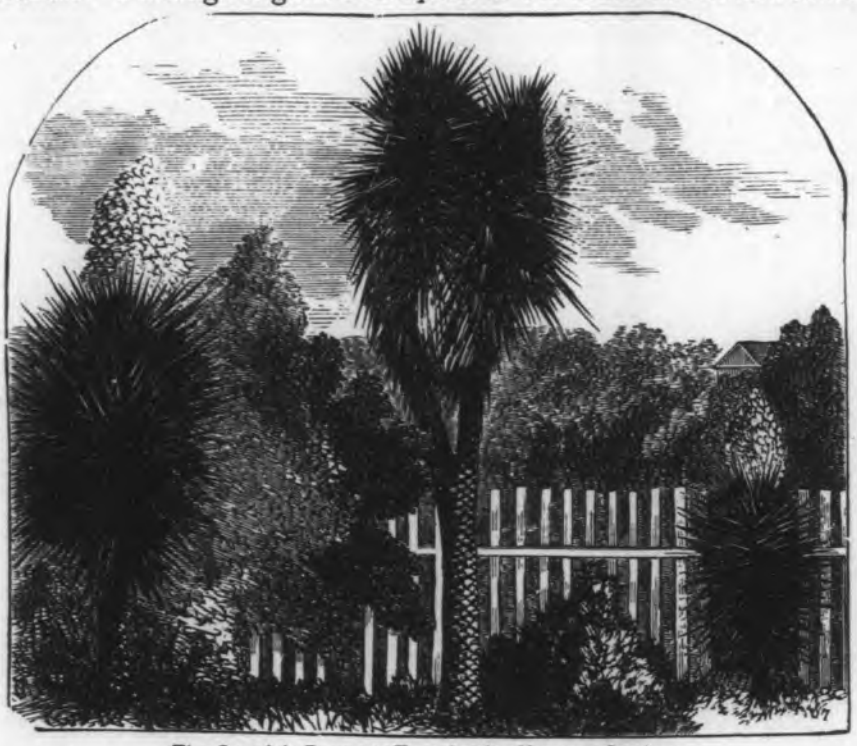
The Indians.—A war broke out in 1638 between the Spaniards and the Apalachian Indians, and soon terminated in the defeat of the aborigines, who were then compelled for more than sixty years to labor on the fortifications of the city. The Yemasees, whose chief village was Macarisqui, near the city, and one of whose chiefs the Governor had executed, in 1686 made an attack on the people, drove them into the fort, and gave those they found outside of it no quarter. They continued long the inveterate enemies of the Spaniards. In the year 1687, Don Juan de Aila introduced the first African slave into the colony.*

Gov. Moore's Attack.—On the breaking out of the war between England and the two kingdoms, France and Spain, in 1702, James Moore, Governor of South Carolina, planned an injudicious expedition both by land and sea, against St. Augustine. He held the town for three months, the inhabitants having betaken themselves to the castle. He was frightened away, after burning the town, by the appearance of two small ships in the offing, which he took to be two formidable Spanish men-of-war. To meet the expense of this foolish expedition, the first paper money [bills of credit] was issued in South Carolina.

Assault of Oglethorpe.—General James Edward Oglethorpe [1698-1785], Governor of Georgia, besieged the city in the summer of 1740. The fort had been put into good condition and had a garrison of more than 700 soldiers, with fifty pieces of artillery. Oglethorpe erected one battery on Anastasia Island, called Poza, the remains of which are still visible, and others not far distant, from which he fired upon the

* Fairbanks, p. 38.

town and fort. The siege continued thirty-eight days; but while the artillery drove the people from their dwellings into the fort, it made but little impression on that solid rampart, for its walls received the shot like a battery of sand, as may still be seen by the marks remaining. On the 25th of June a sortie was made from the castle against Fort Moosa, about two miles north of the city, when a company of Highlanders, under Captain John McIntosh, displayed great gallantry, but were taken prisoners. Finding his guns inadequate to the reduction of San Marco,



The Spanish Bayonet Tree in the Museum Gardens.

then under the command of Governor Manuel Monteano, General Oglethorpe withdrew his forces. Two years later he made another unsuccessful demonstration against the fort.

Cession of the City to the English.—In 1763, Florida was ceded to England in exchange for Havana, when many of the Spanish residents of St. Augustine left the city. In his work published at this time, Mr. Roberts speaks of the city as "running along the shore at the foot of a pleasant hill adorned with trees. Its form is oblong, divided by four regular streets, crossing each other at right angles; down by the seaside, about three-fourths of a mile south of the town, standeth

the church and monastery of St. Augustine. The best built part of the town is on the north side, leading to the castle, which is called St. John's Fort. It is a square building of soft stone, fortified with whole bastions, having a rampart twenty feet high, with a parapet nine feet high, and it is casemated. The town is fortified with bastions and with cannon. On the north and south, without the walls of the city, are the Indian towns." The English occupied St. Augustine for about twenty years, and made many improvements. They constructed large barracks in the southern part of the city, built what were called the King's Roads, one leading to New Smyrna, and the other to Jacksonville; bridged the St. Sebastian River, and added 60 feet to the height of the light-house on Anastasia Island.

The Minorcans.—During this period a remnant of the colony of Minorcans, who had been cruelly used by Dr. Nicholas Turnbull, settled in the northern part of the city, and in 1780 about sixty noted South Carolinians, among whom appear the names of Edward Rutledge and Arthur Middleton, were sent here as prisoners of war. On the reception of the news of the Declaration of Independence, the patriots Samuel Adams and John Hancock were burned in effigy on the Plaza.

Recession to Spain.—On the reoccupation of St. Augustine by the Spaniards, in 1784, most of the English families departed, and the castle was manned by Spanish troops under the command of Governor Vincente Manuel de Zespedez.

Change in Flags.—In 1821 Florida became, by the payment of five million dollars to Spain, a territory of the United States, and Gen. Andrew Jackson its first governor.

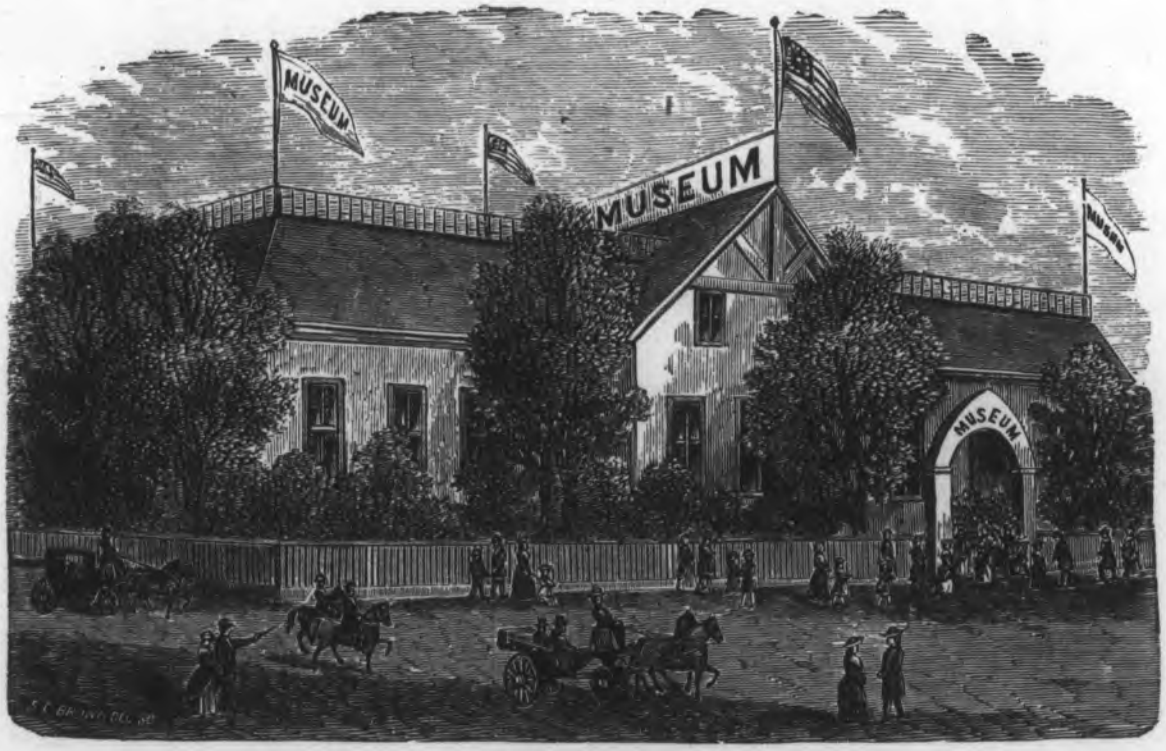
The Seminoles.—A visit of these Indians to the city in 1817, is thus vividly described: "About thirty of the hunting warriors of the Seminoles, with their squaws, had arrived for the purpose of selling the produce of the chase, consisting of bear, otter, tiger, and other skins, bear's grease, and other trifling articles. This savage race, once lords of the ascendant, are the most formidable border enemies of the United States. * * * After trafficking for their commodities, they were seen at various parts of the town, assembled in small groups, seated upon their haunches, like monkeys, passing round their bottles of *aquedente* (the rum of Cuba), their repeated draughts upon which soon exhausted their contents. They then slept off the effects of intoxication under the walls, exposed to the influence of the sun. Their appearance was extremely wretched; their skins of a dark, dirty chocolate color, with

long, straight, black hair, over which they had spread a quantity of bear's grease. In their ears and the cartilages of the nose were inserted rings of silver and brass, with pendants of various shapes; their features were prominent and harsh, and their eyes had a wild and ferocious expression. A torn blanket, or an ill-fashioned, dirty, linen jacket, is the general costume of these Indians; a triangular piece of cloth passes around the loins. The women vary in their apparel by merely wearing short petticoats, the original color of which was not distinguishable from the various incrustations of dirt. Some of the young squaws were tolerably agreeable, and if well washed and dressed would not have been uninteresting; but the elder squaws wore an air of misery and debasement."



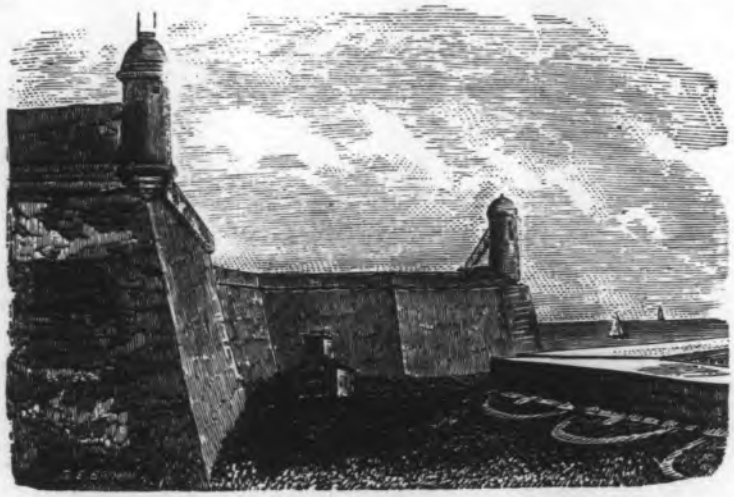
Fort Marion, Showing the Water Battery and Hot Shot Furnace.

Curiosity Stores.—There are several in St. Augustine, where the natural productions of Florida can be obtained, but the most popular store is the mammoth establishment known as the Fort Marion Store, in the Museum Building, opposite Fort Marion, where everything in the curiosity line can be obtained. Having collectors in the southern portion of the State and in the Bahama Islands, the proprietor is able to offer the most valuable tropical curiosities at reasonable prices. The Fort Marion Store is a favorite resting place for ladies, while taking their morning walk. Easy chairs are provided, and on chilly mornings (for there are chilly mornings in Florida) a fire will be found burning, and the many novelties presented to view make this a very popular resort.



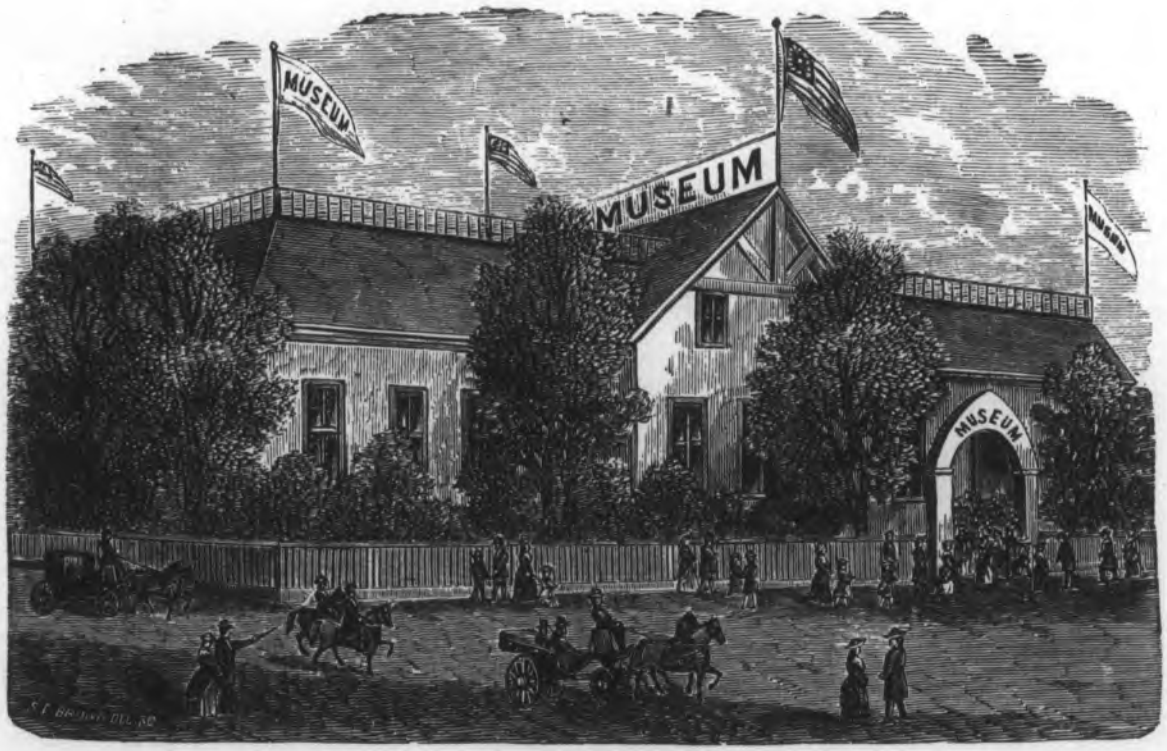
The Old Spanish Museum, opposite Fort Marion, St. Augustine.

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The Old Spanish Museum, opposite Fort Marion, St. Augustine.

The Museum, which is a favorite resort for tourists, occupies extensive grounds opposite the fort. The museum building contains ten rooms, which are completely filled with rare and curious things of interest to the visitor. Some idea of the value of this collection may be inferred from the following communications from reliable sources:

Hon. John G. Long, ex-mayor of St. Augustine, and one of the prominent citizens of the ancient city, says: "We regard the St. Augustine Museum as the most valuable acquisition to the attractions of the place. Weeks might be profitably spent in the examination and study of the extensive collections of rare and valuable historical relics, confined not only to the discovery and early settlement of this section, but of natural scope and interest."

The Tourist's Registry, where visitors record their opinions of St. Augustine, is at the Museum, and it is as good as a play to read the



The Old Piano at the Museum. Said to be the oldest in America.

entries, — some poetical, some very witty, all interesting. Many famous names are recorded there.

The *Tropical Paradise* of Jacksonville says: "At the Museum there is an almost endless collection of historic relics connected with the early history of St. Augustine, and visitors should not fail to view it. Visitors are enthusiastic, and no one should fail to examine the rare collection of old Spanish relics as well as the relics of slavery, the wonderful whale exhibit, and multitudes of strange curios to be seen nowhere else."

Hon. M. R. Cooper, Judge of Probate, thus describes his visit to the Museum in an article in the *St. Johns Weekly*: "Our visit was so pleasant, and the subject proved so interesting, that we give it more than a passing notice.

The old local relics, such as the flint-lock musket, found in the dungeon of Fort Marion; the old battle-axe, found at Moultrie; the human bones, found in excavating north of the Fort; the old implements of war used by the Spanish, and many other antiquities connected with the early history of St. Augustine, will be of peculiar interest to tourists and visitors.

The birds of Florida occupy over fifty cases, and are of pleasing plumage and great variety. The collection of birds' eggs, from the tiny humming bird to the monstrous ostrich, numbers several thousands, of all colors and sizes.

The collection of old books, autographs, papers and deeds, are of inestimable value, and will be eagerly examined by the antiquarian.



The Ocean View House.

There are many foreign curiosities which are worthy of note. One room contains a life-size soldier in armor, from Japan; a Hindoo Priest from India, life-size, and numerous figures, idols, and curious things from Japan, China and India. From the Holy Land is a lamp 3,000 years old; carved rocks from the garden of Gethsemene, besides other relics from that sacred spot which will interest any and every one. The pottery made by the Indians, their war shields, bow-arrows, stone implements, remains from the mounds, teeth and silver necklaces, blankets, clothing, and various other things made by them, would alone be of sufficient attraction to induce a visit to the Museum.

But to us the most interesting feature of the whole exhibit is the jaws of a large sperm whale, containing most of the teeth. These jaws are of immense proportions, having been taken from a whale which yielded one hundred and fifty barrels of oil.

There is a whale ship with all of the equipage and implements used

on a voyage, which comprises the various kinds of harpoons and lances used during the past half century, and the bomb lance, which has superseded the old style lance. There can be seen the fragments of a bomb that killed a whale, and was afterwards extracted and presented to the Museum by Hon. Samuel Osborn, the famous whaler of Massachusetts.

The alligator room will be appreciated by our visitors, for there is an immense female alligator with her nest, in which the young alligators are breaking through the egg, and, of course, look very innocent and cunning.

The room devoted to bric-a-brac will also be appreciated by the



Boating on the Matanzas River, near St. Augustine.

average Northerner, for here is an old piano which we think without doubt, judging from its appearance and style of manufacture, is the oldest in America. There is also an antiquated loom, used in 1812; the flint and steel with tinder box, used before the discovery of matches.

Every ex-Confederate soldier will be interested in the collection of relics of the late war to be found here; the old cartridge boxes and knapsacks, which have actually seen service, together with muskets, swords and pistols, of Southern manufacture, look exceedingly familiar, and almost like old friends to those who wore the gray.

There is among the varied stock of this exhibit soft morsels for the old-time abolitionist in the way of slavery bills of sale, which will be

greatly enjoyed, no doubt, as they are real relics of that which has created so much imaginary trouble in the minds of certain people. The shell and coral collection is wonderful, over a hundred thousand specimens, and are worthy of an extended description, but our space forbids at present. The tooth of the Mastodon, and the many specimens of petrifactions, fossils, minerals, and precious stones, are of great interest. Every visitor should see this splendid collection of interesting and instructive relics; the school children would gain a vast deal of information by studying these specimens. We congratulate St. Augustine upon the acquisition of this exhibit to its other attractions."

JOHN P. WHITNEY, ESQ., editor of the *St. Augustine Press*, says: "We hear the most enthusiastic praises of the St. Augustine Museum, and visitors will not fail to examine the collection of Spanish relics. The mysterious bones found in excavating north of the Fort, are, as near as can be ascertained, the very bones that were found in the iron cage which were buried north of the Fort. It was John Capo, the old harbor pilot, who removed the rocks and found the cage in the inner dungeon.



The Spoonbill at the Museum.

This is, without doubt, the finest collection of curiosities ever seen in the South. We were particularly interested in the collection of rare and precious stones, comprising agates, turquoise, moonstones, opals, gold and silver ore, pearls, carbuncles, aqua-marine, emeralds, malachite, topaz, crystals, and many other rare gems. In the collection of whaling implements, besides the mammoth whale's jaws, the teeth, rough and carved, is a reel made of whale's ivory and joined by rivets made of old Spanish dollars.

The collection of insects is particularly large. The Confederate relics attract great attention, as also the relics of slavery. There is an ancient halberd, supposed to be more than 500 years old, a sword of

date of 1400, the old Major Moody chair, 150 years old, and among the rare old books is one printed in 1629, which describes Florida as bounded on the north by Virginia, and on the west by Mexico; a schedule of mails of 1695, and besides these there are so many other



The Pine Forest near St. Augustine.

curiosities that it would require columns to enumerate, and occupy several days to thoroughly examine. It is impossible for us to do full justice in our description of this Museum; suffice it to say that it has taken fifteen years in making the collection, a fact that proves that too great compliment cannot be paid to it."

WINSTON-SALEM.

TWIN-CITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NOTED as being the largest tobacco manufacturing centre in America. The Richmond & Danville and the Norfolk & Western, two of the South's greatest railroads, run North, South, East



The Residence of James A. Gray.

and West into the extensive and rich country tributary. Winston-Salem has one hundred and ten factories, employing eight thousand hands, and other factories are now in progress of construction. The wages paid to operatives last year amounted to $1,200,000, and from October 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, $1,000,000 was paid for leaf tobacco sold on the Winston market.

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THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF WINSTON-SALEM.

No. 1. North Winston Graded School. No. 2. West Winston Graded School.
No. 3. Winston Colored Graded School.

The population of the twin cities is now upwards of fifteen thousand, and rapidly increasing; about seven thousand being colored laborers employed in the tobacco factories, both sexes finding work at remunerative prices.

Winston-Salem is situated at an elevation of one thousand feet above the sea, in sight of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Ten hours' ride from Washington, D. C., and four hours' from Raleigh, N. C.



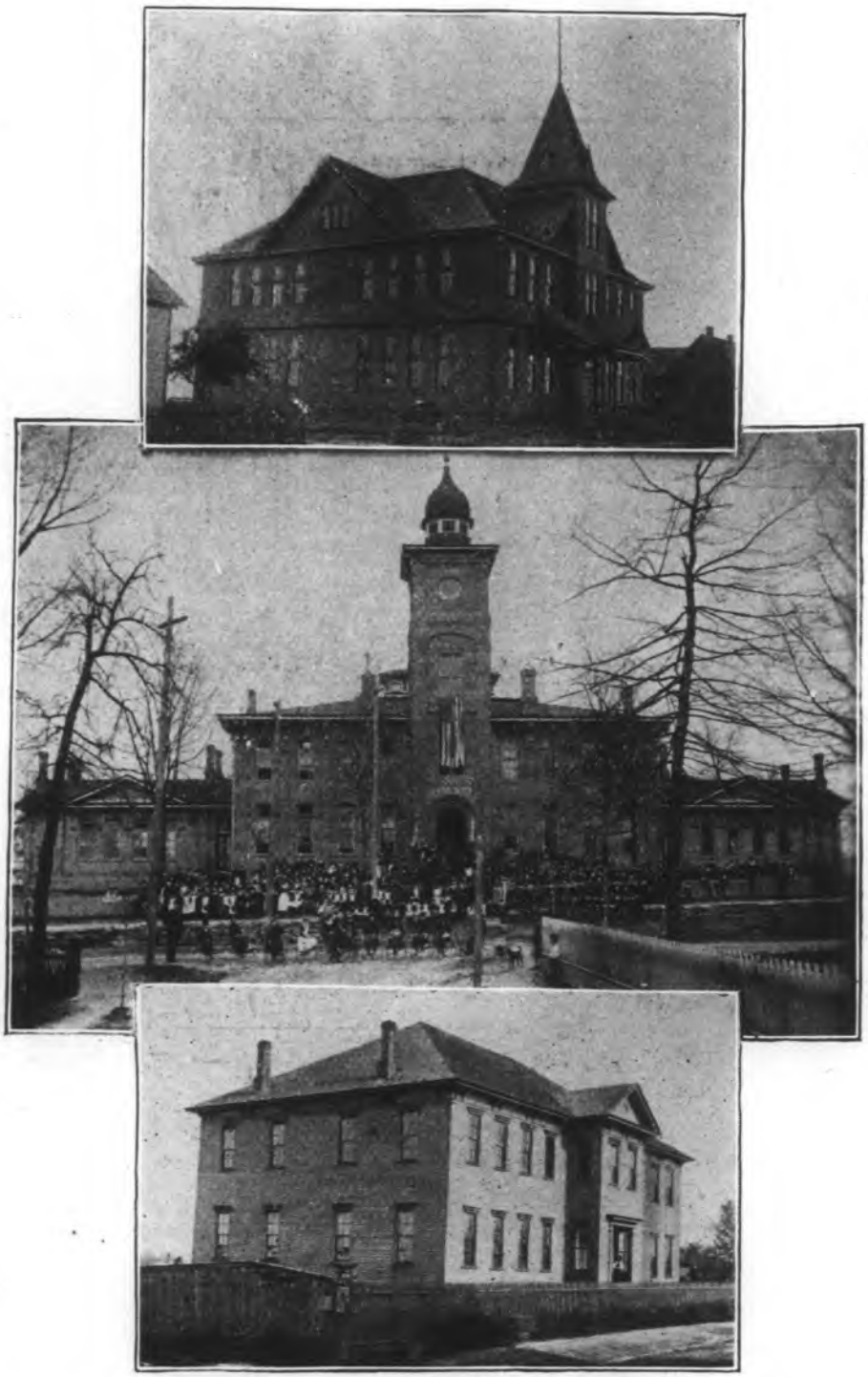
Residence of M. N. Williamson.

Her streets are paved with Belgian blocks and macadamized.

She has a fine system of electric steel railway; electric lights; telephone exchange; two steam fire companies; several building and loan associations; a chamber of commerce; three national, one private and one savings bank; a $50,000 municipal building; a Young Men's Christian Association, with library, gymnasium, etc.

Over three hundred residences and business houses were contracted for between January 1 and May 1, 1892. Besides being one of the most flourishing business centres of the South, Winston-Salem pre-

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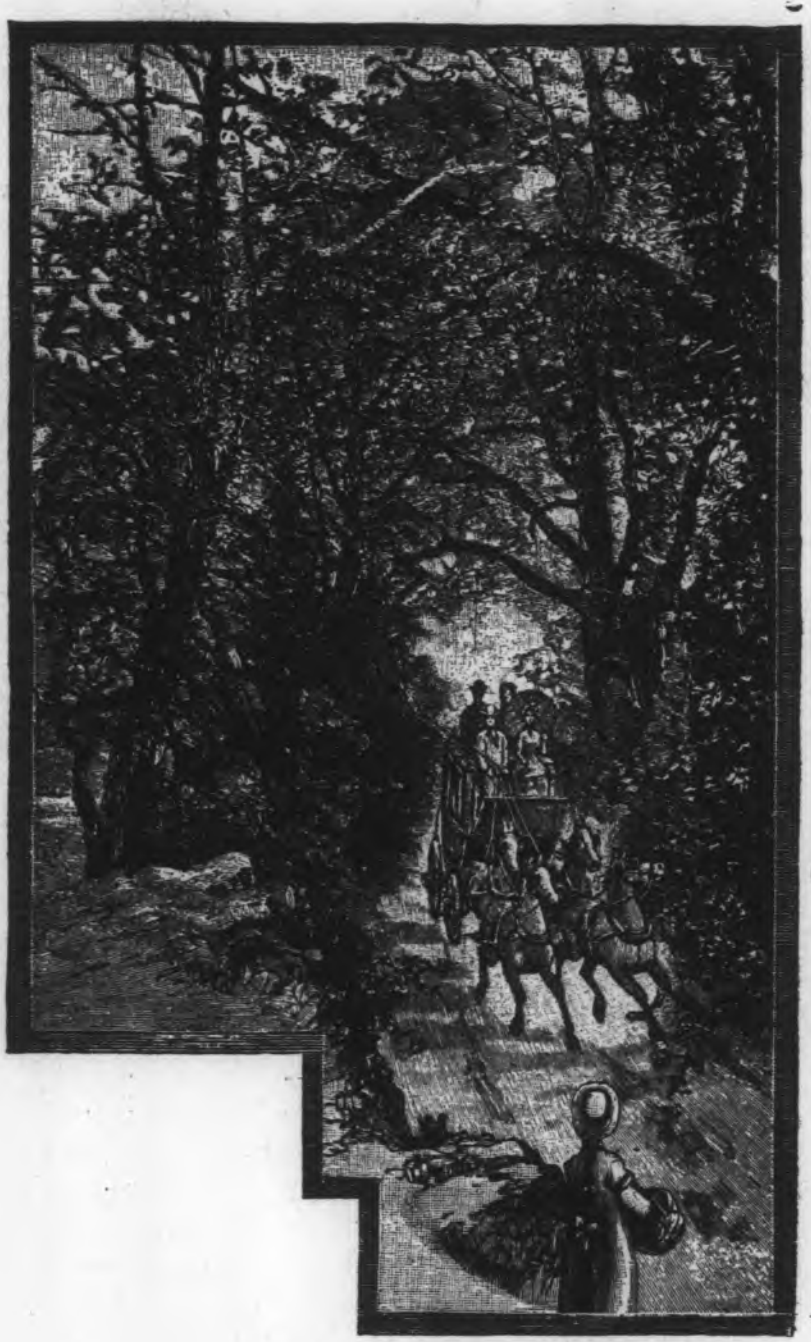
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Returning from the Mountains.

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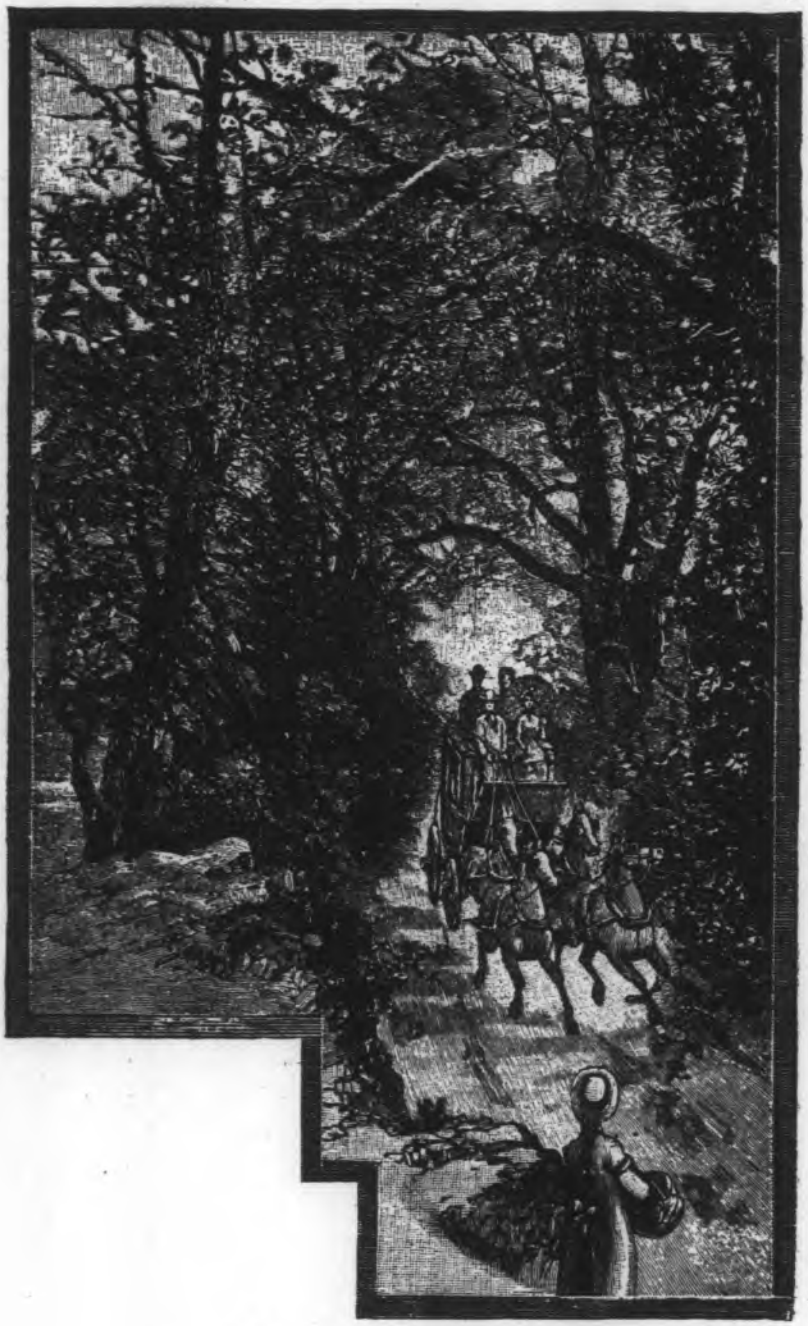
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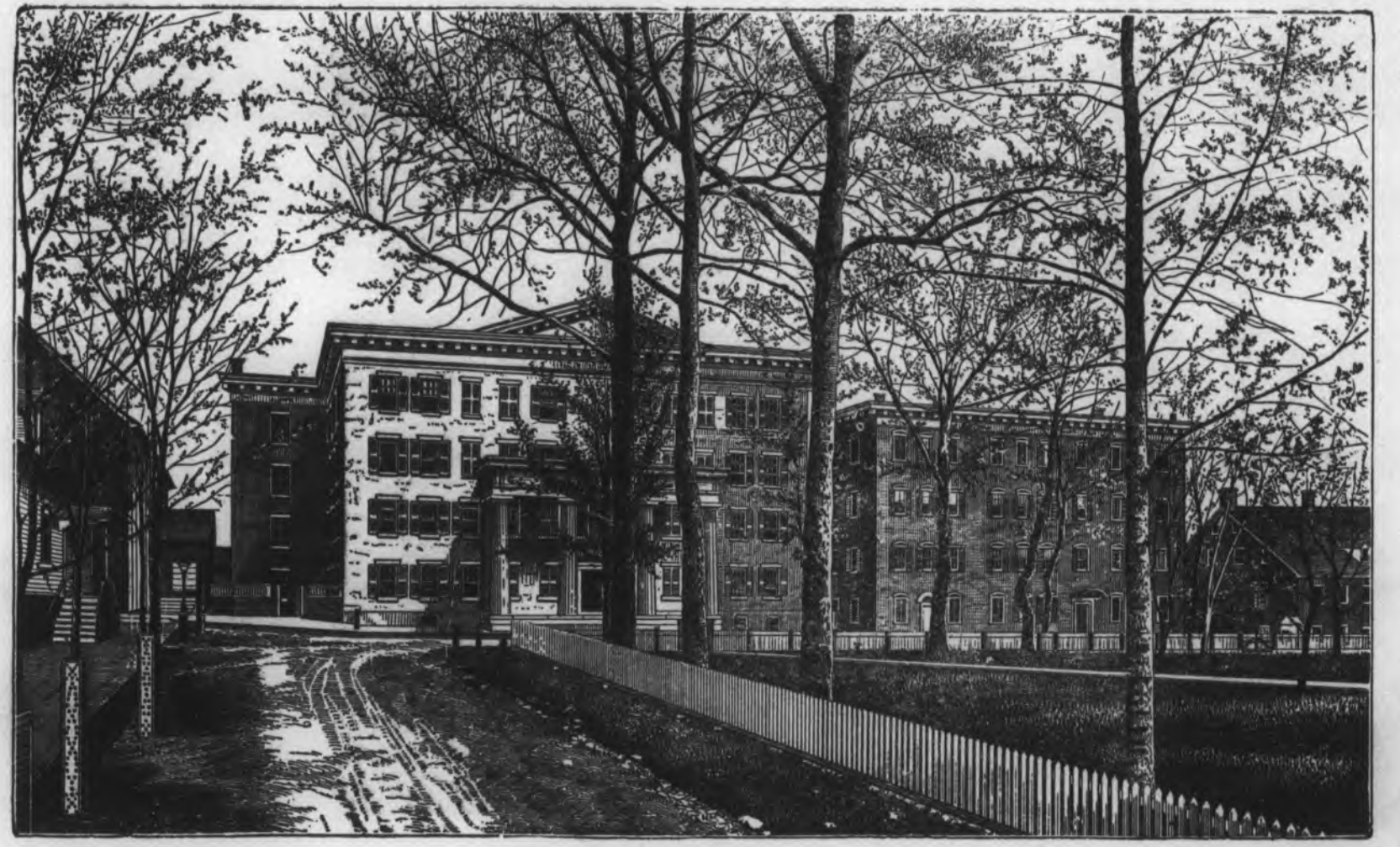
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It is ten hours' ride from Washington, Atlanta, Charleston, Norfolk. The quail shooting in the neighborhood is the best in the State. The rates are $3 per day and upwards, according to location. The winter average temperature is 40°.

It accommodates only 200 people, and is very popular.



Resid nce of R. F. Gray, M. D.

Besides the Zinzindorf there are several small hotels and boarding houses, where people of small means will find satisfactory entertainment.

The educational advantages are of a high order. The celebrated Davis School, a military College for boys and young men, has already achieved a remarkable reputation throughout the country.

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The College is beautifully situated on an elevated pateau one mile west from the city, the buildings occupying the summit of a beautiful hill that slopes in every direction, surrounded by a luxuriant grove covering forty acres, giving the cadets opportunity for healthful exercise.



Crossing the Stream.

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Winston is noted as a great tobacco centre; Salem as the seat of the oldest female college in the South, and to the stranger the contrast between the two places is very great.

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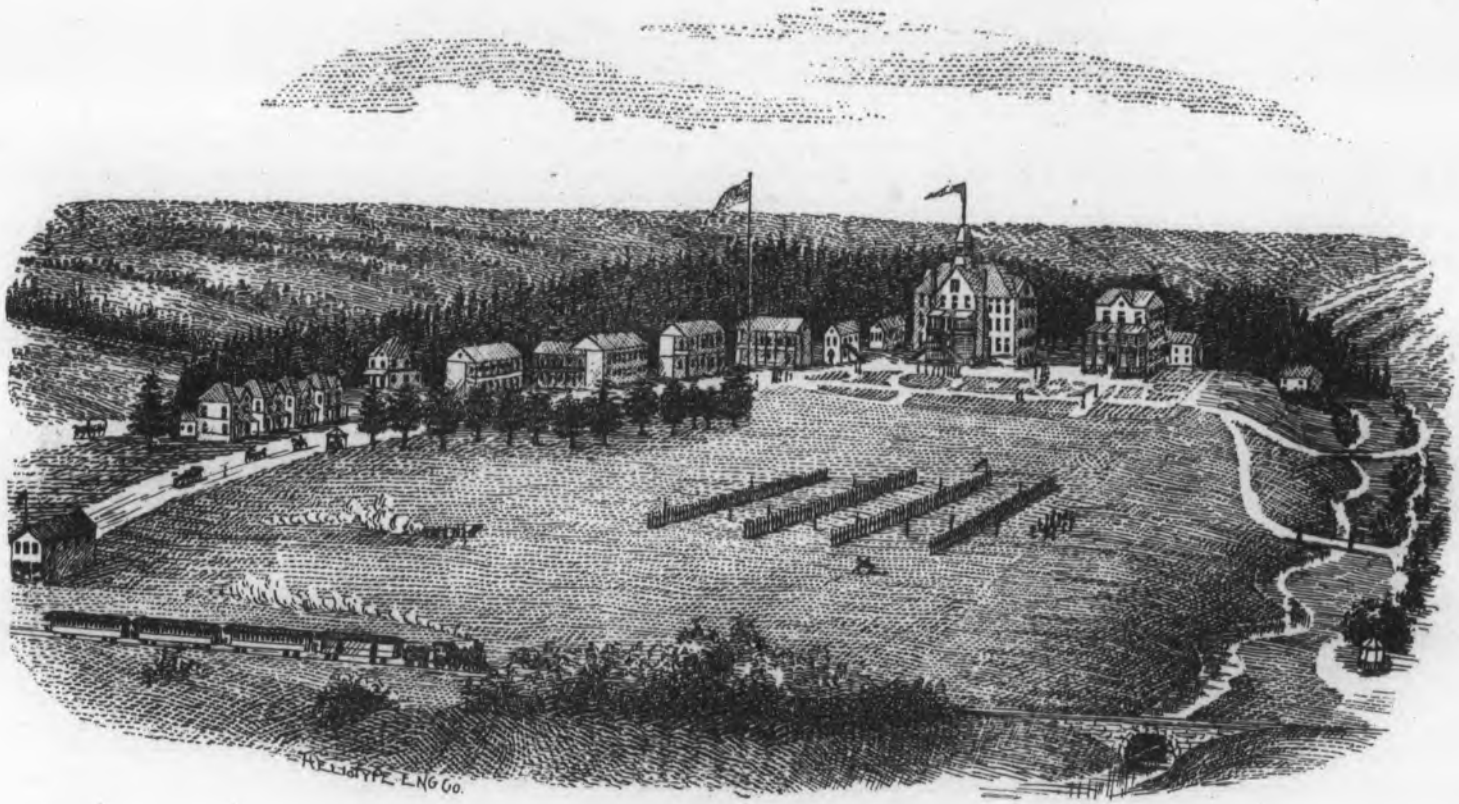
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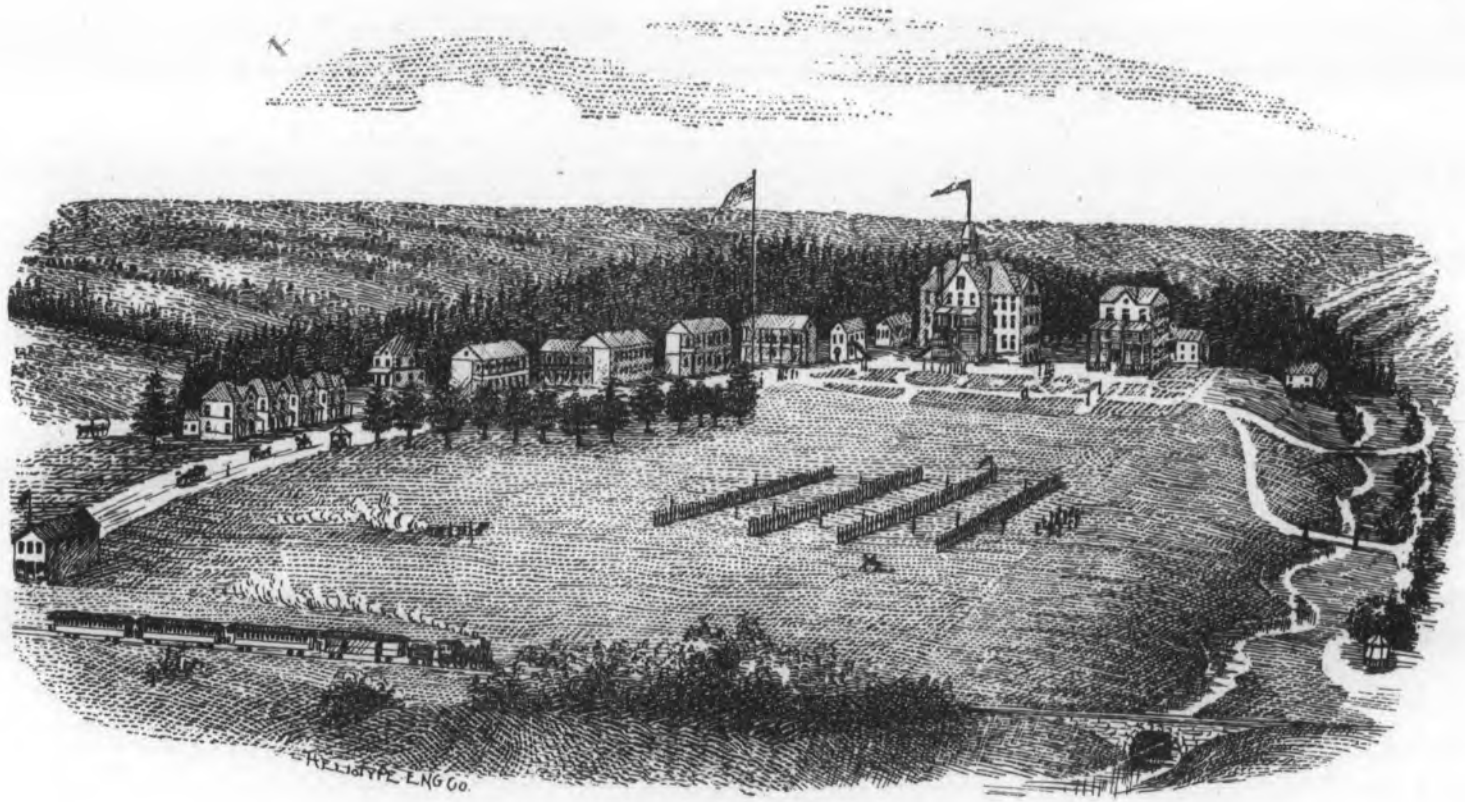
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"The Country is Well Watered."

regard and relationship, nearly one hundred years stretching from the early settlement of the one to the foundation of the other.

"The two towns recognize in each the help-mate of the other. Winstonians drive visitors to the places of historic interest in Salem, around which a tinge of romance hangs for all sight-seers; and Salemites in turn show their guests through the large tobacco factories of Winston, and explain the immense business that throbs and pulsates through the marts of trade."



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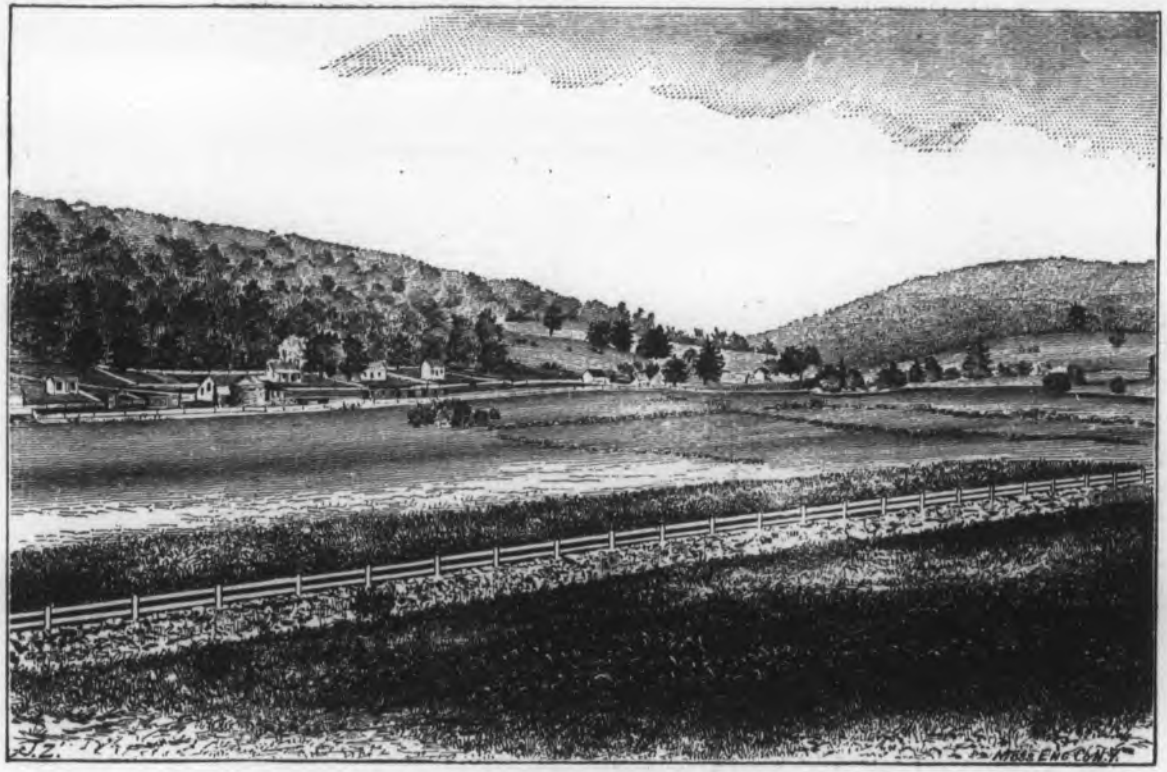
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regard and relationship, nearly one hundred years stretching from the early settlement of the one to the foundation of the other.

"The two towns recognize in each the help-mate of the other. Winstonians drive visitors to the places of historic interest in Salem, around which a tinge of romance hangs for all sight-seers; and Salemites in turn show their guests through the large tobacco factories of Winston, and explain the immense business that throbs and pulsates through the marts of trade."



A North Carolina Landscape.

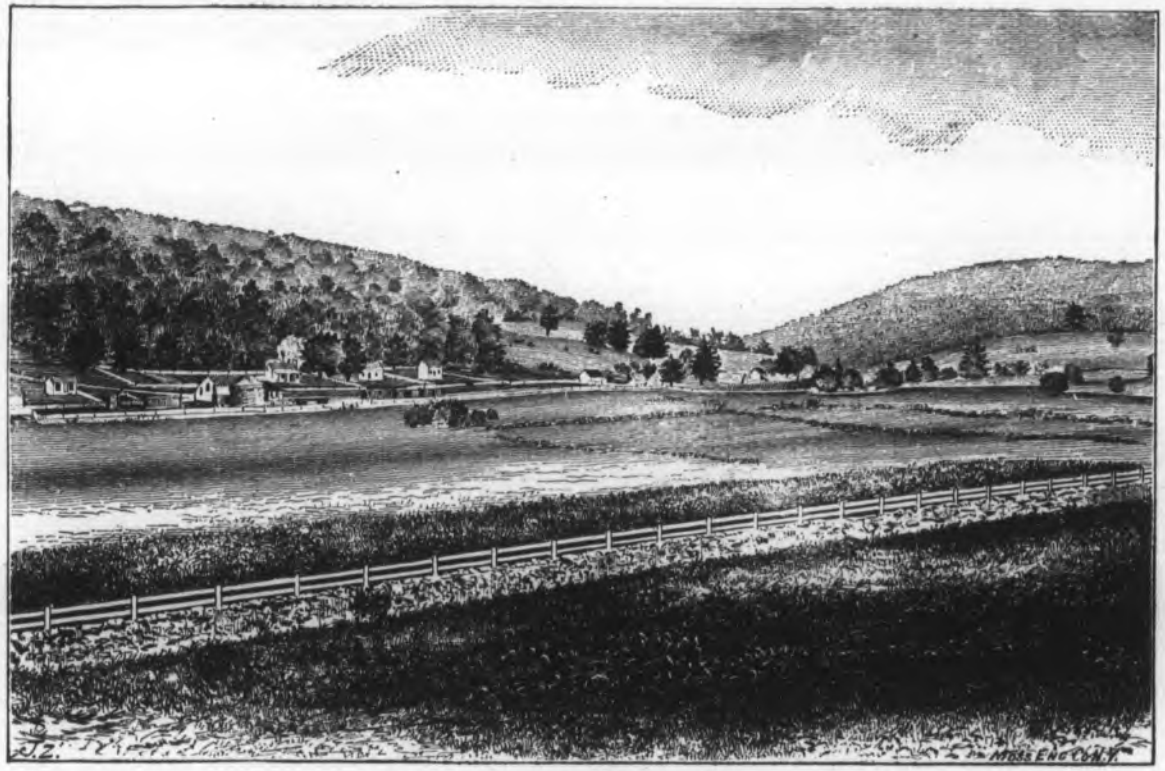
Salem has a fine spring of chalybeate mineral water, highly prized for its medicinal properties, which is free to its citizens. A writer thus truthfully pictures Salem:

"Trim flower beds, well-clipped hedges of box, a profusion of roses, climbing honeysuckles and Virginia creeper clinging to the sides of



A Day's Soooting.

the houses, present a quaint picture, many of the dwellings fronting directly on the street, with porches overhanging the sidewalks, some of which are covered with tile roofs like many of the old houses in the French portion of New Orleans. Above all stretch the mighty arms of the stately old elms, which have lined the sidewalks so many years, linking their branches in bower-like beauty above the streets, beckon-



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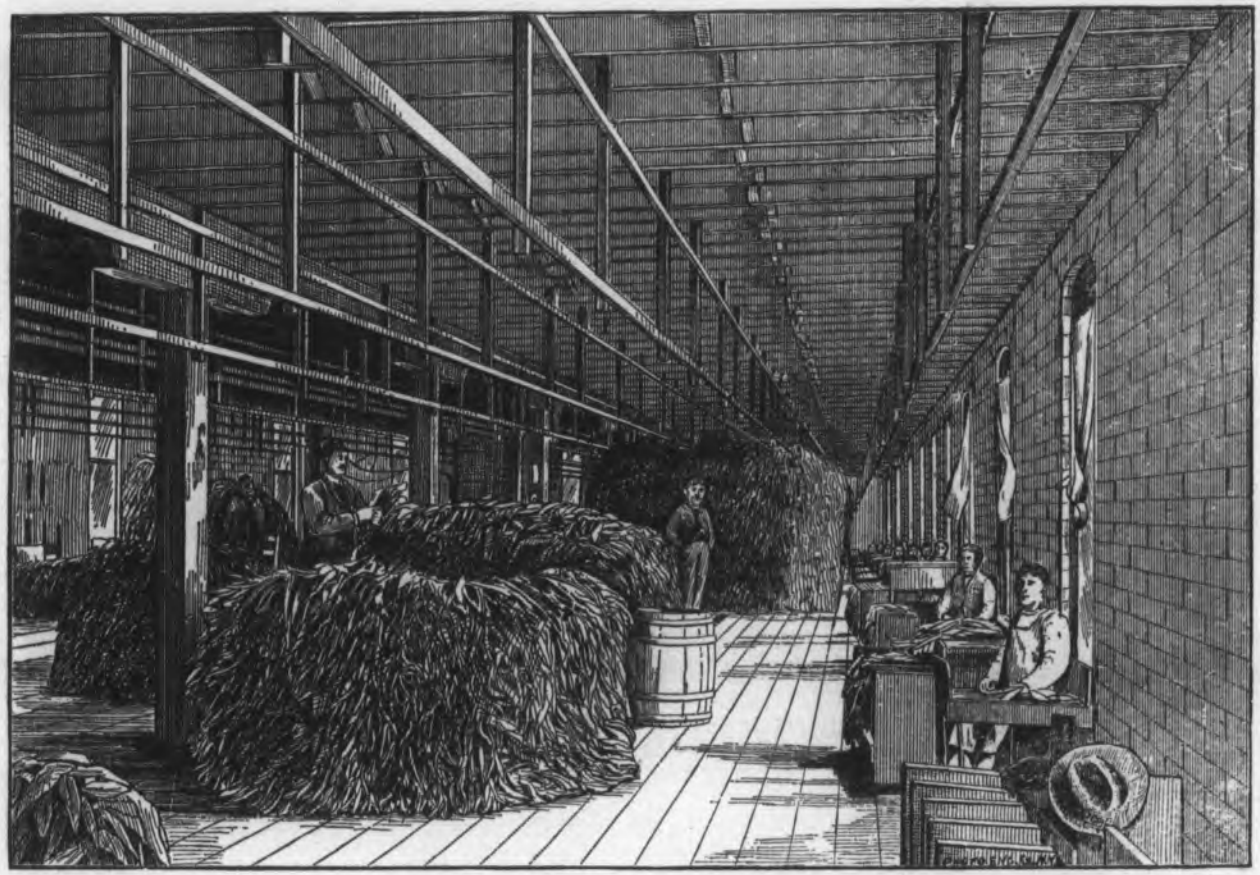
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Interior of a Tobacco Warehouse at Winston.

ing a welcome to the stranger as they nod and kiss in the balmy sunshine."

Among the places of interest to strangers is the old Salem Hotel, which was erected in 1784, associated with which are several blood-stirring legends, which will be repeated to you when you visit Salem. There is a room in this quaint old "tavern" held sacred where General Washington slept during his stay in Salem, and it was to this hotel that Peter Stuart Ney, supposed by many to have been Napoleon's Marshal Ney of France, used to come when he resided in Davis county

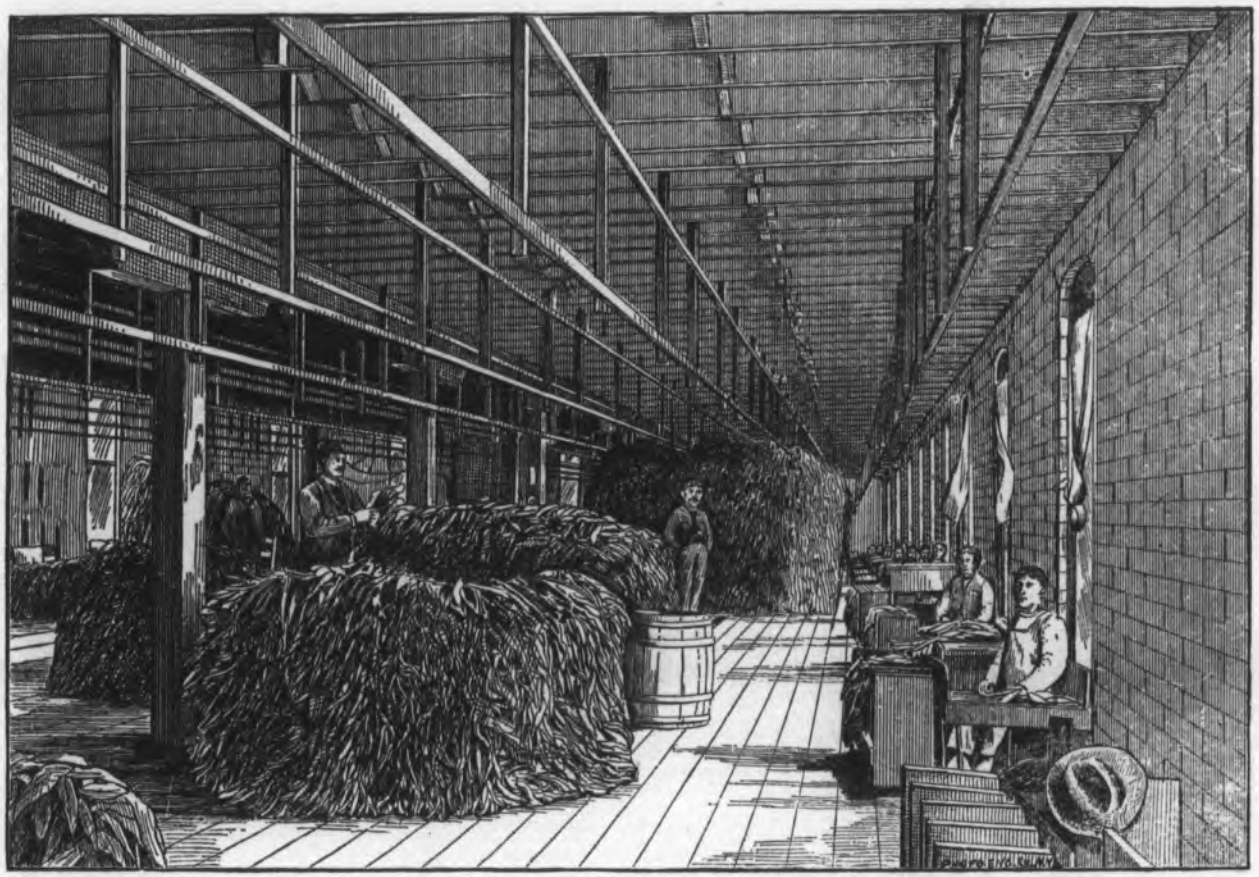


Residence of W. T. Brown.

in 1841, and attracted crowds who stood in open-mouthed wonder at his thrilling feats of sword play and other martial exercises. The Salem Museum will well repay a visit, containing many rare curiosities collected by the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Moravian Church, organized over fifty years ago.

It occupies a two-story building on Main Street, near the old tavern. The oldest house in Salem is a large story-and-a-half log cabin where Gottfried Aust established his pottery in 1772. All kinds of articles for domestic use, tiles for covering houses, tile stoves and house ornaments were manufactured here.

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A short distance beyond is the "Avenue," over a quarter of a mile in extent, and about one hundred feet in width. Along its outer edge were planted, about twenty feet apart, tall cedars, more than a century ago, and through the centre runs a broad gravelled walk eight feet wide. No vehicle is ever allowed inside the gates. The Moravian graveyard lies all along the right of this Avenue, entered by three large gates, bearing above their three arched entrances the inscriptions:

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

"Because I live, ye shall live also."

"Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."



The Wachovia Mill.

The graveyard is laid off at right angles and planted with cedars. Where the walks intersect in the centre four of these immense trees stand like sentinels above the first grave made here, which bears date of 1771. At this spot the members of the Church congregate on Easter morning and hold a religious service typical of the Resurrection, with music from a band of six instruments accompanying the singing of sacred anthems.



A Mountain Road.

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A Mountain Road.

According to custom no costly stone is allowed within the enclosure, and no grave is unprovided for, the Church keeping this spot known as "God's Acre" in perfect order.

Frederick William Marshall, while a student at Leipsig, met Count Zinzindorf and became the founder of the new settlement, giving it the name of Salem (peace), which had been chosen by Count Zinzindorf before his death. He personally superintended the planting of the



The Red Elephant Tobacco Works of H. H. Reynolds.

cedars in the Avenue, which now stand above his lonely grave, a perpetual reminder of him who spent a large fortune in establishing the Moravian Church and embellishing the new town of Salem.

The Moravian Church dates back to the year 1457, when it was organized under the name of the "United Brethren," or the *Unitas Fratrum*.

In 1749, through the efforts of Count Zinzindorf, a German nobleman, upon whose estates the exiled Moravians found shelter, the British Parliament passed an act by which the *Unitas Fratrum* was acknowledged as a Protestant Episcopal Church.

Upon a conference of the Brethren Count Zinzindorf decided to arrange for the purchase of ten thousand acres of land in North Carolina

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A Summer Scene.

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The village of Bethabara, or Old Town, is in a quaint valley six miles from Winston-Salem, in the centre of which stands the old greystone Church above referred to, near which is the old Moravian graveyard, the oldest in North Carolina, kept in a state of perfect preservation by the Church.

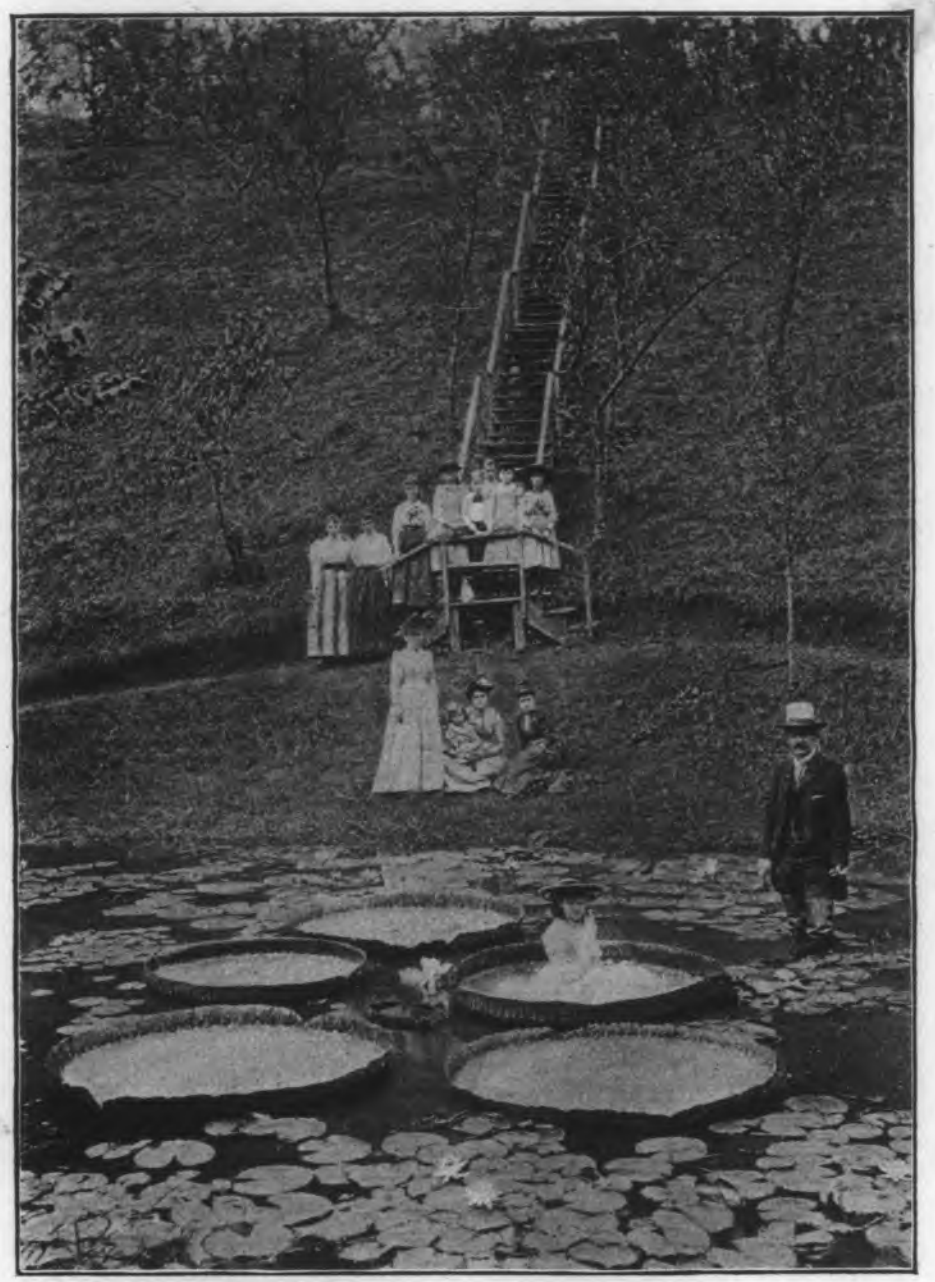
The main street extends through the two towns for a distance of nearly three miles, along which is a continuation of substantial business houses and attractive homes, with well-kept lawns and gay porteries of flowers.

Few cities in the South can boast of so many elegant residences, which for architectural beauty and attractive surroundings are seldom surpassed.

THE VICTORIA REGIA IN THE OPEN AIR.

Our engraving of Dr. Bohnson's lily pond at Winston-Salem, showing the Victoria Regia, will be a surprise to the reader. The history of this famous aquatic plant is known to many. It was discovered in the Upper Amazon, and named in honor of Queen Victoria. Dr. Bohnson has acquired an enviable reputation by his success in growing aquatic plants, and has now succeeded in growing the Victoria Regia in the open air. A writer in the *Wilmington Messenger* says: "Can you imagine the feelings of your correspondent as he and his party approached the pond and their eyes rested upon the magnificent leaves, five in number, surrounding a modest flower of pure white. Just as we reached the spot, as though the schedule was arranged that after our journey of two hundred miles, its beautiful white petals should unfold for our delectation, and there we stood and gazed, 'and still the wonder grew,' that in open air, in North Carolina, we should have the pleasure of seeing a veritable Victoria Regia in all its living splendor!' One of the largest of these leaves measures sixty-six inches in diameter, and bore the weight of a little girl twelve years of age, weighing sixty-five pounds, and in this attitude the whole plant was photographed.

This flower has a very short life, measuring only two days. On the second day one of them was plucked from its stem by its generous owner, and brought into his parlor, where side by side with magnificent red, blue and white lilies, eichornias or water hyacinths and water poppies, it reigned supreme and went through a most remarkable transformation. The outer white petals gently opened, getting wider and wider as each layer separated, the deeper layers now assuming a deli-



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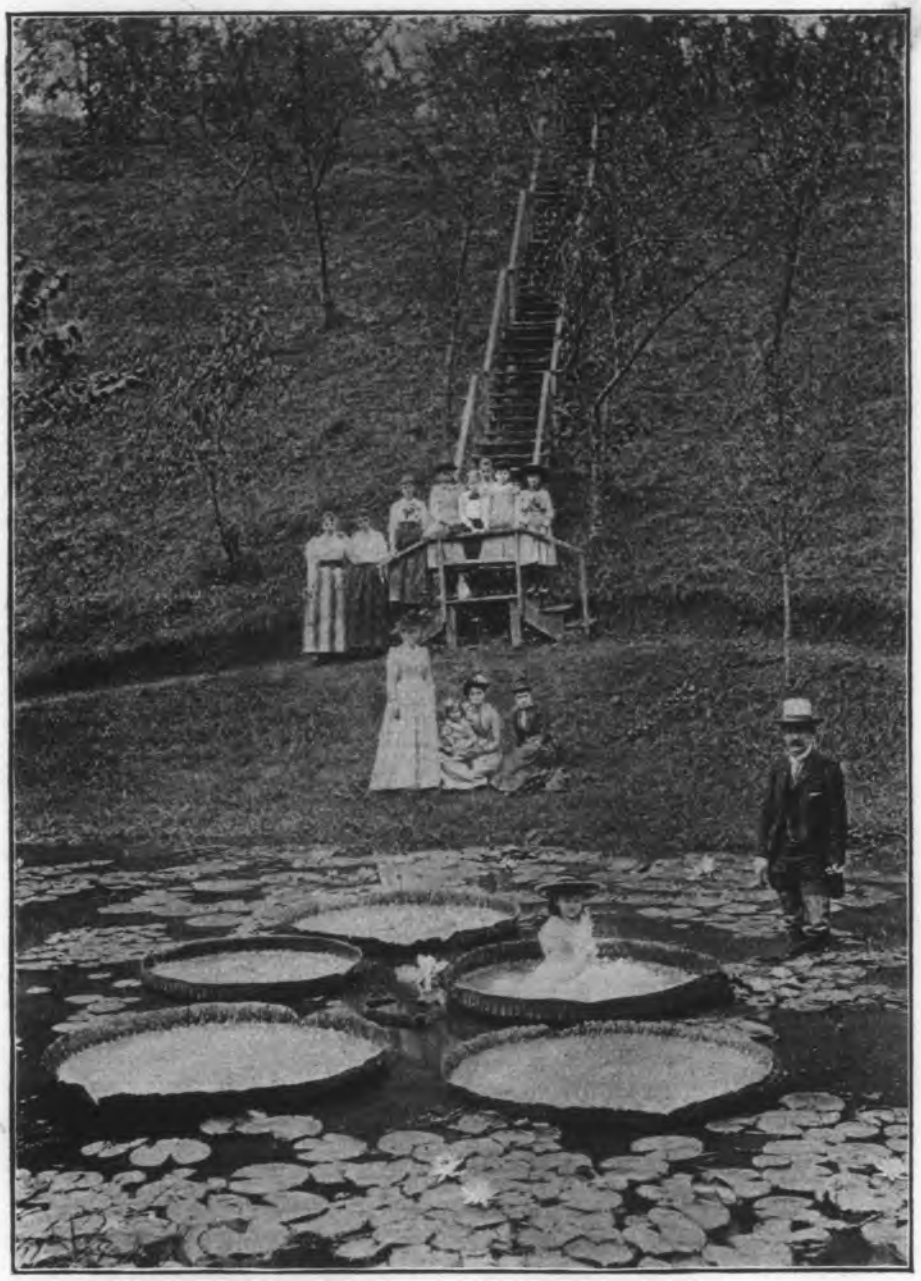
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The Egyptian Lotus Pond of Theo. Kimmel at Hulon near Winston.

A few miles from Winston-Salem are the lotus ponds, three in number, of Mr. Theo. Kimmel (see engraving), and we never saw a more beautiful sight than that which broke upon our vision as we approached the ponds and witnessed this marvellous exhibit, thousands of these



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monster pink water lilies in full bloom at one time. Visitors to Winston-Salem will lose a great treat if they fail to visit these ponds. It is just a pleasant drive from the city. A comfortable team and a reliable driver can be obtained at Mr. McArthur's stable.

As a winter resort for Northern visitors Winston offers special attractions.

Dr. H. J. Thomas, now of Winston-Salem, was engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Wisconsin for over twenty years, and is well known in the northwest part of that State. His health failing him, he made a prospecting tour through the principal cities of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, finally showing his preference by locating, in 1891, at Winston.

He has met with success in every way; has been happily impressed by the reception he has had from the Southern people (showing how false is the Northern idea that a Northerner cannot readily affiliate with Southerners). He is doing a good general practice, as well as attending particularly to his specialties — surgery and diseases of women.

Regarding the place as a health resort he says:

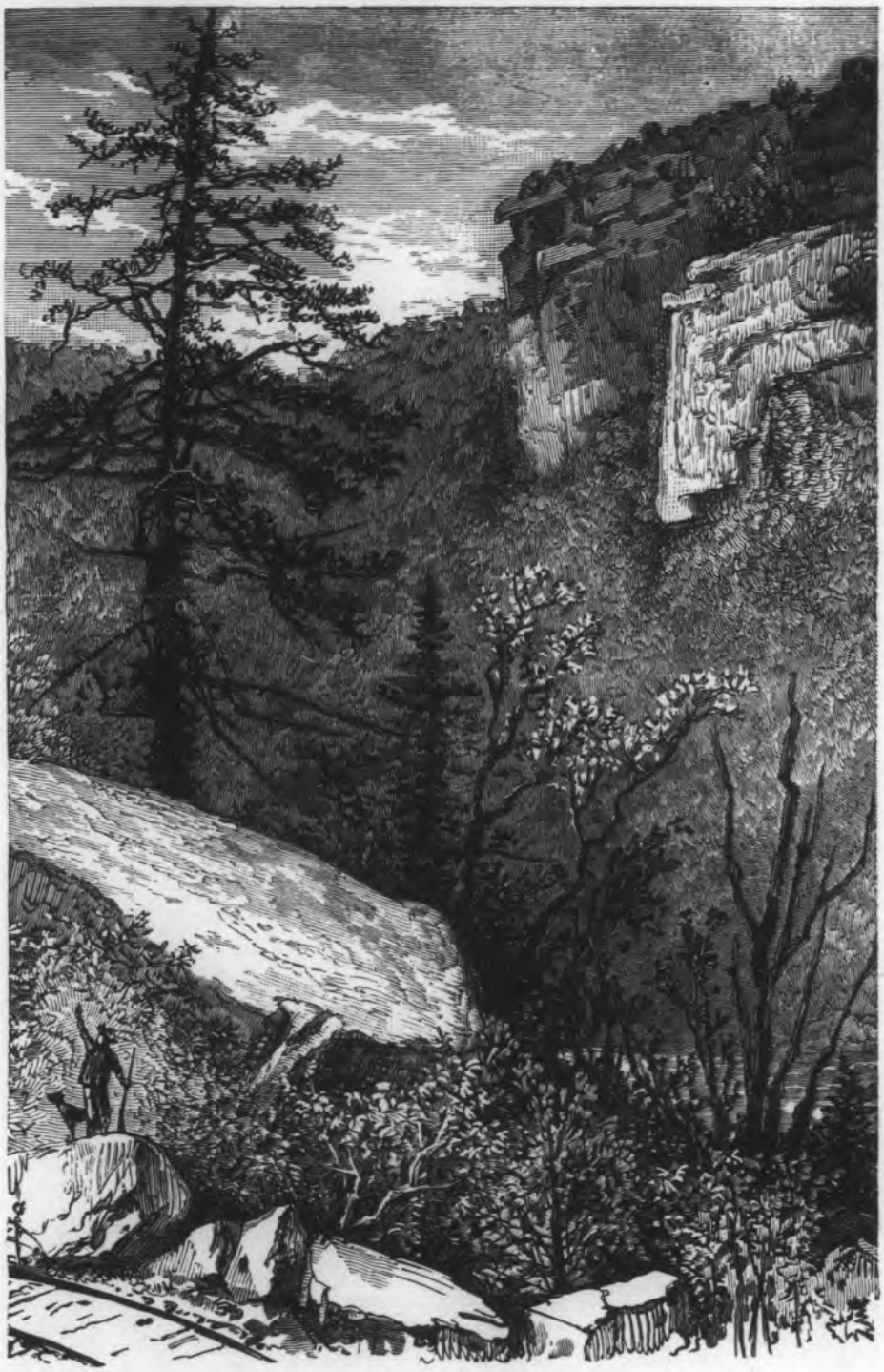
"I cannot speak from long experience of practice here, but from what I have seen, and from my own personal case, can highly recommend this locality for bronchial and pulmonary troubles in their earlier stages.

"During each of the last three winters I was in Wisconsin I was seriously troubled with a bronchial irritation and cough, and at times expectorated large quantities. This reduced my weight about fifteen or twenty pounds each winter, which loss I would make up in summer months. Last winter (my first in Winston) I had no cough, and instead of losing twenty pounds in weight, I gained nearly as much, and now am in the best of health, and heavier than I have been for years.

"A case somewhat similar to my own, which was sent me from Wisconsin for treatment, resulted fully as satisfactorily, though only remaining here during the late winter and spring months.

"Our altitude here is about 1200 feet, high enough to be free from malaria, and to have plenty of ozone; yet not high enough to affect weak capillaries in the lungs, nor add labor to the tired hearts, so frequently complicating lung diseases.

"In winter occasional frosts come, sufficient to kill poison germs, should there be any, and in summer the temperature is very seldom above 90°. Nearly every day at 2 P. M., on the east side of a house, is in



"But a Short Distance from Good Hunting."

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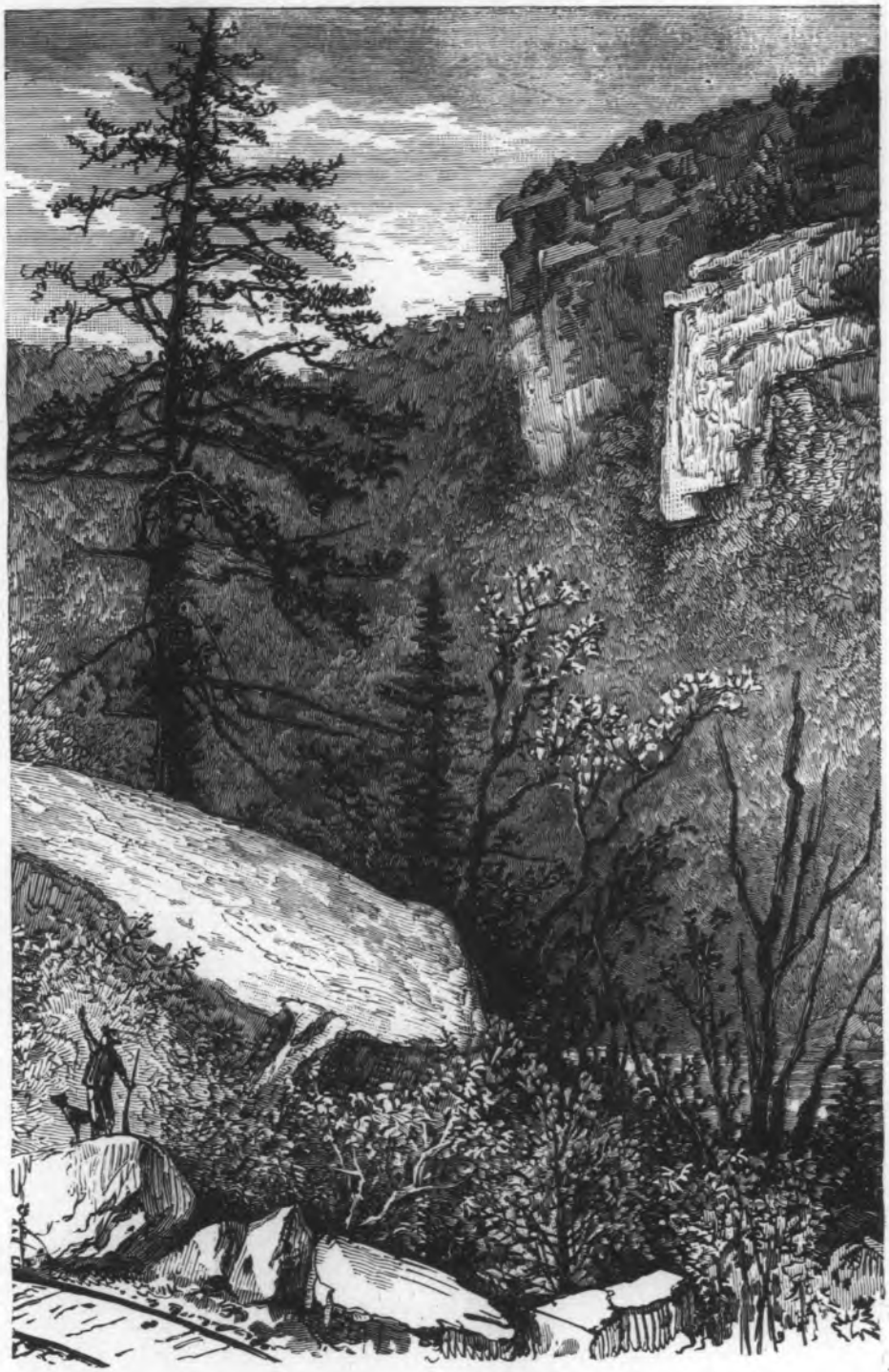
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a shade temperature of 82° to 85°; at night about 65°, so one can sleep under a blanket and wake refreshed and vigorous (not even disturbed by mosquitos, for, strange to say, we have none of them here.

"Shade is plentiful, both from native and carefully cultivated ornamental trees, whose branches mingle in an archway over the clean, cool pavement of some of the streets. The rolling formation of Winston's site gives the best of drainage; and with the present well (and soon to be better) equipped sewer system, I consider Winston stands second to no city of the South for general sanitary conditions. Fine, soft, pure water, pure air, an almost never-ceasing breeze, with an even temperature, near by grand forests, with fruits and flowers in profusion, all combining to form almost an ideal perfect health resort. Dame Nature having thus richly endowed us can do no more. Human perseverance and energy have built here one of the finest hotels in the South, and a sanitorium is soon to be built for the accommodation of invalids who can only make this a temporary home.

"I will gladly give my special attention to personal letters addressed to me regarding this place as a health resort, and furnish all advice and information in my power on this subject.

DR. H. J. THOMAS,

The minerals of this region are iron, mica, manganese, asbestos, with gold in very small quantities. Eighteen miles north are situated the Danbury Iron Mines, adjacent to which are the celebrated Dan River coal fields.

The forests surrounding Winston-Salem embrace nearly every variety grown in North America. Brick are made in large quantities of superior quality.

Fruit does remarkably well; pears and peaches attaining to great perfection, while apples are of as delicate flavor as those of the North. Particularly is it the home of the grape, flourishing vineyards occupying the surrounding hillsides. As early as 1769, the abundance of grapes growing wild suggested the manufacture of wine, and nineteen hogsheads were made that year. In 1869 one grower exported 2260 gallons, and ever since grape-growing and wine-making has been an important industry.

ASHEVILLE.

"And the pale health-seeker findeth there
The wine of life in the pleasant air."

THIS couplet might well have been written of the famous health resort of which all the country is now talking — Asheville, in the land of the sky.

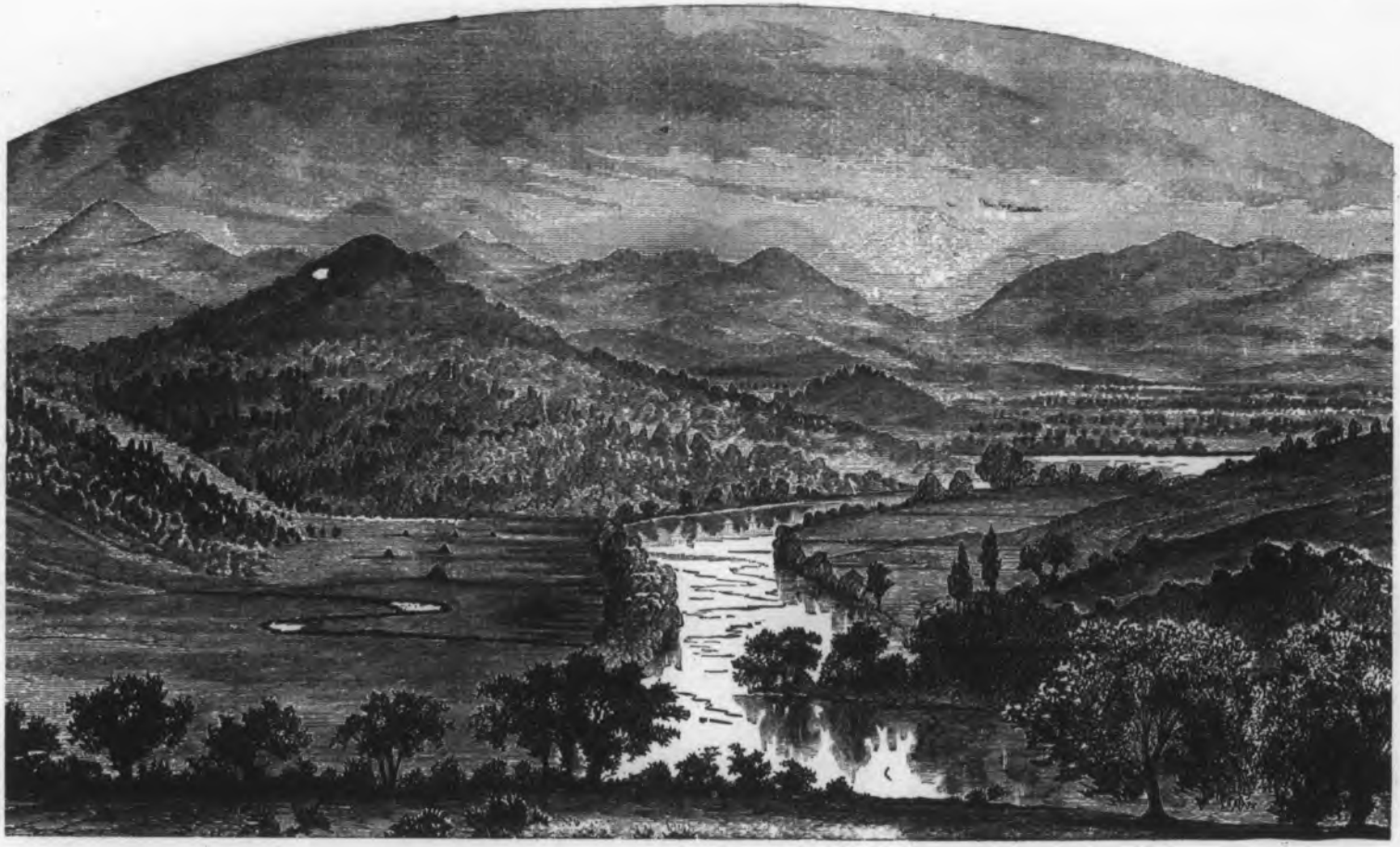
It is, indeed, a garden of recuperation. All the conditions seem favorable. Western North Carolina to-day offers more solid comfort,



Interior of the Oakland Heights.

hope and happiness to the invalid and health-seeker than the whole *Materia Medica* from the time of Esculapius down to the present time.

No other Southern city is like Asheville. It is unique, not alone on account of its peculiar geographical position and natural advantages of unrivalled excellence, but also as the chief centre of Northern society. Probably no Southern city has so large a proportion of Northern people among its population.



Connally's View, near Asheville.

Here the invigorating mountain air, coupled with the healing breath of the pine, gives new life to the invalid, rejuvenating the overtasked brain, nerves and body, and toning up the whole system.

It is impossible to imagine anything more charming than the scenery around Asheville. The mountain views beggar description, the valleys abounding in fertile loveliness, the hillsides covered with rhododendrons, azalias, laurel and ivy, with here and there glittering streams dancing down the hillside to join the many rivulets that feed the French Broad and the Swannanoa. This famous resort, with a charm of situation peculiarly its own, offers attractions to summer and winter visitors, in pure, invigorating air, scenery grand beyond description

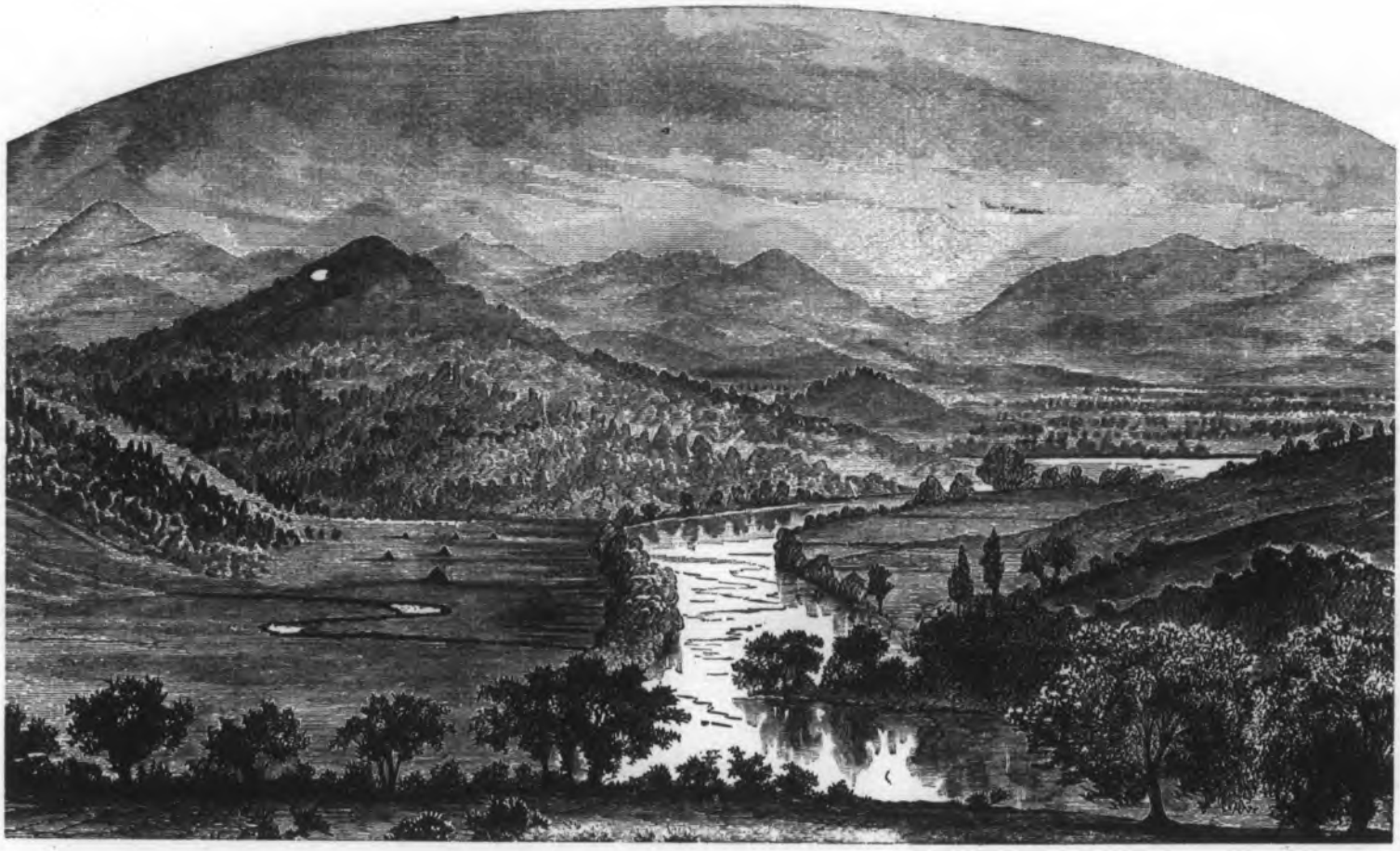


Residence of Col. Connally.

and unrivalled hotel accommodations. A safe retreat from the bleak Northern winter and the sultry miasmatic summer of the low country.

Asheville stands to-day at the head of Southern health resorts, and the testimony of nearly every one who visits the mountain city is unanimous in its praise. Celebrated physicians who have made climatology a study name Asheville as pre-eminent in possessing the cool, dry, bracing air necessary to health.

The prevailing winds from the mountains are always cool and refreshing, which, together with the health-giving atmosphere, the invigorating days and refreshing nights, all combine to make this region a natural sanitarium.



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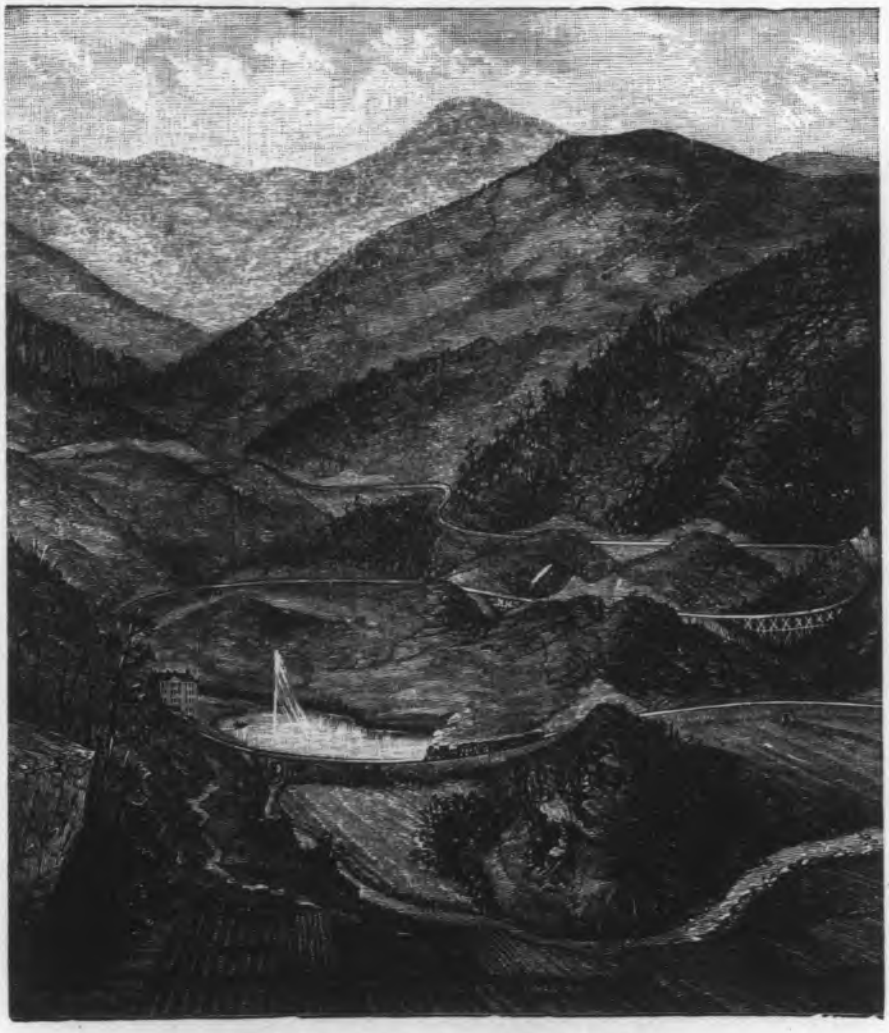
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The Oakland Heights.

Asheville is situated 275 miles west from Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, and is the county seat of Buncombe County — in latitude 35° 55′ 53″ north — with high mountains looming up in every direction. Two miles south flows the Swannanoa River, a clear, rapid-



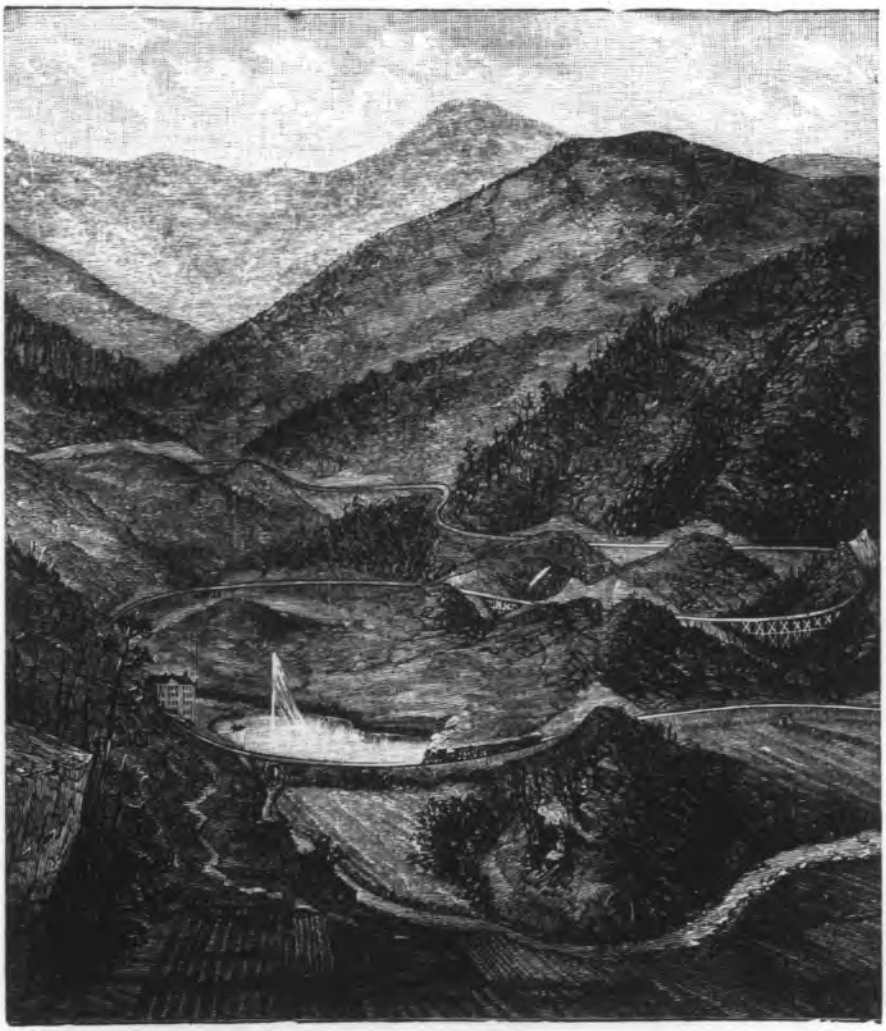
Round Knob, between Asheville and Salisbury.

flowing mountain stream from thirty to sixty feet in width, margined with forest trees and shrubbery almost tropical in their luxuriance, with here and there an elegant residence surrounded with a wealth of fruit and flowers. Along the banks of the river, arched with over-



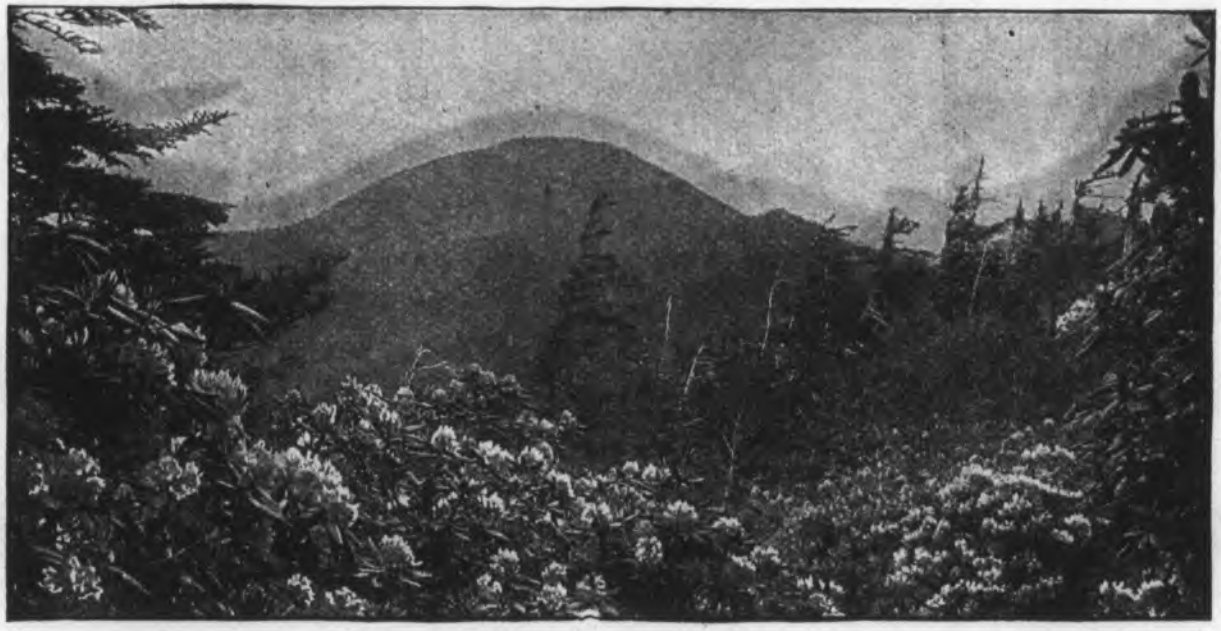
The Oakland Heights.

Asheville is situated 275 miles west from Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, and is the county seat of Buncombe County — in latitude 35° 55′ 53″ north — with high mountains looming up in every direction. Two miles south flows the Swannanoa River, a clear, rapid-



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Mt. Mitchell from Kenilworth Inn.

hanging boughs of forest trees, runs for miles a road of surprising beauty.

One mile to the west is the French Broad River, Tah-kee-os-tee, or racing river, so called by the Cherokee Indians — a shallow, rapid-flowing stream from three to four hundred feet in width.

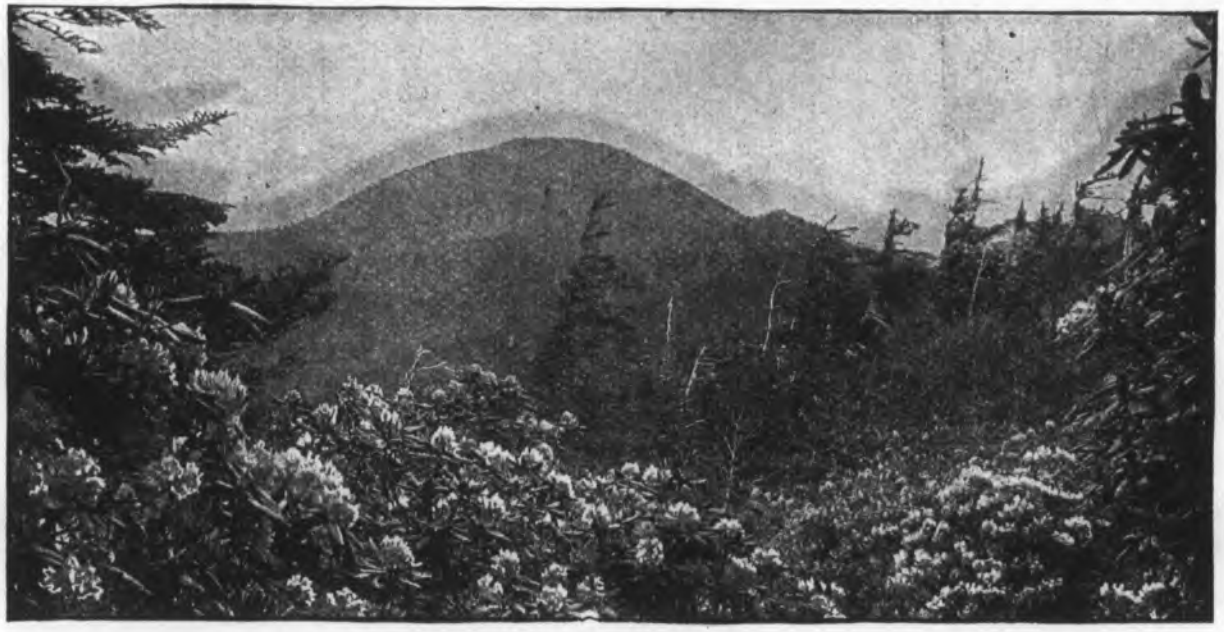
In the angle formed by these two streams lies a plateau extending north and south about four miles, and east and west about two miles, and here, high up above the river, lies Asheville.



A Characteristic Southern Scene.

The business section of the city is solidly built. The residence section extends for miles over the hills along the mountain sides and in the valleys, in every direction.

The surface of the country is broken, but the roads are smooth enough to give easy access from one part of the city to the other. This broken contour makes it difficult to obtain a comprehensive view of the city. It is presented to the eye in detached sections; here a group of elegant country seats on crest or ridge half concealed in surrounding trees, there the eye sweeps down a long valley with house



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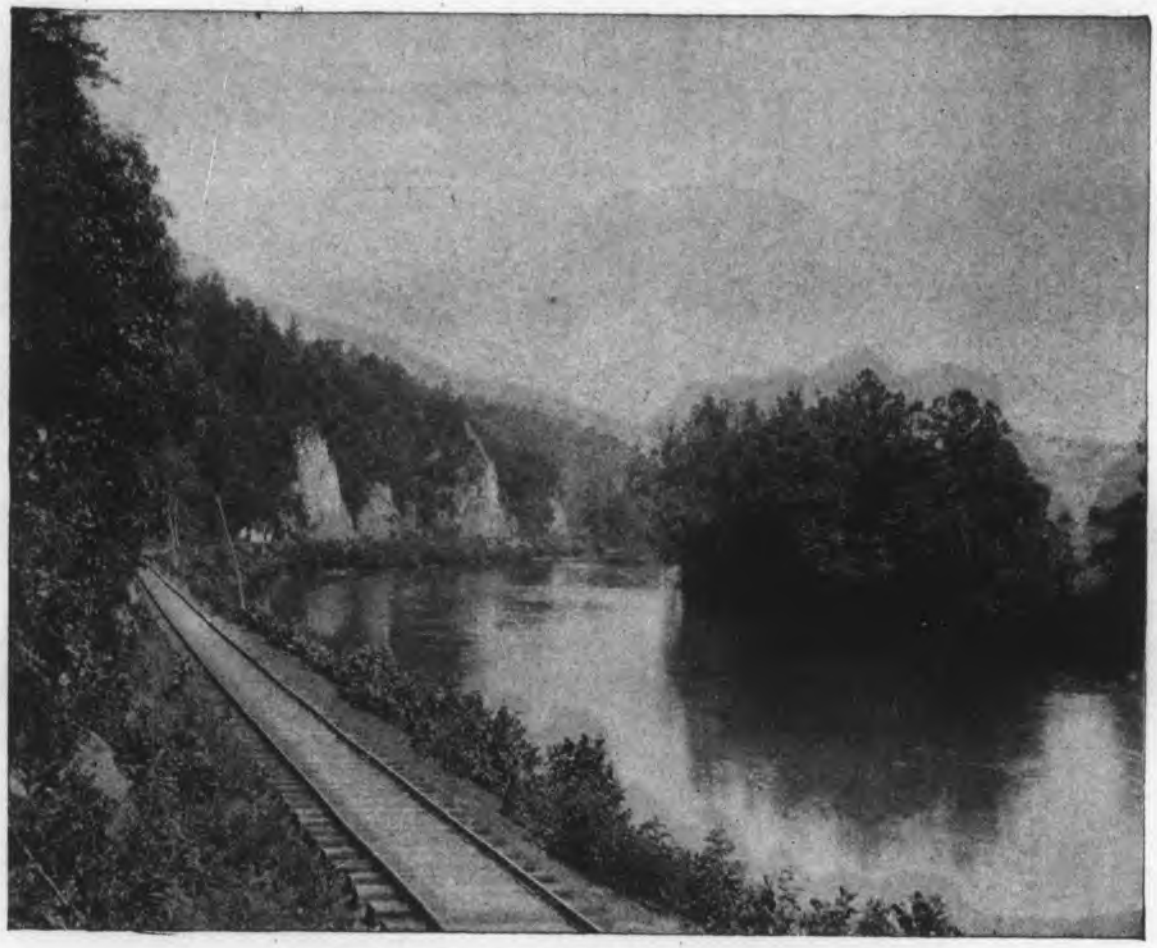
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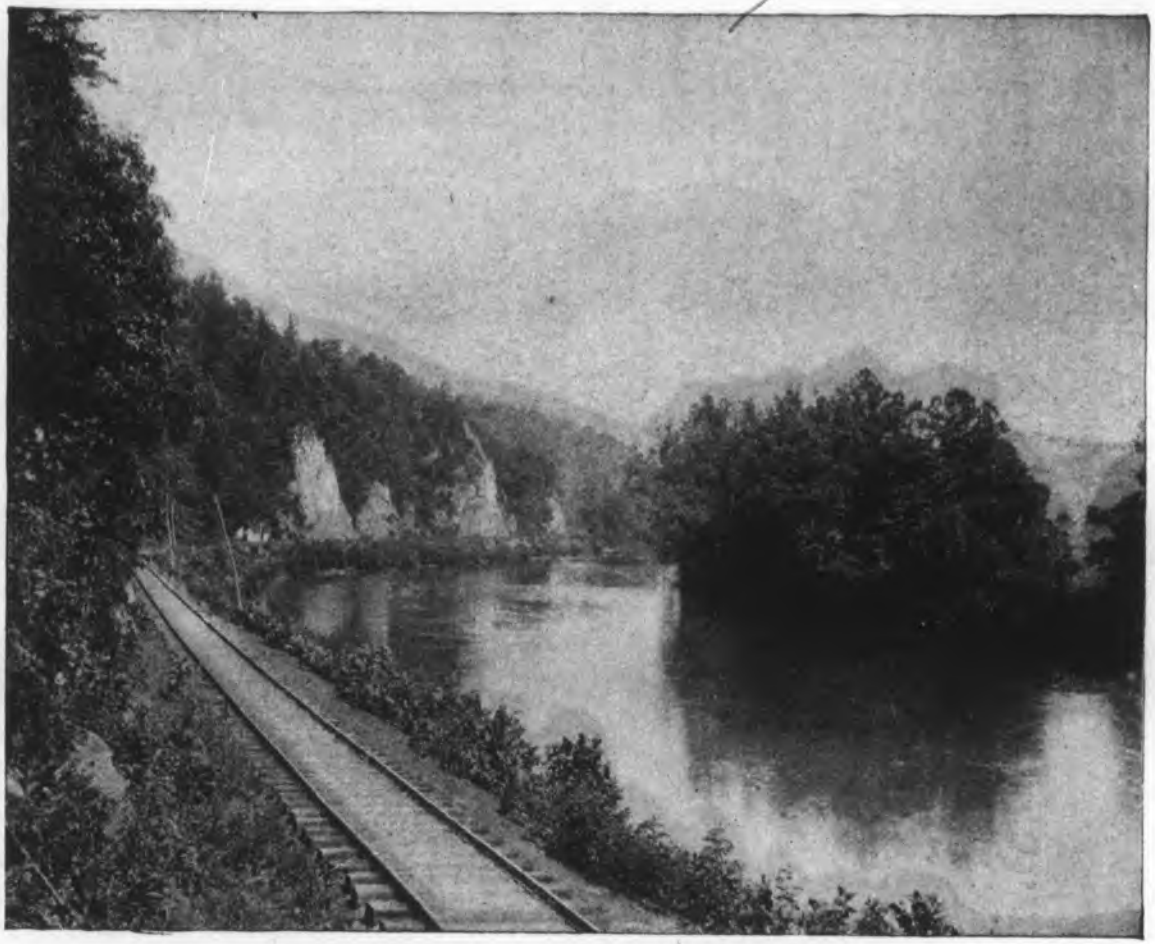
The French Broad River between Asheville and Hot Springs.

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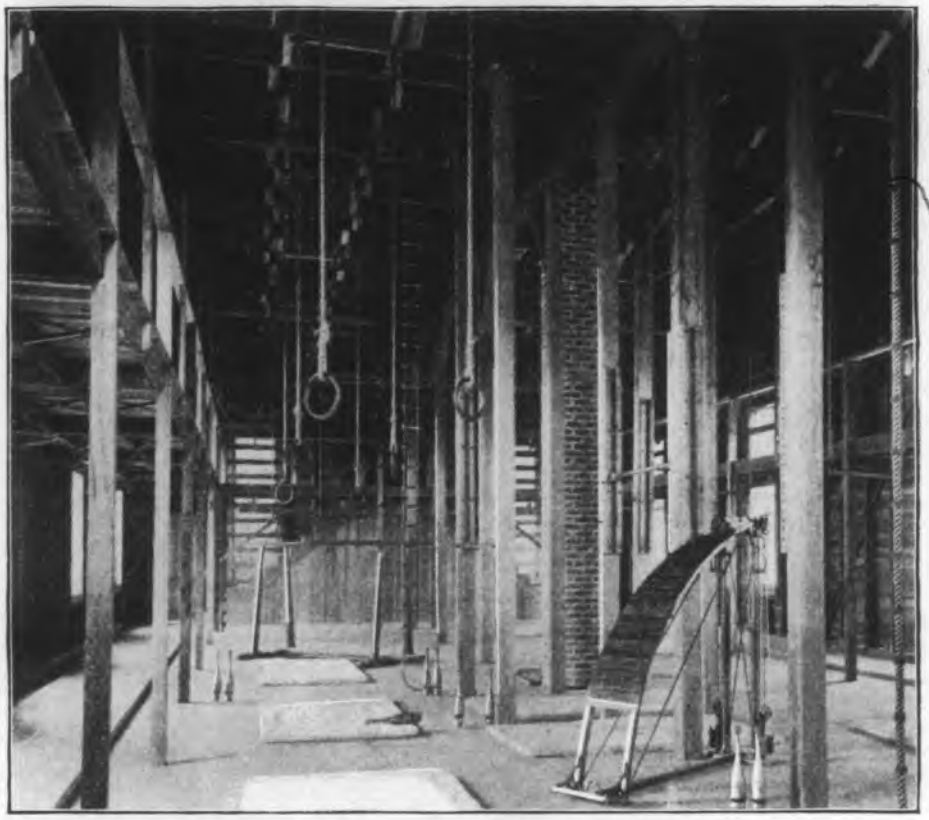
Interior of the Gymnasium, Bingham Military School.

In 1812 Asheville was an Indian trading-post. In 1833 the town was incorporated under the name of Morristown; and such it remained, an insignificent little mouutain village for many years. Later its name was changed to Asheville in honor of Samuel Ashe of New Hanover. Asheville was known as a summer resort only to a few wealthy southerners from the low country, who came here each season in their own carriages, and in 1882 when the first railroad was completed to the town, the population numbered only twenty-five hundred souls. But with the opening of the railroad, a new era dawned upon the sleepy



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Asheville is an all-the-year resort. Southern people discovered long ago that a summer could be passed as comfortably in the southern mountains as in New England, and Asheville is each summer filled with boarders from the low country. Immediately after the southern visitors leave for home in the autumn, the northern guests arrive for the winter, and this famous resort has acquired a more than national reputation, so that people use the expression "up to Asheville," as though it included the whole mountain region of the South.



Glen Rock Hotel.

CLIMATE.— This mountain region, of which Asheville is the centre, is a grand sanitarium for pulmonary and nervous sufferers.

Better than all the physician's prescriptions is a sojourn in this health-giving air, laden with piney odors, both healing and exhilarating. To the invalid the first impression when entering this enchanting region is that of rest — perfect repose of mind and body — but one is soon surprised to find himself entering into amusements and excursions with an energy he had not supposed himself capable of enjoying.

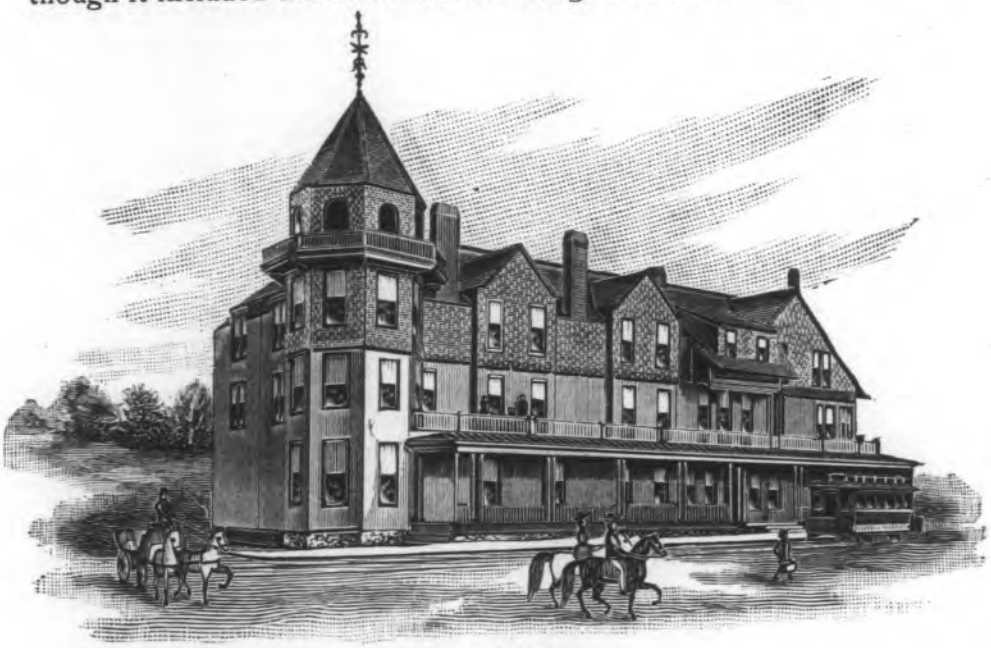
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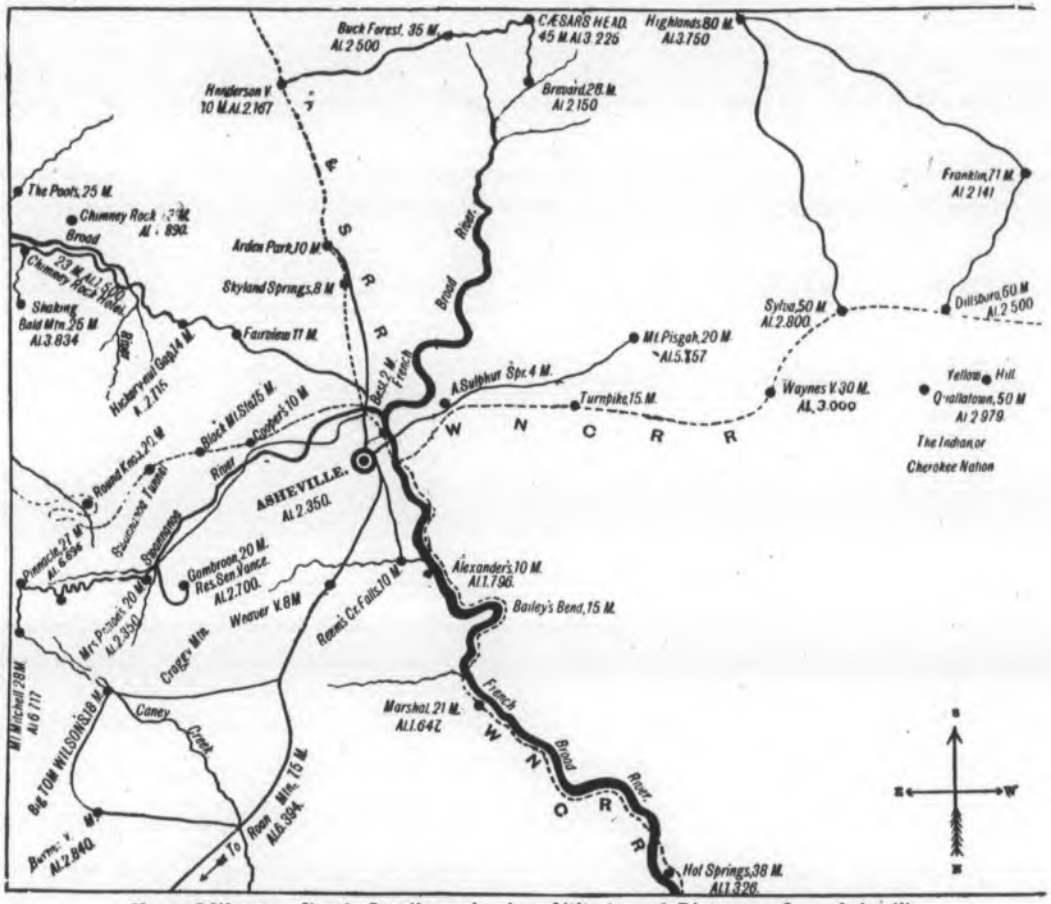


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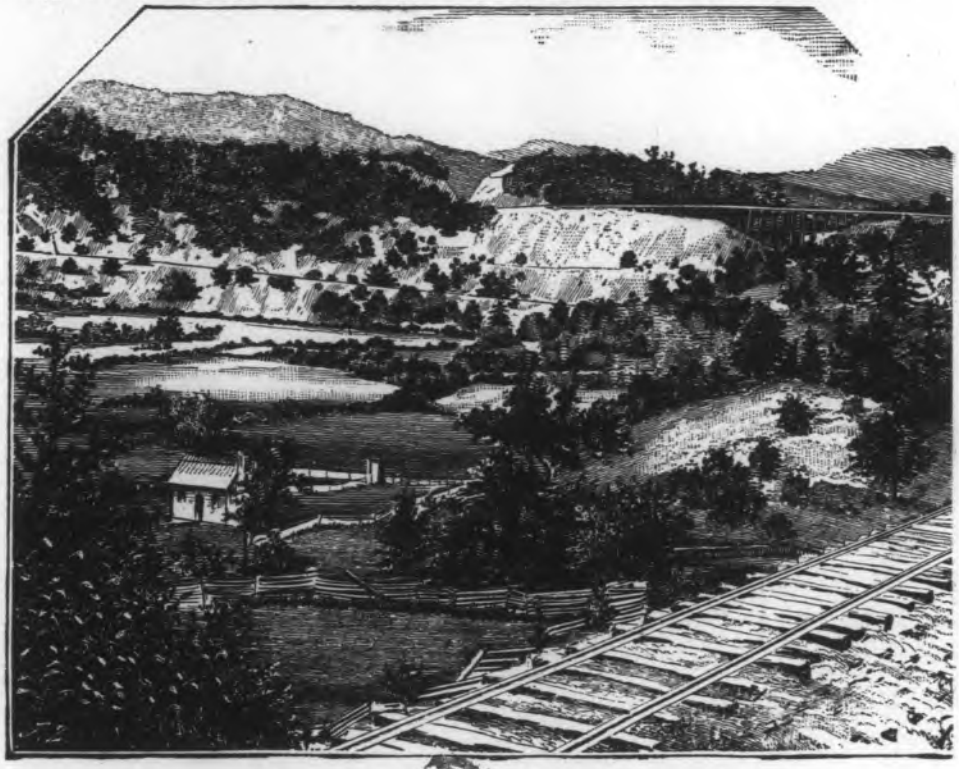
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Map of Western North Carolina, showing Altitude and Distances from Asheville.

The winter is generally cold — sometimes very cold, as indicated by the thermometer, yet the air is so dry that it is borne without suffering — with a little snow, just enough "to give enchanting wonders to a mountain landscape." And while the heat of the summer sun at mid-day is perhaps as severe as at the North, yet it does not heat the air to sultriness, and the night is always cool and comfortable, bringing rest and invigoration. Cyclones and tornadoes are unknown.

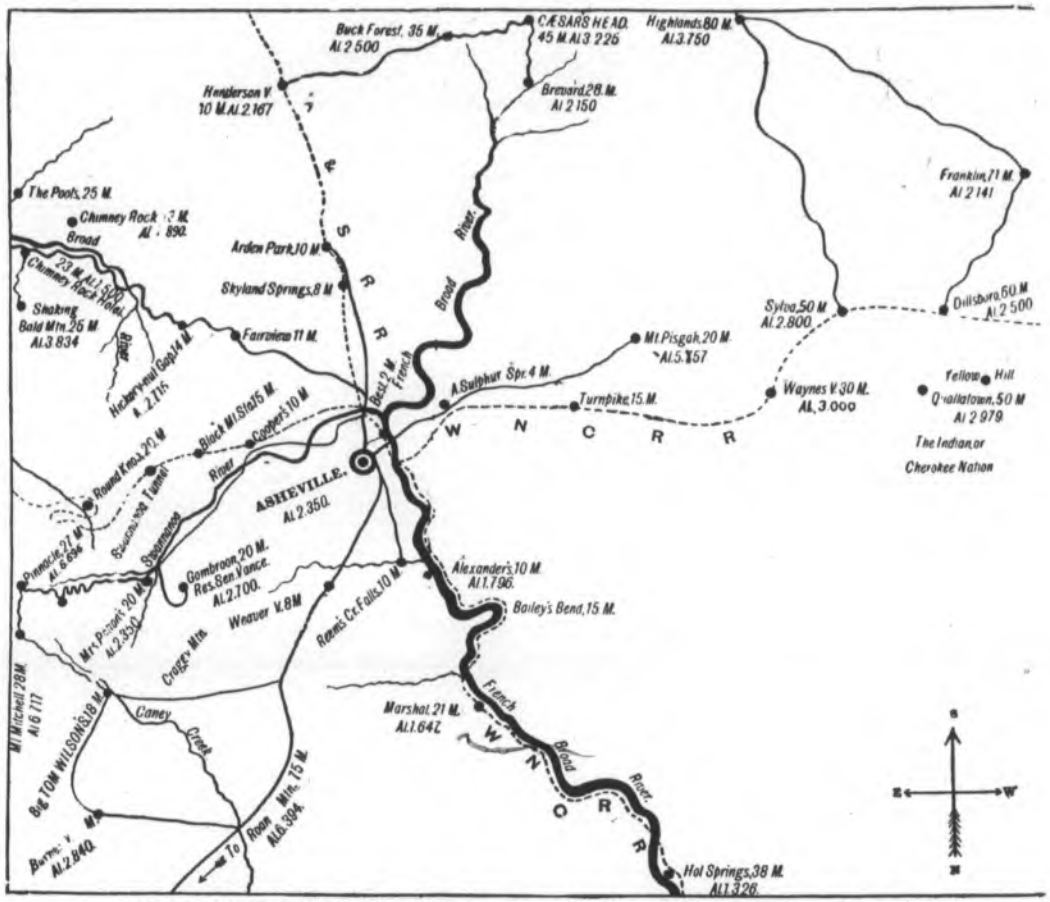


A View on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

THE ASHEVILLE PLATEAU.

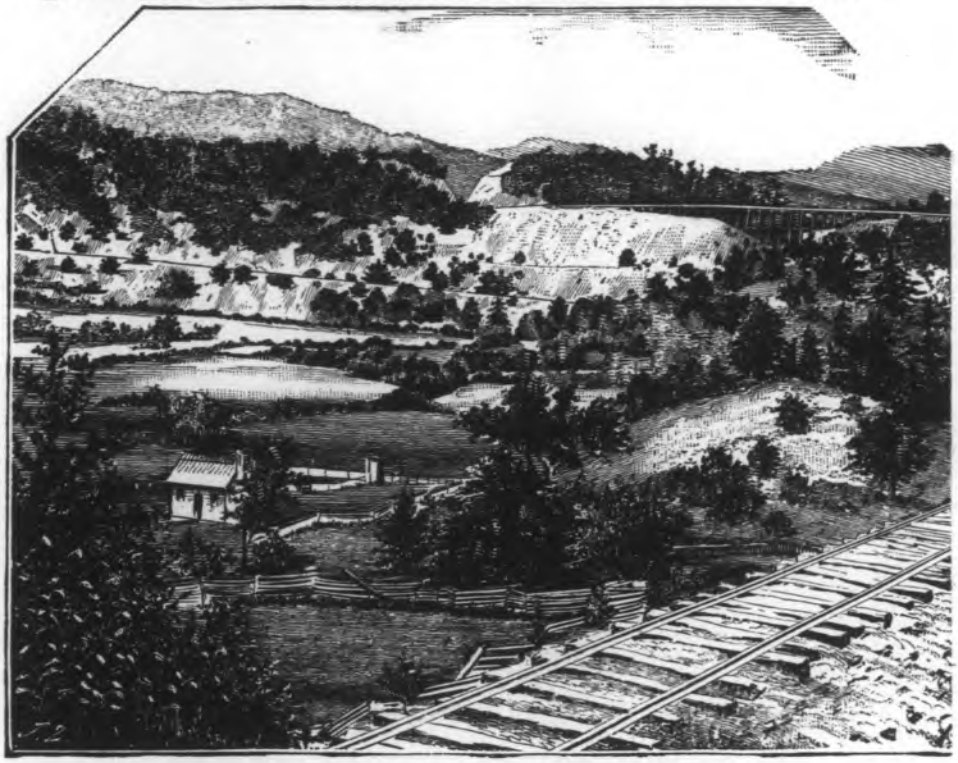
BY S. WESTRAY BATTLE, M. D., P. A. SURGEON, U. S. A.

The Asheville, or the Appalachian plateau, with Asheville in its middle, is an elevated table-land somewhat triangular in shape, embracing some six thousand square miles of Western North Carolina, with a general elevation of two thousand feet above the sea level, though there are points from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet higher to the northward of Asheville.



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South Main Street, Asheville.

It is upward of a hundred and fifty miles long with an average width of twenty-five miles. It lies west of the Blue Ridge and east of the Great Smoky Mountains, its surface being much cut up by cross-chains and spurs of its eastern and western barriers, as the Black Mountain from the Blue Ridge, the Balsam, the Cullowee and Nantahala from the Smokies. Hills, valleys, rivers and forests so diver-



A Mountain View.

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The great Appalachian chain, upon reaching North Carolina, stands sponsor to a section which should be, and I predict will be, the great sanitarium of our eastern country. As if conscious of its future importance, it has seen fit to guard the plateau with its loftiest and



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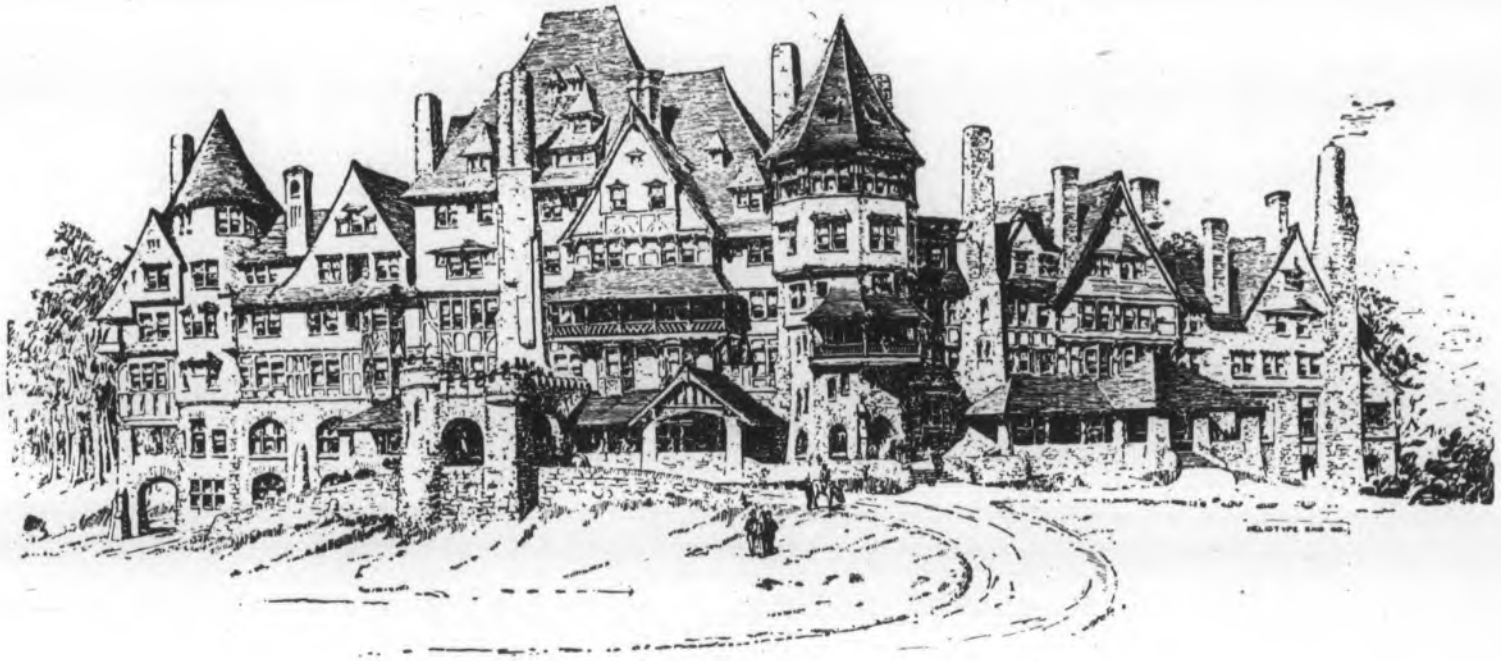
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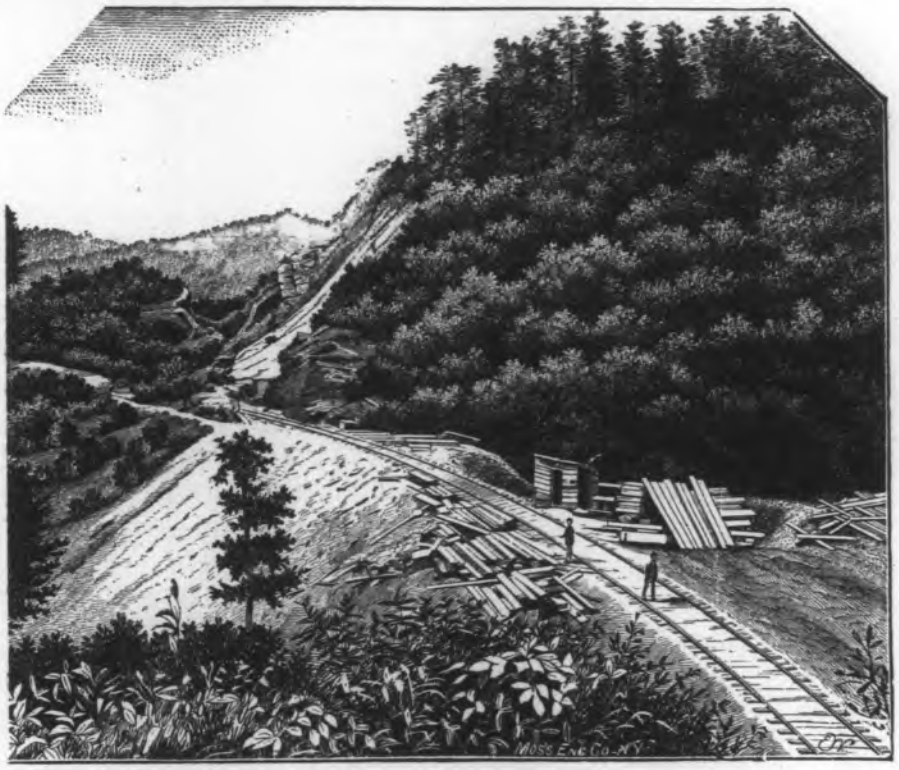
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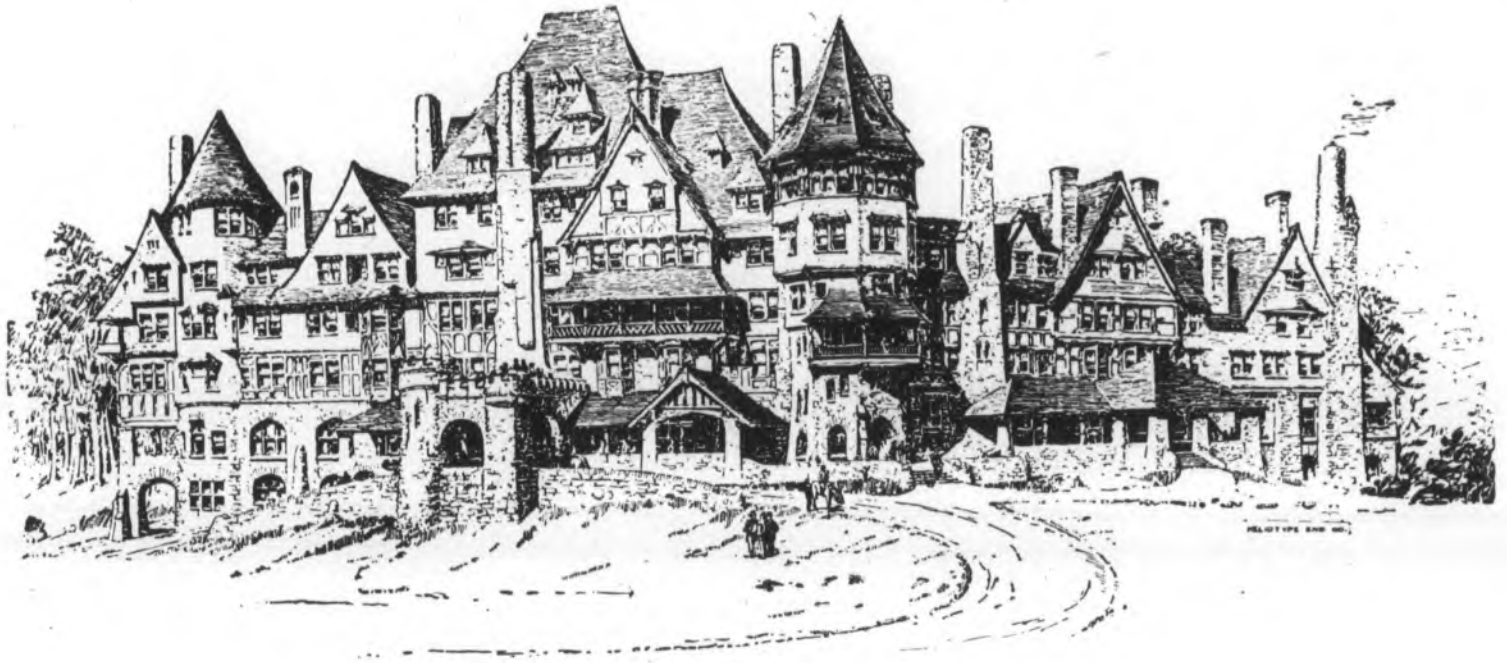
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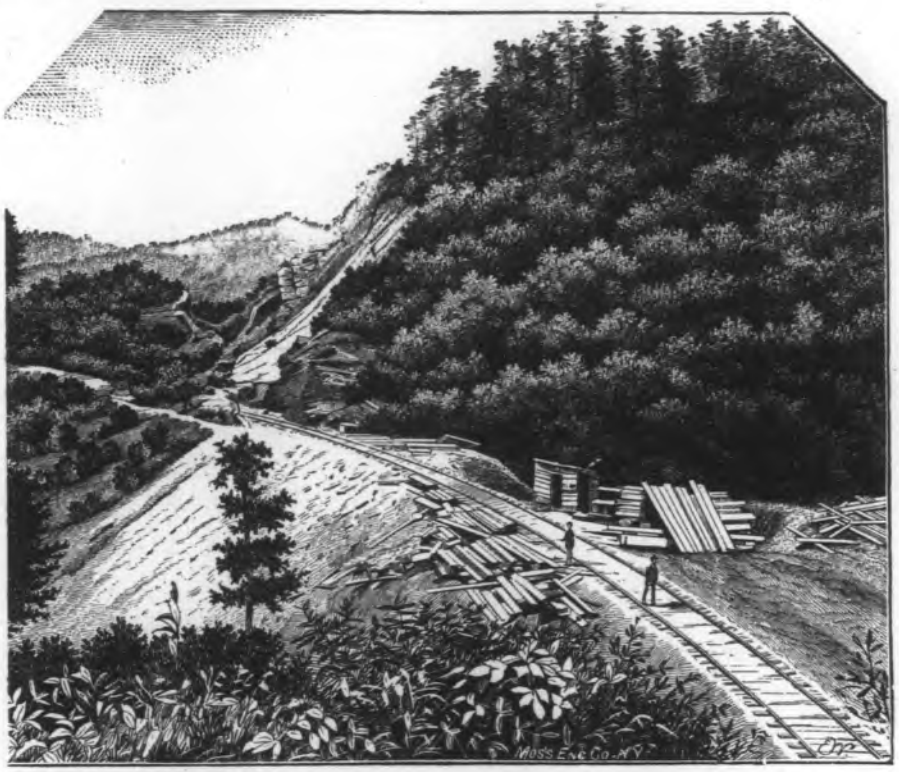
On the Western North Carolina Railroad, near Round Knob.

Asheville, the county seat of Buncombe, is well situated 250 feet above the waters of the French Broad and Swannanoa Rivers, and one mile from their confluence, is itself 2,350 feet above tide water. The entire region is covered with a luxuriant growth of primative forests of pine, balsam, and the handsomest of the deciduous variety of trees generally, the mountains being wooded to their very summits, an unusual and an attractive feature, which delights the eye and at once impresses most favorably the tourist and health seeker. The scenic effects to be had here are a proper food for the eye of the sick and the well, and in



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Cæsar's Head Mountain.

The climate of the plateau, as Dr. Huntington Richards justly remarks, "Any truly scientific classification of climate, definite in the value of its terms, and therefore capable of being exactly understood, does not up to the present time exist;" and, as he further suggests, it is to be hoped that an international congress will base a classification upon certain thermometric and hygometric limits, and a choice of the leading meteorological factors going to make up a climate.

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TEMPERATURE.

Observation extending through a period of eight years shows as follows:—

Mean temperature of	Spring,	53-49
" "	" Summer,	70-72
" "	" Autumn,	53-48
" "	" Winter,	38-87
" "	for the year,	54-14

THE MERITS OF THE CLIMATE.— In regard to the merits of the climate, or the climatotherapy of the plateau, let us briefly sum up its advantages without bestowing indiscreet or over-zealous praise. It is pre-eminently a suitable one for the early stages of pulmonary phthisis, especially for such subjects as can and will get out in the air, and are determined to take benefit of the dry, tonic and invigorating, bracing qualities thereof — and keep good hours. Conditions which seem to favor germ propagation and prolong the species of the genus Bacterium do not exist here.

The atmosphere being cool and dry, may be called aseptic, though I will not maintain that it will not support bacterial life.

Wounds heal kindly, and operative procedures of the gravest character are rarely followed by septic infection.

The mortality from pulmonary phthisis is not large in any part of North Carolina, being, according to the Mortality Tables of the Tenth Census (1880), 13.4 for every 10,000 of population throughout the State. But it is interesting to note that the mountain counties show a mortality of only 10.6 in every 10,000 of population as against 16.1 for every 10,000 of population of all the other counties of the State in the aggregate; or, in other words, in a State where pulmonary phthisis does not figure prominently in the mortality tables, the death rate is still fifty per cent. less in the mountain section than in the other lower-lying portions of the State.



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A Tunnel on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

ASHEVILLE AS A RESORT FOR REST, HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

BY WALTER C. BROWNING, M. D.

Just one century passed between the invasion of the first white man and the penetration of the railroad through the mountain barriers into the beautiful plateau known as "The Land of the Sky." A few thous-



The Waterfall.

and people were annually driven back from the lowlands of the South for the purposes of rest and protection of health, but not until the iron horse signalled its presence was there manifest any general knowledge of the superb scenery and remarkable climatic influences possessed by the mountain section of Western North Carolina. Each year, since



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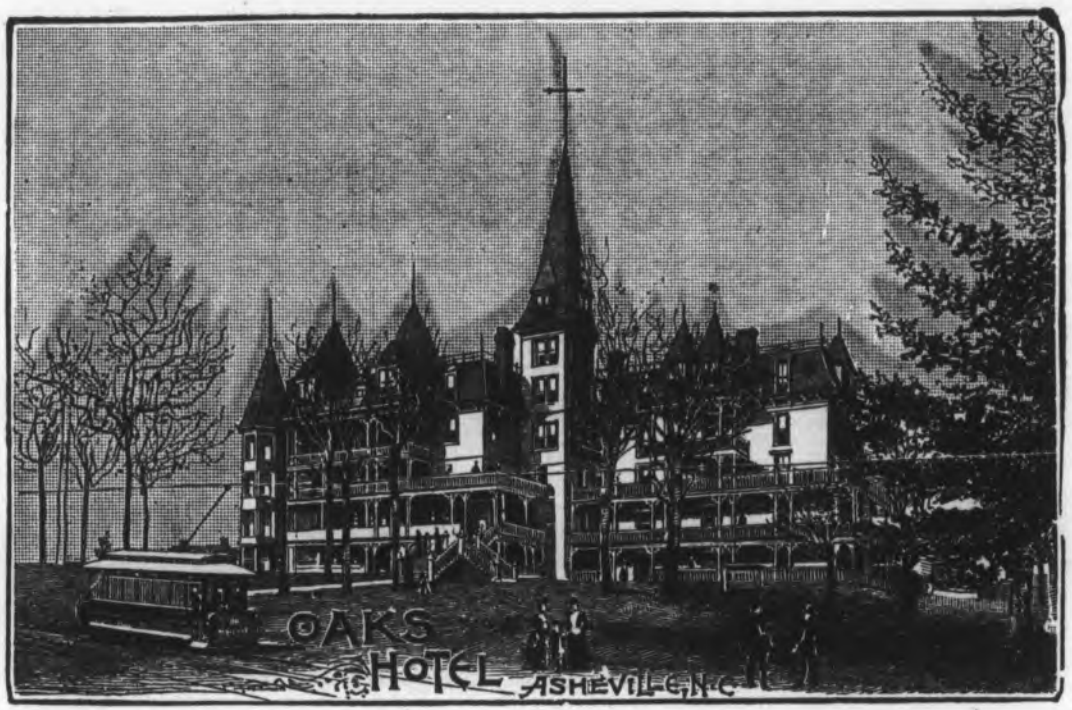
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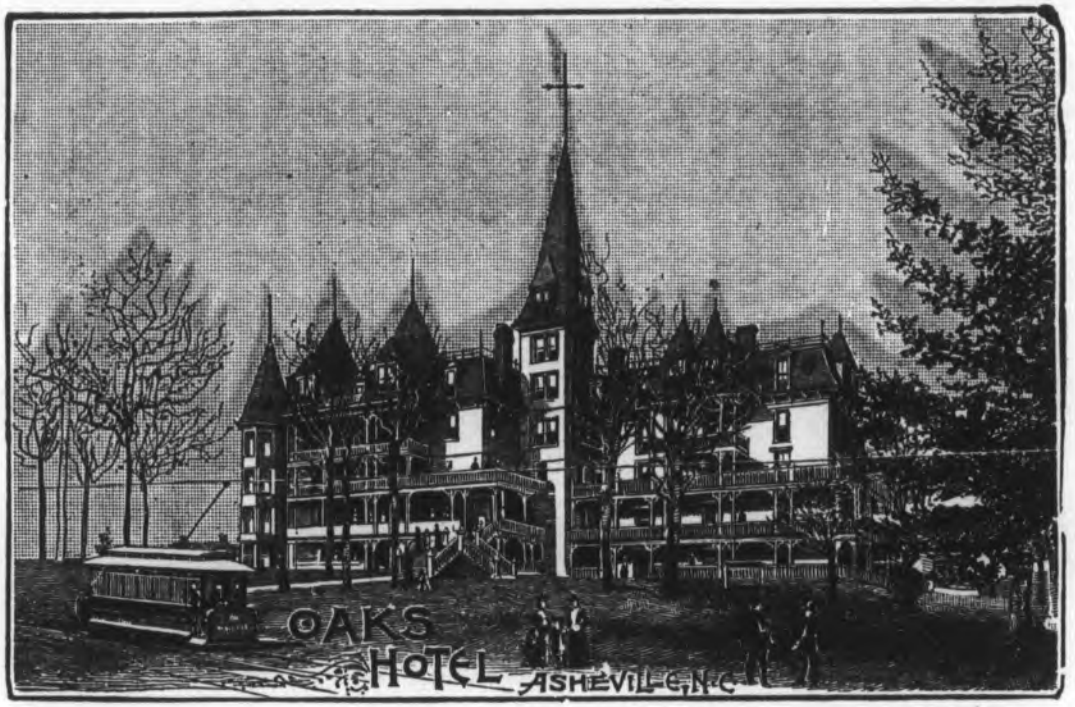
It has been most distressing to the writer to meet at the various resorts of our country disappointed seekers after health and rest. Brokers, bankers, professional and business men, at altitudes which were exciting rather than composing to depleted nervous systems. On the other extreme we find many with weak lungs or impoverished blood beguiled to the land of alligators and malaria by the high temperature and pretty golden fruit, only to fall to a lower plane of life.

Permit the writer to cast aside all technicalities, and answer, in simple language, the practical questions that arise in the minds of all in search of rest and health.

The Asheville plateau is not upon unprotected mountain tops, but has a length of one hundred and thirty miles, and a breadth of about thirty, with an average elevation of 2200 feet above sea level, and is completely surrounded by mountains that have an average elevation of 4000 feet, though there are fourteen peaks which tower several hundred feet above Mt. Washington. This mountain barrier shuts out the greater part of the coast, gulf and Mississippi Valley storms, yet the breadth of the plateau provides long days of sunshine.

Its southern latitude tempers the winters, while its altitude and mountains cool the summers. In fact, the Asheville Plateau has a climate peculiar to itself, which one is deprived of upon passing into the gaps, and outside of the mountains. The purity of the air is not equalled in the United States, owing to the entire absence of ponds, lakes or other sources of impurities, excepting the exhalations of animal life, which are rapidly and eagerly taken up by the ever alert and varied forest and plant growths. The purity, rarity, and dryness of the air make it wonderfully invigorating.

Altitude plays its part, and should, with its associate influences, always be considered with care. At sea level the atmospheric pressure is much greater than the blood pressure, it is, therefore, more laborious for the heart to pump the blood to the surface and extremities of the body, yet those seeking health and rest demand that this


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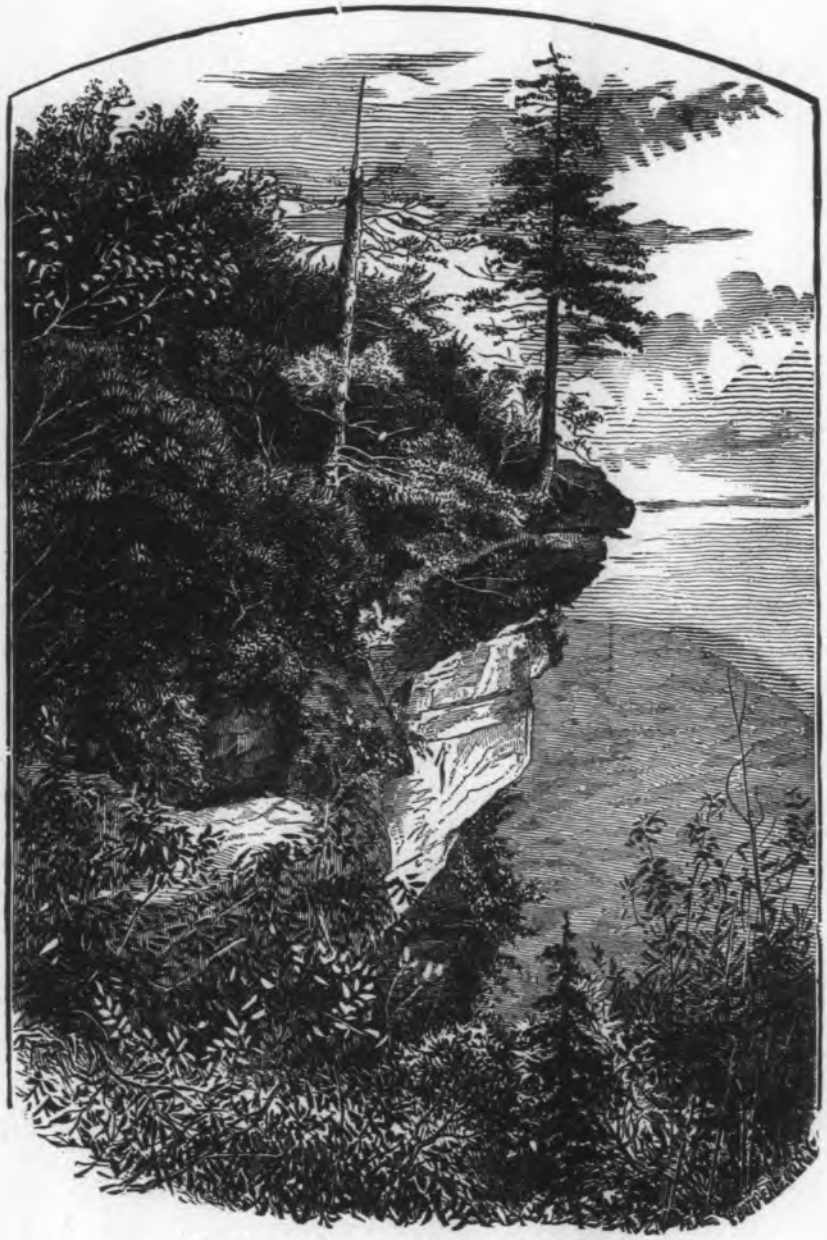
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The Asheville plateau is not upon unprotected mountain tops, but has a length of one hundred and thirty miles, and a breadth of about thirty, with an average elevation of 2200 feet above sea level, and is completely surrounded by mountains that have an average elevation of 4000 feet, though there are fourteen peaks which tower several hundred feet above Mt. Washington. This mountain barrier shuts out the greater part of the coast, gulf and Mississippi Valley storms, yet the breadth of the plateau provides long days of sunshine.

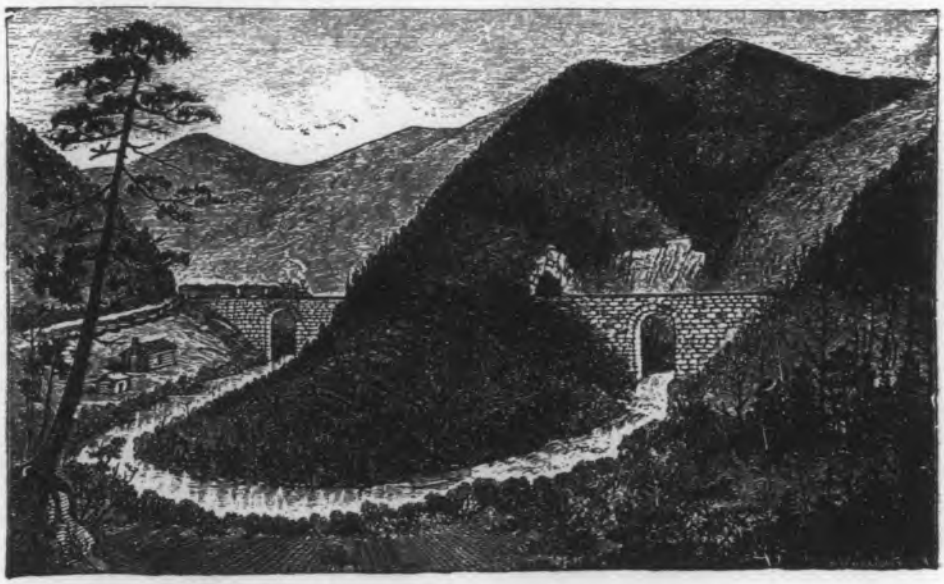
Its southern latitude tempers the winters, while its altitude and mountains cool the summers. In fact, the Asheville Plateau has a climate peculiar to itself, which one is deprived of upon passing into the gaps, and outside of the mountains. The purity of the air is not equalled in the United States, owing to the entire absence of ponds, lakes or other sources of impurities, excepting the exhalations of animal life, which are rapidly and eagerly taken up by the ever alert and varied forest and plant growths. The purity, rarity, and dryness of the air make it wonderfully invigorating.

Altitude plays its part, and should, with its associate influences, always be considered with care. At sea level the atmospheric pressure is much greater than the blood pressure, it is, therefore, more laborious for the heart to pump the blood to the surface and extremities of the body, yet those seeking health and rest demand that this



The Lion's Head.—Near Cæsar's Head Hotel.

shall be accomplished at the least expense of physical force. As the altitude increases, atmospheric pressure decreases, until a point between 2200 and 2600 feet is attained, between which points, the pressure of the atmosphere and blood are most beautifully balanced, enabling the heart and lungs to perfectly perform their duty at the least possible expense to the system. This altitude is most favorable when upon foot-hills, as a mid-air strata is always purer and dryer than upon, or near, the mountain tops, or down in the ravines.



Viaduct on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

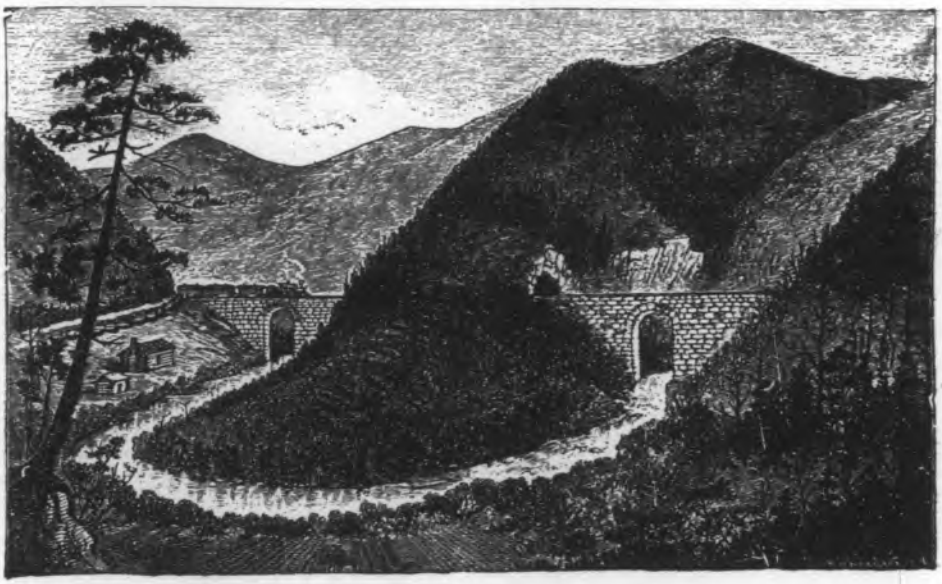
In the direct ratio of the increase of altitude beyond 2,600 feet, the atmospheric pressure becomes less than the blood pressure, it being too rare, and the lungs are not able to pump into the blood, against its pressure, a given supply of atmospheric oxygen, excepting at a much greater expense of physical force. In the increase of altitude it is not that the atmosphere is too stimulating, as some suggest, but the nervous system becomes excited by the over-exertion of the lungs and heart. Hemorrhage is of frequent occurrence in higher altitudes than 3,000 feet.

The temperature of the Asheville plateau is quite remarkable, possessing, as it does, the valuable feature of uniformity, there being the least difference between the maximum and minimum to gain a mean



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The Rapids of the French Broad River.

temperature. It should be observed that a mean temperature of 60° may be gained by a minimum of 20°, and a maximum of 100°, as well as by the more desirable minimum of 50° and maximum of 70°.

The rainfall of this region is worthy of notice, being small, and its distribution far more equable than in any part of the United States, there being no extreme wet and dry seasons. It is quite rare to experience a full day's storm; when this does occur one may rest assured that there has been at least three days' storm outside the mountains. The rainfall of summer, when it is most needed, exceeds that of any other season by three and one half inches. Showers are frequent, and one of the most brilliant sights is the play of the sun's rays upon them. From Kenilworth Inn several rainbows have been seen at the same time.

Humidity is an element of no little consideration, and that of this plateau is believed to be more favorable than any other point in the United States, because while the air is so noticeably dry, there is sufficient moisture to aid the secretory organs in the maintenance of their normal functions. In extreme dry climates we find dry catarrhs as prevalent as wet catarrhs are along the coast. Three quarters of the population in some parts of the Rocky Mountains suffer in this way, and from the consequent debility and wasting of the mucous membranes. When catarrh is caused by either extreme humidity or extreme dryness it yields with surprising rapidity to the influences of this climate, which fact alone denotes the favorable character of its humidity.

Sunshine here expresses its glory, giving out the most cheerful rays upon two hundred and fifty-nine clear days in the year, drawing everyone out of doors all winter long.

While the scenery may not have been mentioned first, its charms no pen can portray; mountains clothed to their summit in green tints without limit and beggaring all description, and a topography which knows no duplicate. The brooks, rivulets and rivers hasten from their springs and dash away to lend their music to the softening influences of the charming scenes. No weary brain can fail of rest, and good cheer is written upon every face.

Records and figures have been left to others, the writer preferring to advance in the main that of which so little has been written and of which much more can be said.

KENILWORTH PARK, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.



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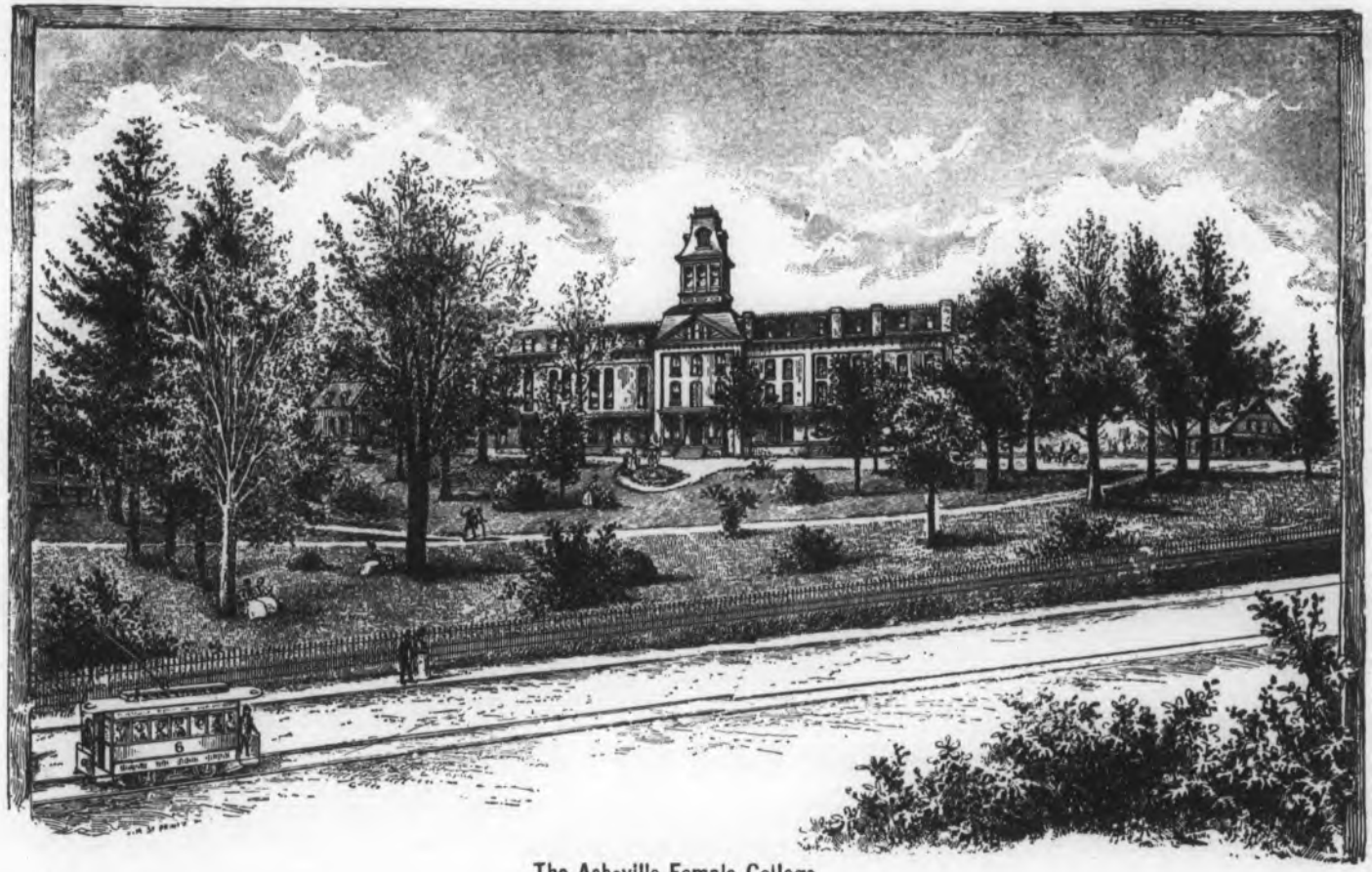
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KENILWORTH PARK, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.



The Asheville Female College.

Asheville, in ten years has grown from a primitive hamlet of 2610 people to a world-renowned health resort, with a population of 12,000. In 1880 her assessed value was $904,428; to-day it is $4,293,234, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in ten years.

In 1880 the mercantile business amounted to about $500,000. The total business of the city for the year 1889 amounted to nearly 5,000-000 dollars, an increase of 500 per cent. in ten years. The real estate operations during the past three years have been simply marvelous, not reckoning the extensive investments of George W. Vanderbilt.

There are fifteen manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of $800,000 and doing an annual business of $1,100,000. A city ordinance passed a few years ago, exempts from taxation for five years manufacturing establishments having a capital of $5,000 and over.

The annual number of visitors is upwards of one hundred thousand.

Asheville is in the finest "golden leaf tobacco" region of America, and has a good tobacco market; the annual sales amounting to half a million dollars.

The city has an electric street railway, and a dummy line running to nearly all points of the city. There are two systems of electric lighting, the arc and incandescent; gas is also used.

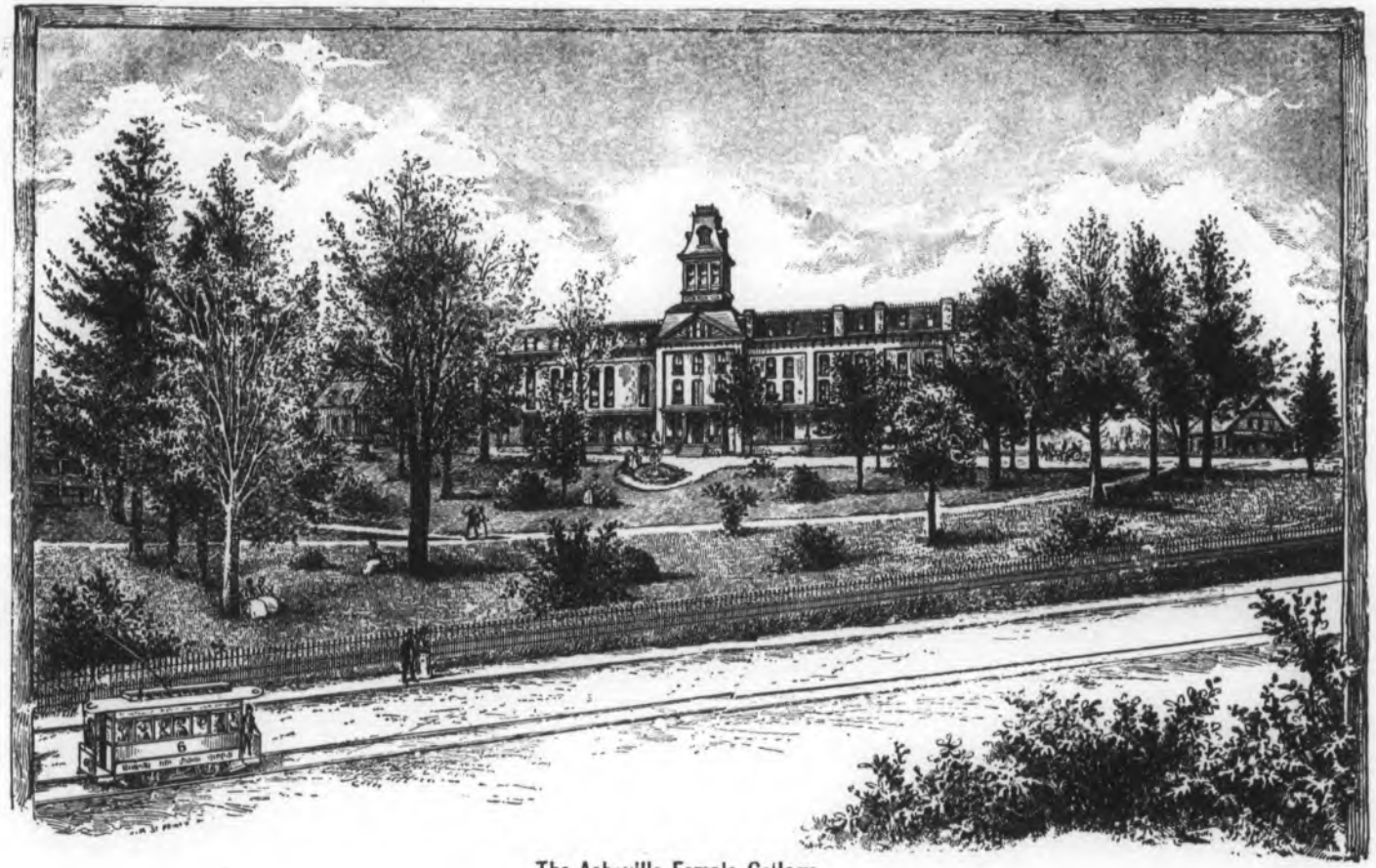
There are now in process of construction a hundred or more new buildings, and a government court-house and post-office building costing $100,000 has just been completed. The city has recently appropriated $640,000 for the improvement of the streets and sewerage.

THE NEW CITY HALL, combining in itself the city hall, fire department and market-house, is a brick building relieved by bands of colored brick laid in colored morter, unique in style, and is a model in its way.

THE OPERA HOUSE is a substantial brick building and one of the best in the South.

There are sixteen churches for all denominations and both races, a public library, Y. M. C. Association, and three club houses. There are two fire companies, a Gamewell fire alarm system, and a telephone system, a water supply, two daily newspapers, besides six weeklies and one monthly.

No Southern town can surpass Asheville in educational advantages. Her public schools are under the supervision of a board of trustees composed of representative citizens, and her school buildings are an honor to the city.



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A Washing Camp.

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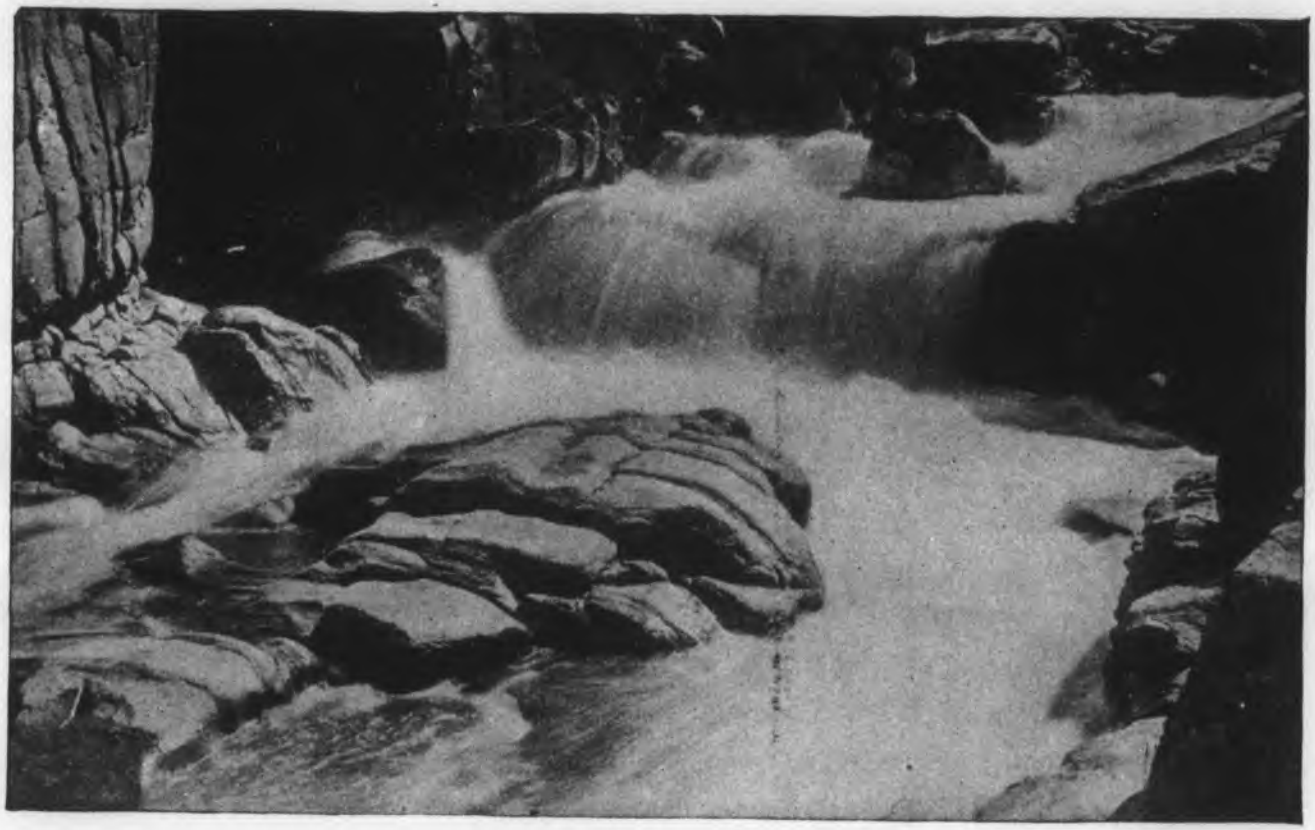


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The River Drive to Paint Rock from Hot Springs, N. C.

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"I have much pleasure in commending very warmly our Diocesan Institution at Asheville, the Ravenscroft High School for Boys.

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Balsam Gap, Western North Carolina.

Maitland having spent considerable time in the schools of Berlin and Paris, has introduced the best methods of those schools. The school offers especial advantages to delicate girls who wish to pursue their studies while being benefitted by the salubrious climate of Asheville. Details will be mailed on application.

THE ASHEVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE is situated in the most attractive part of the city, on the line of the street railway.

The campus is a beautifully-shaded lawn of seven acres.

The boarding department and all the departments of literature, art, music, etc., are in one large building with spacious halls, broad verandas, bathrooms, and every modern convenience necessary to the comfort, health and intellectual and physical development of the pupils. Professor B. E. Atkins, the president, will give full particulars on application.

HOTELS AND RESIDENCES.— The elegant hotels and palatial residences of Asheville attest the confidence of its people in its future as a great health and pleasure resort. Many wealthy men have been attracted by the incomparable climate of this region, and the result is that numerous palatial residences have been erected, rich in treasures of wealth and taste, and filled with every imaginable luxury; these are perched upon every hillside, embowered in trees, and surrounded with pleasant lawns, all commanding views of the grand old mountains. In hotel accommodations Asheville has no rival. The large hotels are the most prominent features of the town, where solid comfort and luxury are sure to be found.

Until the establishment of the Battery Park Hotel, in 1886, the accommodations were so limited as to deprive many from visiting this famous health resort, or from remaining long enough to fully acquaint themselves with its manifold attractions.

This hotel, under the management of E. P. McKissick, ranks with any first-class hotel in the country.

The location, one hundred feet above the city, is a spot of historical interest, it having been the place selected, during the war, by the Confederates as the defence to the city.

Here a battery was planted and maintained till near the close of the war — hence the name. The old breastworks still remain and are preserved as flower-beds.

The view from the hotel is said by travellers to be unsurpassed in



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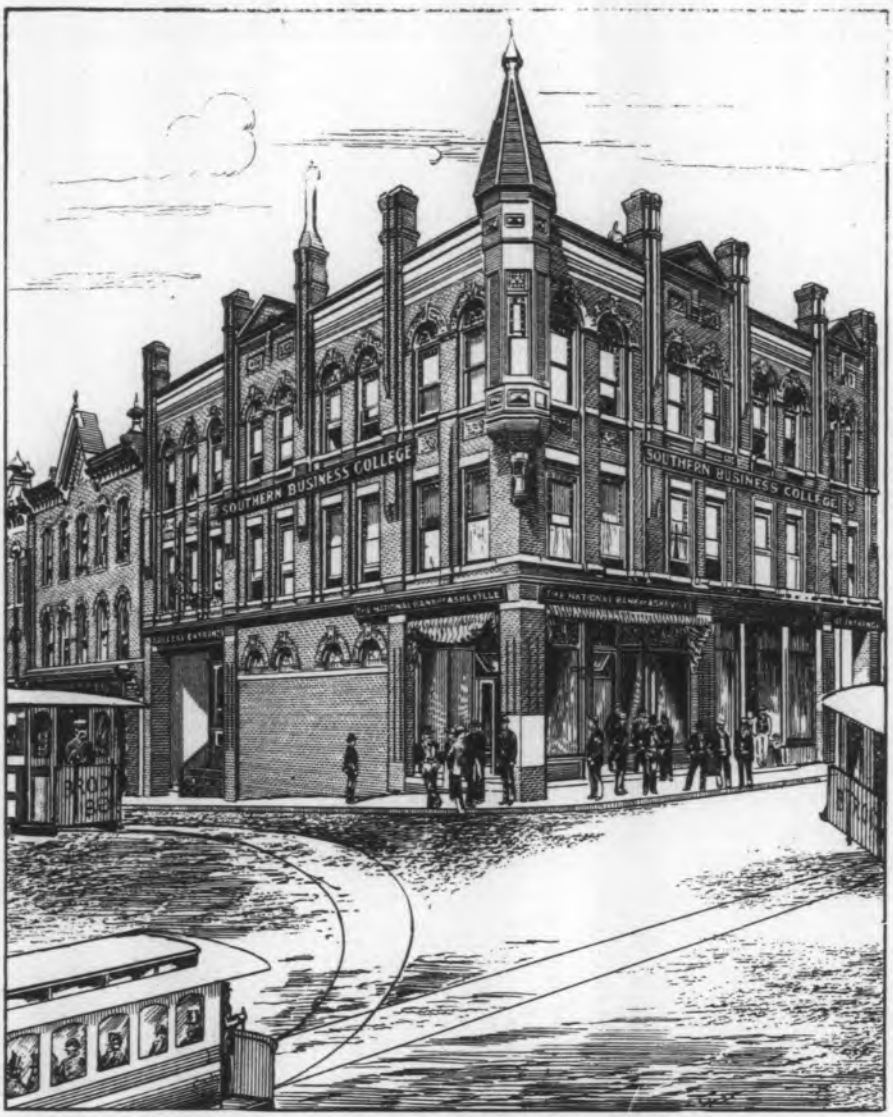
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The Southern Business College.

the world, the eye commanding a view covering one thousand square miles of the most beautiful mountain scenery.

Battery Park Hotel has a frontage of 300 x 117 feet, with broad piazzas, a large rotunda with marble tiling, old-fashioued open fireplaces of generous proportions, and the house is also heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

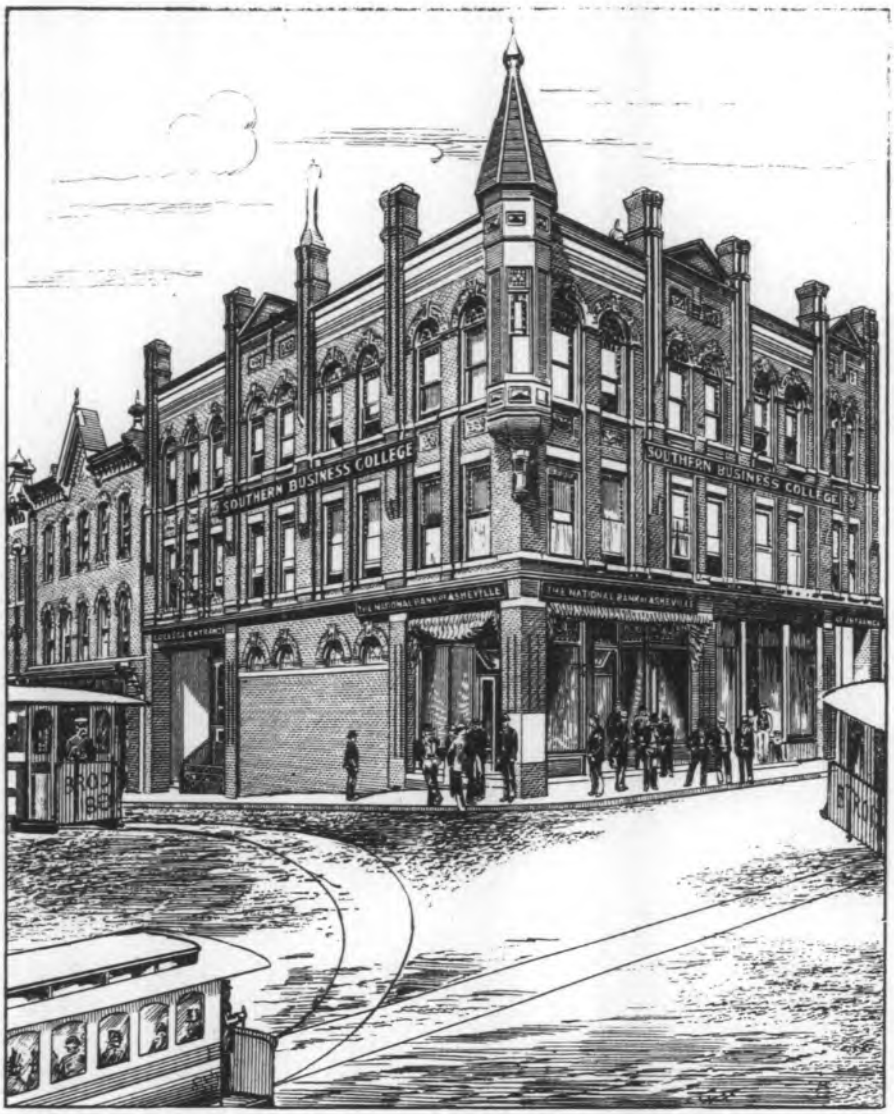
There are spacious halls, dining rooms, parlors, reception and reading rooms; ladies' billiard room; a ball-room 105 x 50 feet, one of the finest at any resort in the country, with a movable stage for amateur performances; ladies' ten-pin alley, etc.

An Otis hydraulic passenger and baggage elevator runs from the basement to the attic. Electric bells connect all rooms with the office. Steam laundry; public and private baths on every floor; news stand and telegraph office, billiard room, bowling alley, etc. The house is provided with all necessary comforts for winter or summer guests — in fact it is an all-the-year house. During the inclement season the verandas are enclosed by glass, and many of the private suites of rooms have glass bow windows. By this arrangement invalids can enjoy a sun bath without leaving their rooms. There is a dark room, with abundance of running water and electric light, for the use of photographers. Indeed every modern convenience is provided for the comfort of guests.

KENILWORTH INN.— This palatial hotel, surrounded with its magnificent park, is beautifully situated two hundred feet above the picturesque Swannanoa River, and overlooking Biltmore, the princely estate of George W. Vanderbilt, and contains every known comfort and convenience. The house is completely finished in native woods, and is fully described upon other pages.

On the east is the Swannanoa Gap, Cedar Cliff, Craggy and Black Mountains, including twenty-six of the thirty-eight peaks that are higher than Mt. Washington; and among these is Clingman's Dome and Mt. Mitchell, two of the loftiest peaks of the Appalachian range. The views on the west include the Balsam and Smoky ranges. On the south, Biltmore, Bisbee, and Brown's Mountains, and Hickory Nut Gap.

A lawn of forty acres surrounds the house, and its wooded park embraces one hundred and sixty acres. The stockholders of the Kenilworth Inn Company embrace some of the most prominent capitalists of this country.



The Southern Business College.

the world, the eye commanding a view covering one thousand square miles of the most beautiful mountain scenery.

Battery Park Hotel has a frontage of 300 x 117 feet, with broad piazzas, a large rotunda with marble tiling, old-fashioued open fireplaces of generous proportions, and the house is also heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

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Cedar Mountain.

THE OAKLAND HEIGHTS is delightfully situated on a commanding eminence overlooking the city, the French Broad River, and many miles of surrounding country.

A glance at our engraving will give the reader an idea of its beauty and attractiveness; the grounds are extensive and contain a wealth of flowers, shade and shrubbery. The building contains every modern convenience for the comfort of its guests, and for the scientific treatment of nervous and chronic diseases it is thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances.



A Picnic Party.

The medical management is under the direction of Dr. William R. Ballou and Dr. Mary L. Edwards, of New York City. The cuisine is unsurpassed. The bath department is in charge of skilled and competent attendants. It possesses all the advantages of a first-class hotel, and, in addition, is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for the scientific relief and cure of nervous and chronic diseases. Health seekers receive special care; and those requiring a place in which to *rest*, or persons suffering from pressure of



The Morning Ride to see the Sun Rise.



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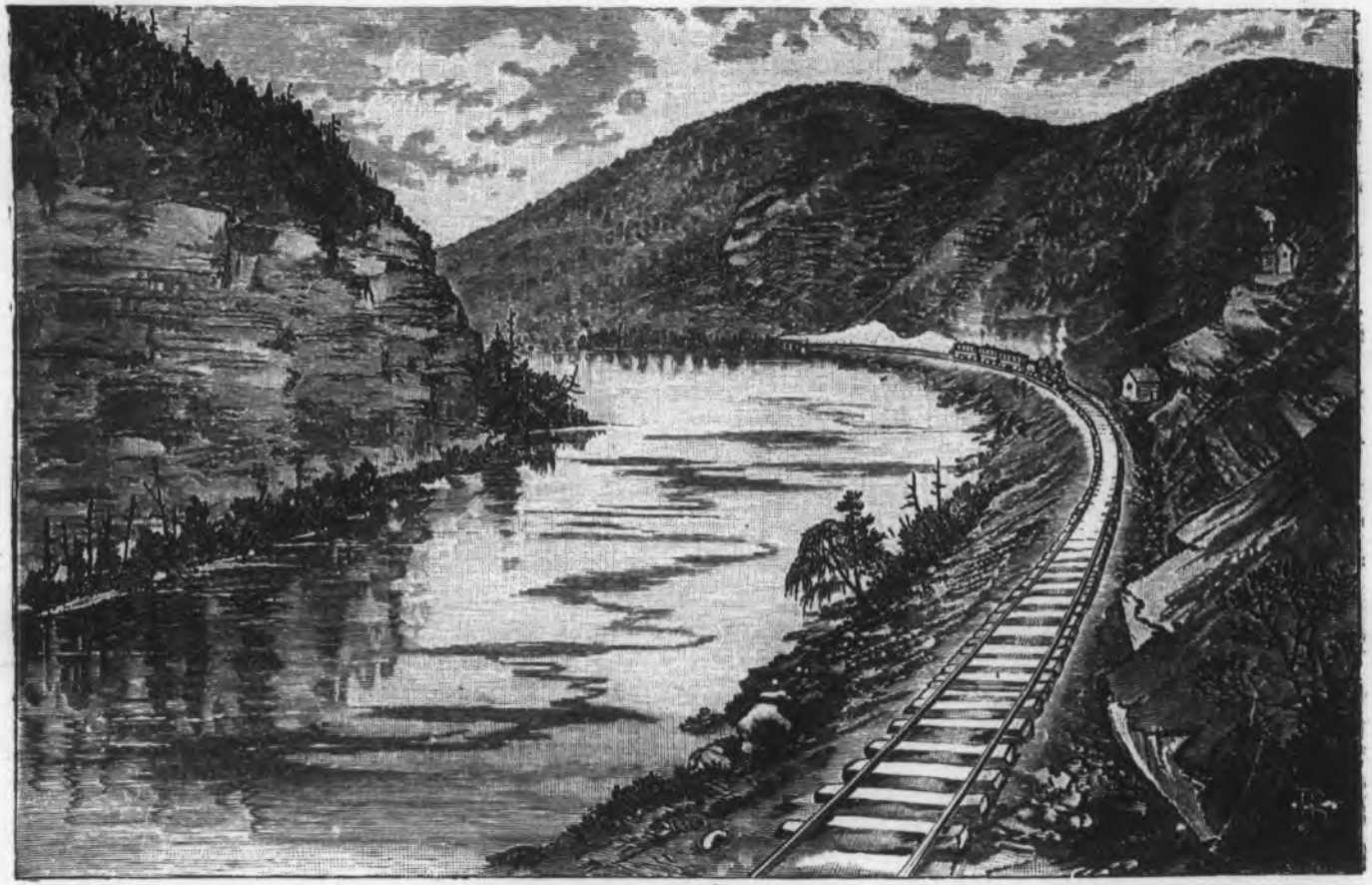


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The Morning Ride to see the Sun Rise.



On the French Broad River, below Alexander.

business and wearied by the cares and burdens of social life, will find all they desire at the "Heights."

It is the only house in Asheville where consumptives are not received. A spring of *pure* water, yielding thirty thousand gallons daily, supplies the house. A descriptive circular may be obtained by addressing Miss Emilie Vaughn, Asheville.

THE SWANNANOA HOTEL is situated in the very heart of the city. The electric cars pass the entrance every few minutes. The house contains every modern convenience, and under the efficient management of Howell Cobb is very popular with the travelling public.

THE GLEN ROCK HOTEL is situated directly opposite the railway station, a short distance from the French Broad River. Built in the Queen Anne style of architecture, it harmonizes with its background of forest foliage, and has a cheerful, homelike appearance. It contains all modern improvements, and the table is excellent. A spring of cool free-stone water gushes from the hillside on the grounds. Walter Connelly, the owner and proprietor, is very popular with his guests.

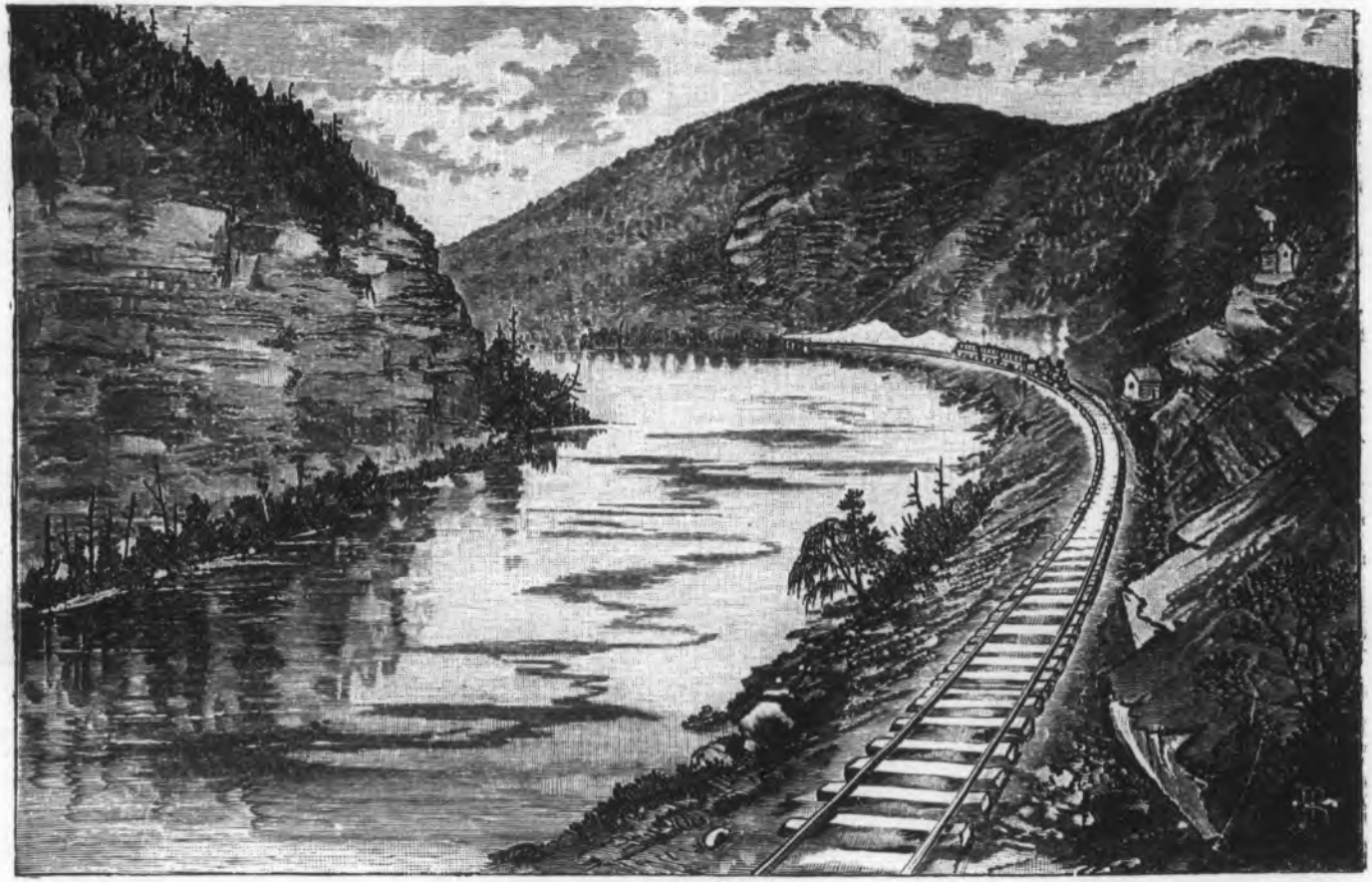
THE OAKS is eligibly situated in an oak grove on the line of the street cars, and as a family hotel has few equals. Write to the proprietor for circulars.

THE MAGNOLIA, a roomy, old-time house on North Main Street, is particularly popular with Floridians. The rooms are large and the prices very moderate.

THE SPRING, a few rods west from Kenilworth Entrance, is a spring of delicious cool water with the following inscription upon a marble tablet at its gateway, which was inscribed by an eccentric philanthropist years ago:

A CUP OF COLD WATER.

Rein up, ye thirsty passer-by,
As you are now so once was I;
Stop short, alight, you're not the first
Who at this spring has quenched his thirst.
Gird up your loins, drink once, drink twice;
Pass on and think of John G. Rice.
For thirsty man he walled this spring,
And then for heaven did plume his wing;
He asks no thanks — his life's long span
Proves that he loved his fellow man.



On the French Broad River, below Alexander.

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The Van Gilder house.



Residence of J. A. Tennent.

BILTMORE, the extensive domain of George W. Vanderbilt, commences a short distance south of Kenilworth Inn, comprising six thousand acres, and is full five miles in extent. The views from the plateau — the site of the mansion — are magnificent, with mountains in every direction, as far as the eye can reach; line after line of peaks rise in the distance, the highest of which is Mt. Pisgah, while below flow the picturesque Swannanoa and French Broad Rivers.

The Vanderbilt mansion will be in the French renaissance style of architecture, 300 x 150 feet in dimensions, the roofs broken by many gables and turrets, and will resemble a French chateau. It is estimated that Mr. Vanderbilt will expend fully six millions of dollars upon the estate.



Hotel Alexander.

DRIVES.— Besides the places of interest elsewhere mentioned there are pleasant drives and walks in every direction: Beaumont, Fernihurst, Tahkeeostee Farm, Tennents View, Elk Mountain, Richmond Hill, Swannanoa River, Arden Park, Sulphur Springs, French Broad River, Strawberry Hill, Mt. Mitchell, Gouches Peak, Mt. Pisgah, Sunset Drive, Riverside Park, Reems Creek Falls, Craggy Mountain, etc., etc.

HOTEL ALEXANDER.— This unique old-time house, which was patronized in ante-bellum days by John C. Calhoun, William C. Pres-



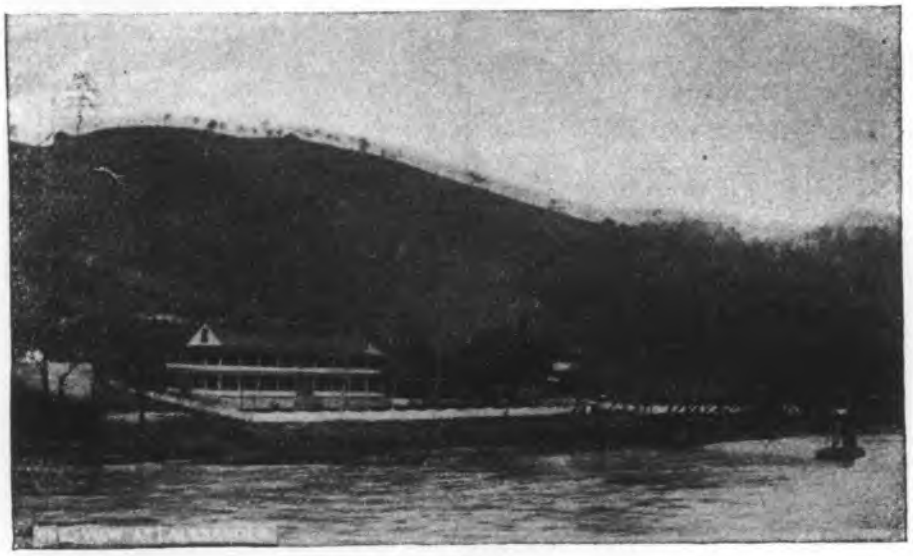
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Hickory Nut Falls.



Chimney Rock.



The Appian Way.

SCENES AT HICKORY NUT GAP.

ton, President Johnson and other distinguished statesmen, is beautifully situated on the east bank of the French Broad River, convenient to the station, on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Alexander is ten miles north of Asheville, elevated two thousand feet above the sea, where guests receive a true old-time Southern welcome, mine host being the Hon. Robert B. Vance, the most courteous of gentlemen, who was a brigadier-general in the Confederate service, and for twelve years member of Congress from the 8th and 9th districts of North Carolina. The General is P. G. M. of the Masons in his State, and was a member of the Cape May Commission to settle the property question between the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church South in 1875. Mr. James N. Vance is associated with his father in the ownership and management of the hotel, and has the same cordial manners as the General. The hotel is supplied from the dairy, gardens and orchards of the adjoining farm, 162 acres in extent.

A bridge spans the river near the house, just above which the water is smooth, affording excellent boating and fishing. Noble old forest trees surround the buildings; swings, hammocks, rustic seats, croquet, billiards, ten-pins and other amusements are furnished the guests, and no charge is made for transferring baggage to and from the depot. The views from the surrounding heights are simply grand.

HICKORY NUT GAP.

It has been well said that Western North Carolina presents as great a variety of natural scenery as any portion of our widely extended domain. Of the scenic attractions of which it boasts the most conspicious are those of the HICKORY NUT GAP, a wonderful pass in the Blue Ridge Mountains, nineteen miles south from Asheville, from which it is reached by good roads, passing well-tilled farms; and the journey is a succession of the most delightful surprises. As you approach the Gap you view some of the grandest scenery east of the Rockies.

From this point you pass down one of the grandest canyons of this entire region. Here for a distance of nine miles, on either side of the river, giant mountains rise to a dizzy height, forming massive walls of blue granite, often reaching a height of more than a thousand feet, while not a sprig of vegetation appears on their surface.

A creek large enough to turn a mill plunges over one of these embattlements, and falls in a single stream a distance of over thirteen



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Passing on down this great gorge we see Chimney Rock on the right, a circular column four hundred feet high, while on the opposite side is Round Top, with its pyramidal dome resting against the sky.

BALD MOUNTAIN, or "Old Shaking Ball," as the natives call it, has been a point of special interest to scientists for several years. In 1874 the mountain was violently shaken by an earthquake-like rumbling, breaking dishes and windows for miles around, and filling the entire neighborhood with alarm, and the credulous claim that smoke has been seen rising from the mountain at such times.



Rip Van Winkle—The Old Man of the Mountain.

THE CAVE OF THE WINDS is a fissure across the end of the mountain of unknown depth, half a mile long, and in places from six to eight feet wide; supposed to be due to the earthquake of 1874. Mrs. Burnett, while on a visit to this place some years ago, wrote her celebrated play "Esmeralda"; and perched on the side of Bald Mountain is a peculiar formation of rock resembling a real cabin, from a distance when the sunlight falls upon the rock from a certain direction, and this is pointed out to the visitor as

ESMERALDA'S CABIN; but to us the most wonderful of all the freaks of nature contained in this enchanted valley is

RIP VAN WINKLE, or the Old Man of the Mountain, which is

located on the side of Bald Mountain near Esmeralda's Cabin, the rock formation representing very perfectly an old man's face in nearly a three quarter view, lying diagonally along the side of the mountain with forehead, eyes, nose, mouth and ears, with a gray beard so perfectly outlined in the rock by the seams and rifts that one might suppose some giant sculptor had actually carved the features with chisel and mallet.

THE POOLS are another startling curiosity to the tourist and a mystery to the geologist. There are three of them, one above the other, several yards apart. They are in the bed of a good-sized creek, which comes down a mountain gorge and pours itself over a ledge of rock into the upper pool, ten feet in diameter, and looks as though it had been drilled out of the solid rock with a huge auger. This is about fifteen feet deep. The second pool, a fac-simile of the first in size and appearance, about fifty feet below, is eighty feet deep. The third or lower pool, seventy-five feet below the second one, and a counterpart of the other two in appearance, but unlike those it seems to be bottomless, having been sounded to a depth of two hundred feet without finding bottom. But to many the great attraction is the

CHIMNEY ROCK, a circular column of solid granite, reaching a height from its base of nearly five hundred feet. From its top, which is enclosed with a railing and ascended by a flight of steps, is obtained a magnificent view of mountain, river and valley. From the foot of the chimney, extending westward, is the

APPIAN WAY, which leads over

GROUND HOG SLIDE for about half a mile, passing through the

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, on the way to the

HICKORY NUT FALLS, whose waters fall a distance of 1300 feet into a pool at the foot of the mountain.

BAT CAVES, so called because of the large numbers of bats found there, are respectively thirty and thirty-five feet in size.

RUMBLING CAVES are three in number, one above the other, in one of which is an open window formed by nature, from which a fine view is obtained.

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The French Broad River from Strawberry Hill.

HOT SPRINGS.

SITUATED ON THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R., THIRTY-SEVEN MILES WEST OF ASHEVILLE.

NESTLED among the loftiest peaks of the southern Appalachian chain of mountains, where the blue hills blend with the azure heavens, where the white clouds are born; in "The Land of the Sky," where the French Broad River has parted the grand old mountains, and ripples and murmurs along verdant banks, or at the base of mighty cliffs, fair nature has left a level plateau of a thousand acres.



Mountain Park Hotel.

And just there where one of the brightest of mountain streams comes dashing and sparkling down and unites itself with the pure waters of the mighty river, the Goddess of Health took up her abode, gave the finishing stroke to that which needed but the touch of her magic wand to render it superbly complete, and brought from the depths of the earth and poured forth upon its surface its treasures of thermal waters, and gave to suffering humanity a blessing, and to the place its name, Hot Springs. Here, in this beautiful, gently undulating vale,



The French Broad River from Strawberry Hill.

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The Hampton Cottage — Hotel Grounds.

with its trees, its shrubs, its bubbling waters, its peaceful, restful air of comfort and repose, and its surrounding lofty, pine-clad mountains (whose peaks rise in majestic grandeur 4000 feet), on the banks of both the mountain stream and mighty river is a real mountain park, where the health and pleasure seeker alike may partake bountifully of the advantages which Nature so richly provided for their well-being and happiness, and at the same time enjoy the comforts and luxuries of the elegant Mountain Park Hotel, which are unexcelled even in the cities of the North, and of the finest baths in America.

THE THERMAL WATERS.— Natural hot waters rising from the bowels of the earth are found only in two localities east of the Mississippi River from Canada to the Gulf, but wherever found upon the face of the globe their history has been wonderful in cures. The efficacy of the wonderful fluid, medicated in subterranean recesses, is simply miraculous. Science cannot explain it, art cannot imitate it, and while many theories exist regarding the source of its heat and its curative powers, it is Nature's own work and secret, the solution of which matters little to the afflicted so long as the great central fact remains that it is effectual in cures where all else has failed.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, has long been established and is best known, and we fully acknowledge the virtues of its waters, but HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA, far surpasses it in beauty and accessibility of location, in absolute freedom from malaria and fog, and in the perfect purity of its health-giving atmosphere; and while much medicinal virtue is lost by evaporation from the waters of Arkansas (which must be cooled before they can be used), the water here rises into the pools at the exact degree of heat physicans recommend, bubbling with gases which possess subtle curative powers beyond the reach of analysis. No bath can be more delightful. It is at once a luxury in health and a blessing in affliction.

For drinking purposes the Hot Springs waters are conducted by pipe to the hotel veranda adjacent to the office. This is important, as dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach yield quickly to the beneficial action of internal as well as external use of this water.

Over one hundred years ago the Cherokee Indians were found using Hot Springs Water to cure rheumatic and kindred troubles so prevalent in the systems of these dusky warriors. From that day to this white men have found relief in these waters, which are a positive cure for



The Hampton Cottage — Hotel Grounds.

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Holly Drive—Hotel Grounds.

rheumatism. The medicinal properties of the water are plentiful, as will be seen from the following analysis by Professor Chandler, of New York, ex-President of the New York Board of Health, a leading member of the faculty of Columbia College, and a chemist of world-wide renown.

(Copy of certificate of analysis.) Contains in one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches:

Chloride of Sodium	1.0827 grains.
" " Potassium	0.6192 "
Sulphate of Potassa	1.6168 "
" " Lime	20 0416 "
" " Magnesia	7.2001 "
" " Bicarbonate of Ammonia	traces. "
" " " " Lime	9.0196 "
" " " " Iron	0.1012 "
Phosphate of Soda	traces. "
Alumina	0.0385 "
Silica	3.1434 "
Organic and Volatile Matters	traces. "
Total Solids,	42.8631 "

C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D.
C. E. PELLEW, E. M.

This water is a specific in all cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, diseases of the skin and blood, and nervous prostration. Patients arriving at these springs, suffering from rheumatism, have in the course of a few weeks' bathing in these waters been completely cured.

THE BATHS ARE THE FINEST IN AMERICA.— Several of the Hot Springs have been encompassed within a fine, large bathing house, which is divided into sixteen separate pools, nine feet long by six feet wide, and four to five feet deep, lined and floored with marble entry-ways and stairs; and into each the pure, hot water rises directly from the rocks below. From cosey retiring rooms down marble stairs into marble pools the bather enters and enjoys the thermal waters which flow direct from earth in a continuous stream at a temperature of from 96 to 104 deg. Fahrenheit, and rival even far-famed Carlsbad in luxury and power to cure rheumatism, gout, malaria, nervous exhaustion, etc., etc.



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The Children's Playground.

It is a curious fact that at the famous European baths at Ems, Kreutznock, Weisbaden, Baden-Baden, or Carlsbad, where thousands are relieved of severe physical ailments, the doctors prescribe the same water for the baths of people suffering great variety of diseases, and *the difference in the medicinal variety of the bath depends almost entirely upon the temperature of the water and the method of giving the bath. There is no reason, therefore, why thousands of Americans should rush across the Atlantic every year for exactly the same baths which are properly given in the thermal waters at Hot Springs, N. C.* This water, as seen by the analysis on another page, is identical in all essential medicinal elements with the famous Arkansas waters. Temperature for every variety of thermal baths prescribed by physicans is found in the baths of this place.

Every pool has the douche attachment. Each bath is provided with a dressing and resting room, into which the bather passes from the pool. Each resting-room contains a cot upon which the bather can recline, rolled in blankets, and perspire to his heart's content, or gradually cool off.

The beneficial results of these baths upon invalids is simply marvellous; but aside from this, their exquisite luxury for persons in perfect health cannot be exaggerated.

Supplementary to the extensive bath-house, elegant rooms have been fitted up in the hotel with large marble bathing pools and porcelain tubs (into which the water is pumped directly from the hot springs), with all appliances for giving medical treatment, douches, packs, fomentations, electricity, etc., etc., a hot air bath, equal in therapeutic value to the finest Turkish bath, and message and Swedish movements by skilled and careful operators, to those who can be benefitted thereby.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT — Is under the care of W. F. Ross, M. D., who has been connected with the hotel and springs as resident physican for four years and who by education, experience, and ability, ranks with the best and highest order of medical talent, and all patients who come to this Carlsbad of America will receive as careful and intelligent diagnosis of disease and as systematic and scientific treatment as they would in any of our large cities, in addition to the benefits to be derived from climatic effects, the curative powers of the thermal waters and the Roman baths, sulpher baths, hot air baths,



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Every pool has the douche attachment. Each bath is provided with a dressing and resting room, into which the bather passes from the pool. Each resting-room contains a cot upon which the bather can recline, roiled in blankets, and perspire to his heart's content, or gradually cool off.

The beneficial results of these baths upon invalids is simply marvellous; but aside from this, their exquisite luxury for persons in perfect health cannot be exaggerated.

Supplementary to the extensive bath-house, elegant rooms have been fitted up in the hotel with large marblé bathing pools and porcelain tubs (into which the water is pumped directly from the hot springs), with all appliances for giving medical treatment, douches, packs, fomentations, electricity, etc., etc., a hot air bath, equal in therapeutic value to the finest Turkish bath, and message and Swedish movements by skilled and careful operators, to those who can be benefitted thereby.

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Mountain Park Hotel — North View.

electric baths and treatments, message, etc., which are adminstered under his direction, as each individual case may require, by experienced and expert operators.

CLIMATE.—Climate, from the Greek *klima*, has become a complex term, comprehending not merely the conditions of a section with regard to temperature, but its meteorological conditions generally, in so far as they exercise an influence upon the animal and vegetable kingdom, such as temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, rainfall, and cloudiness. In summer, when the thermometer is 98 and 100 degrees in the North, it ranges from 90 to 93 degrees, and never above 95 degrees, in Western North Carolina. About Hot Springs the mean temperature for the year ranges from 56 to 76 degrees, the mean relative humidity for the year being low. The temperature at the springs is almost identical with that of Venice, Italy, and Bordeaux, France. These are important facts in relation to health and disease.

So well recognized has become the fact that climate and the physical well-being of mankind are in close relation, that the United States census contains disease charts showing the geographical range of certain causes of human mortality. And it is worthy to note that one of the two tracts in the whole territory of the United States which is absolutely or almost absolutely free from that scourge of vigorous and extreme climate, pulmonary consumption, is located on the plateau of the Blue Ridge Mountains, of which Hot Springs is the centre.

In proof of this statement, the meteorological record kept for the United States signal service shows that out of 153 days (from July 1 to December 1, 1887), 108 days were clear, 32 fair, 4 cloudy and 9 rainy. That is, the most confirmed invalid could enjoy being out of doors all, or nearly all day, for 140 days, and being confined to the house but 13 days in five months.

The mountains about Hot Springs are famous for the beautiful pictures they afford. This region is the true Switzerland of America. Rich Mountain, immediately in the rear of the Mountain Park Hotel, is nearly 4,000 feet high. The Blue Ridge and the Great Smoky ranges, the latter made famous by the pen pictures of Charles Egbert Craddock, are interrupted by many cross chains. The Black Mountains near Hot Springs boast of the loftiest peaks. Between these mountains are charming river valleys, wide in places, then so narrow as to barely admit the passage of the river.



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A Cottage at Mountain Park Hotel.

Year by year the revivifying and curative effects of the proper climate upon debility and disease have become better known and more thoroughly appreciated by both physicans and people, until all the most learned and thoughtful of the former concur in saying of the different forms of consumption, (from which one fifth of the population of the world are known to die,) "the climatic treatment is our chief hope."

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Doctor Villemin, the President of the Congress which met in Paris in 1890, said: "Various cures have been suggested but most of them are mere palliatives. There is hope in the open air health resorts of America. Get into perfectly pure air, away from towns or even villages, on some height for choice. Live in the air night and day. The revivifying and curative virtues of this treatment are wonderful."

Dr. R. C. M. Page, Professor of Diseases of the Chest, of the New York Polyclinic, says: "Among the causes of consumption are overwork, mental anxiety, insufficient nourishment, and in general anything calculated to produce lowered vitality. The climatic treatment is our one chief hope. If change of air will not cure the consumptives, doctors can do little. I have made a special study of this portion of the subject, and consider it of utmost importance. Do not send the patient to Florida, where dampness and fog are pretty sure to do serious harm. Choose rather dry altitudes in a pine wood region."

Here at Hot Springs, N. C., we have the "pine wood region," the "dry altitude," the "freedom from fog," and the "perfectly pure air," which together make "the ideal climate for the debilitated or the consumptive."

In fact, one of the chief virtues of this delightful place (strange as it may seem) is that the fog never appears here, although frequently seen on the mountain tops, several hundred or thousand feet above, and dampness is but temporarily known. The mountains seem to serve to intercept most of the moisture, and to cause its deposit on the summits



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The Children's Donkeys.

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In proof of this statement, the meteorological record kept for the United States signal service shows that for the winter of 1887-88, of the 182 days of the six months from November to April inclusive, 150 days were clear and fair, and 32 days cloudy or rainy, and that the average mean temperature during these months was 46.9, and the humidity 70.7.

These facts, together with the superb natural location, surrounded by pine-clad mountains and its abundant water supply and absolutely perfect drainage, render the place beyond question of doubt absolutely free from any miasmatic influences which could possibly generate malaria, or any manner of disease, and its clear, bracing atmosphere never fails to invigorate the sufferer from general debility, or to relieve and strengthen those troubled with throat or lung affections.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, says: "I regard the Hot Springs, N. C., as one of the most attractive health and recreation resorts in this country."

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The Lovers' Oak, Mountain Park Hotel.

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Is open all the year, and is one of the finest resort hotels to be found anywhere. There are one hundred and seventy-five bedrooms, *from every window of which the eye looks out upon beautiful mountain and river scenery*,

The house is modern in all appointments. The table and service are unexcelled. There is an hydraulic elevator. Toilet and bath rooms are conveniently located on every floor. The rooms are of good size and well furnished. There is over one-quarter of a mile of wide veranda. There is a billiard room, bowling alley, shooting gallery, tennis courts, ball room, and a well-equipped livery. Amusement for the pleasure seeker; rest for the overworked; health for the invalid.

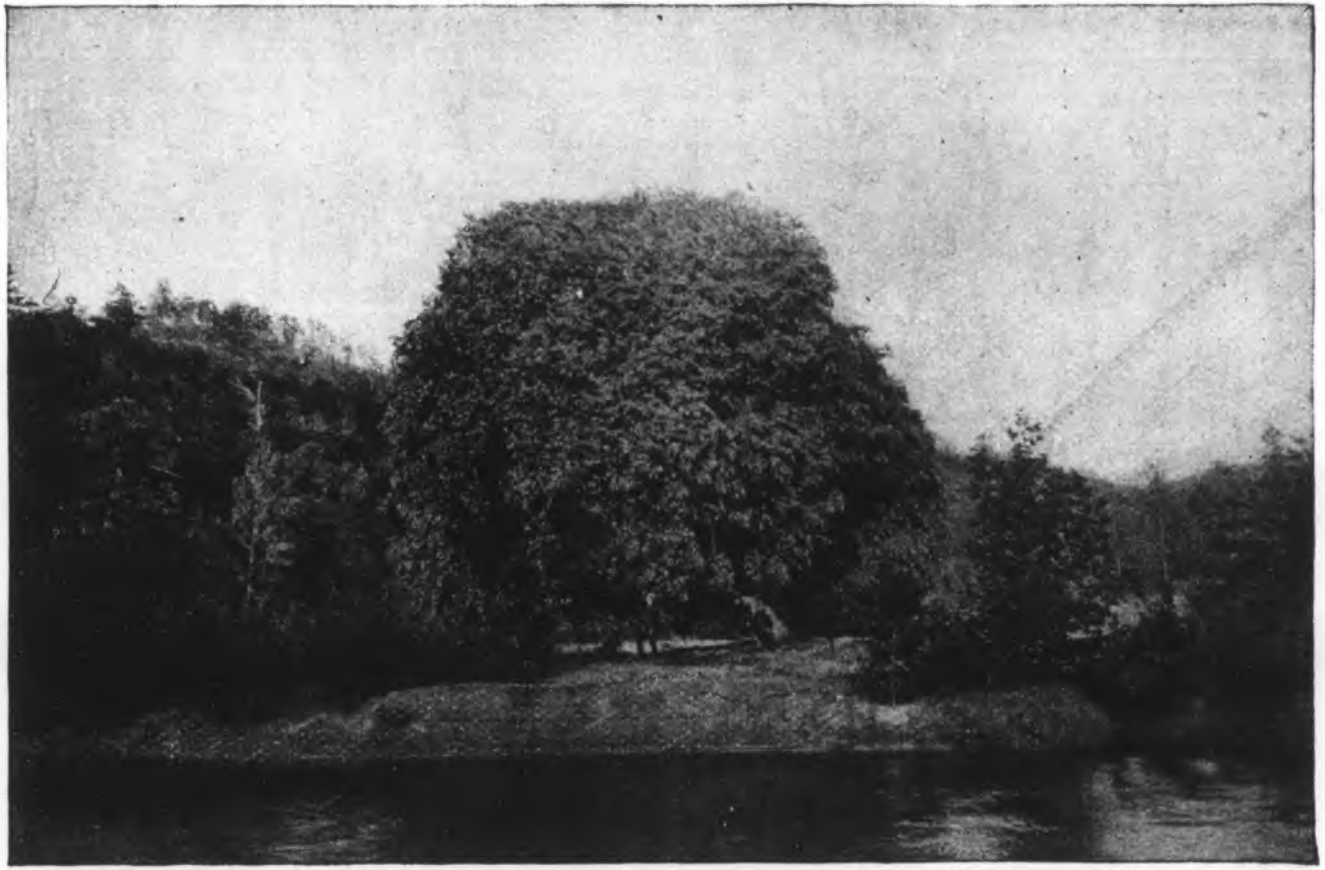
The water supply is pure and abundant, and is brought to the hotel from a mountain one mile distant. The plumbing and drainage are absolutely perfect from a sanitary point of view.

The hotel is situated in the midst of mountain peaks, which form an almost perfect amphitheatre, of, say a mile in diameter, with the house almost in the centre. From every window in the hotel is a splendid mountain scene.

Besides the proprietor there will be a resident physician in the hotel, and no pains will be spared to insure the comfort of our guests in every respect.

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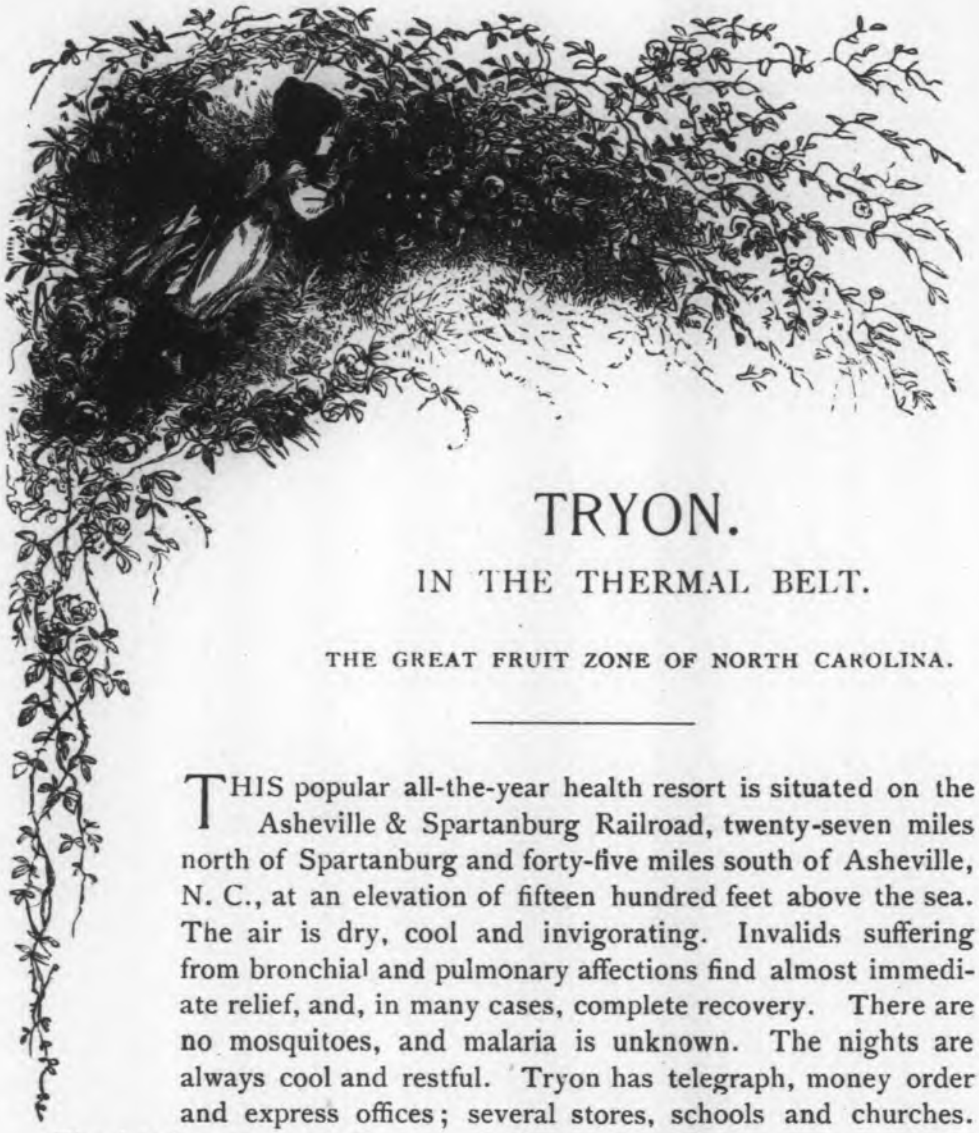
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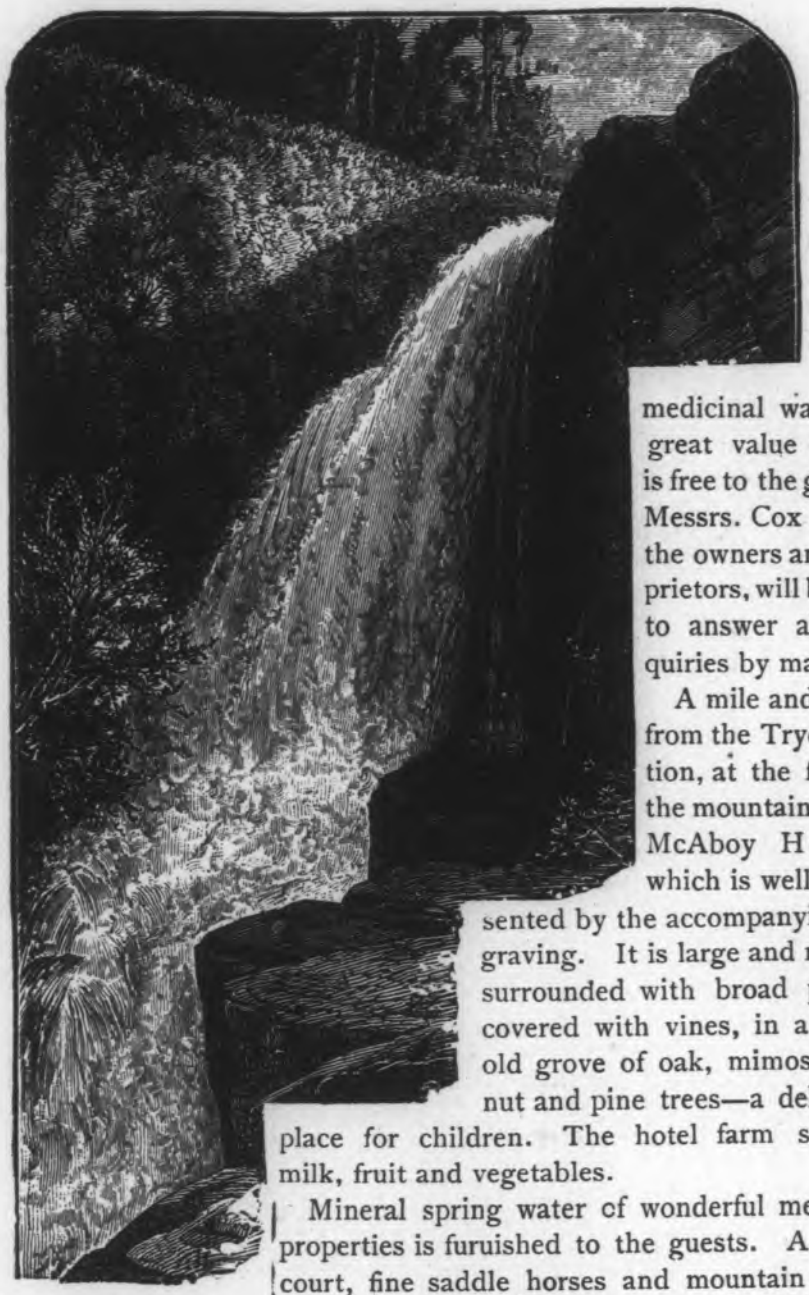


TRYON.

IN THE THERMAL BELT.

THE GREAT FRUIT ZONE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

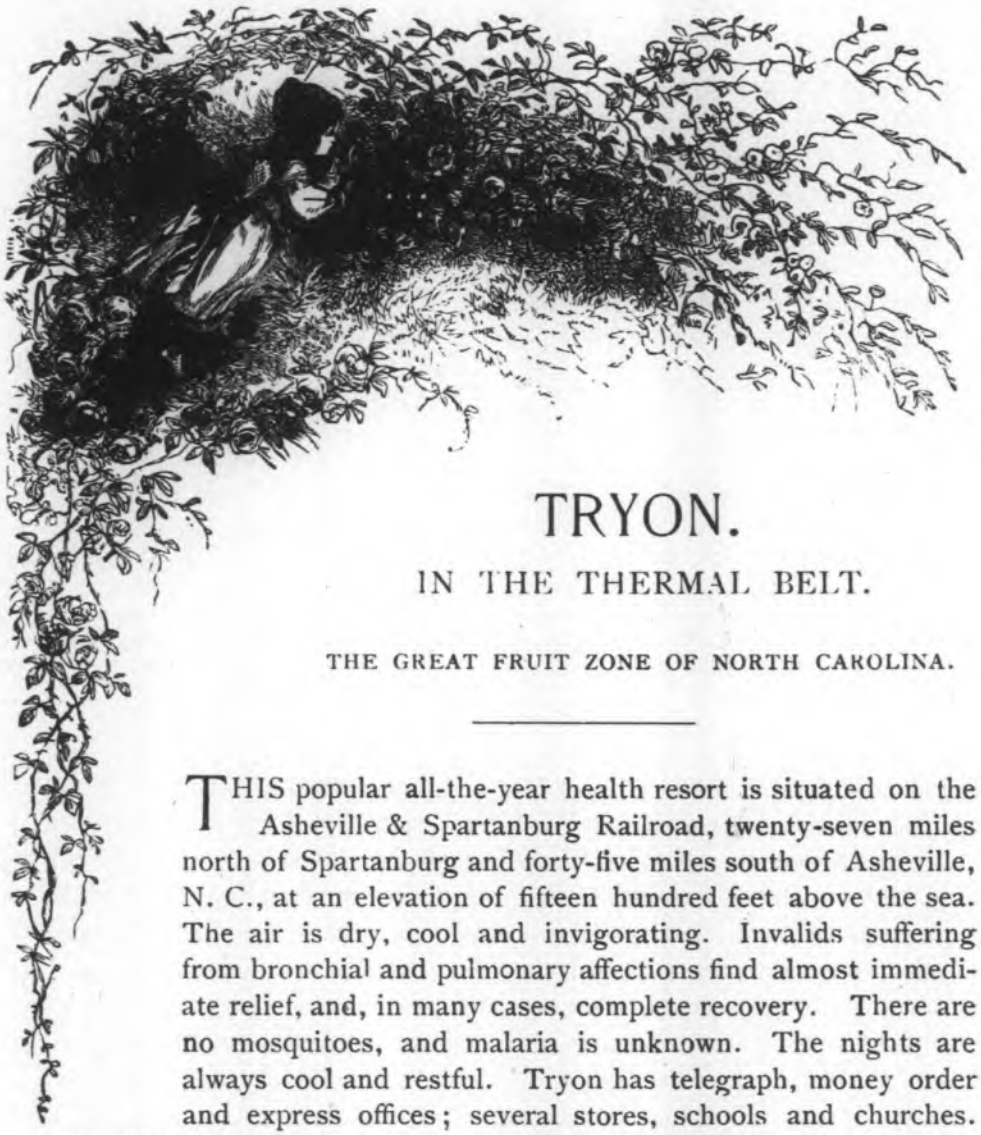
THIS popular all-the-year health resort is situated on the Asheville & Spartanburg Railroad, twenty-seven miles north of Spartanburg and forty-five miles south of Asheville, N. C., at an elevation of fifteen hundred feet above the sea. The air is dry, cool and invigorating. Invalids suffering from bronchial and pulmonary affections find almost immediate relief, and, in many cases, complete recovery. There are no mosquitoes, and malaria is unknown. The nights are always cool and restful. Tryon has telegraph, money order and express offices; several stores, schools and churches. The hotel accommodations are far better than the average Southern town. Directly opposite the railway station, elevated above the same, is the Tryon Hotel, surrounded by its park of about four acres, a charming resort for families, commanding the most delightful views of the surrounding mountains. The rooms are large and well furnished. and the table is supplied with milk and vegetables from the hotel farm, a consideration of no small interest to the visitor. The sanitary conditions are perfect. A bowling alley and billiard room are among the attractions offered. A short walk from the hotel is a spring of



medicinal water of great value which is free to the guests. Messrs. Cox Bros., the owners and proprietors, will be glad to answer all enquiries by mail.

A mile and a half from the Tryon station, at the foot of the mountain, is the McAboy House, which is well represented by the accompanying engraving. It is large and roomy, surrounded with broad piazzas covered with vines, in a grand old grove of oak, mimosa, walnut and pine trees—a delightful place for children. The hotel farm supplies milk, fruit and vegetables.

Mineral spring water of wonderful medicinal properties is furuished to the guests. A tennis court, fine saddle horses and mountain excursions are but a few of the many attractions offered to the visitors to this charming resort. J. S. Bell, the proprietor, Linn, N. C., post-office, will gladly give further information on application.

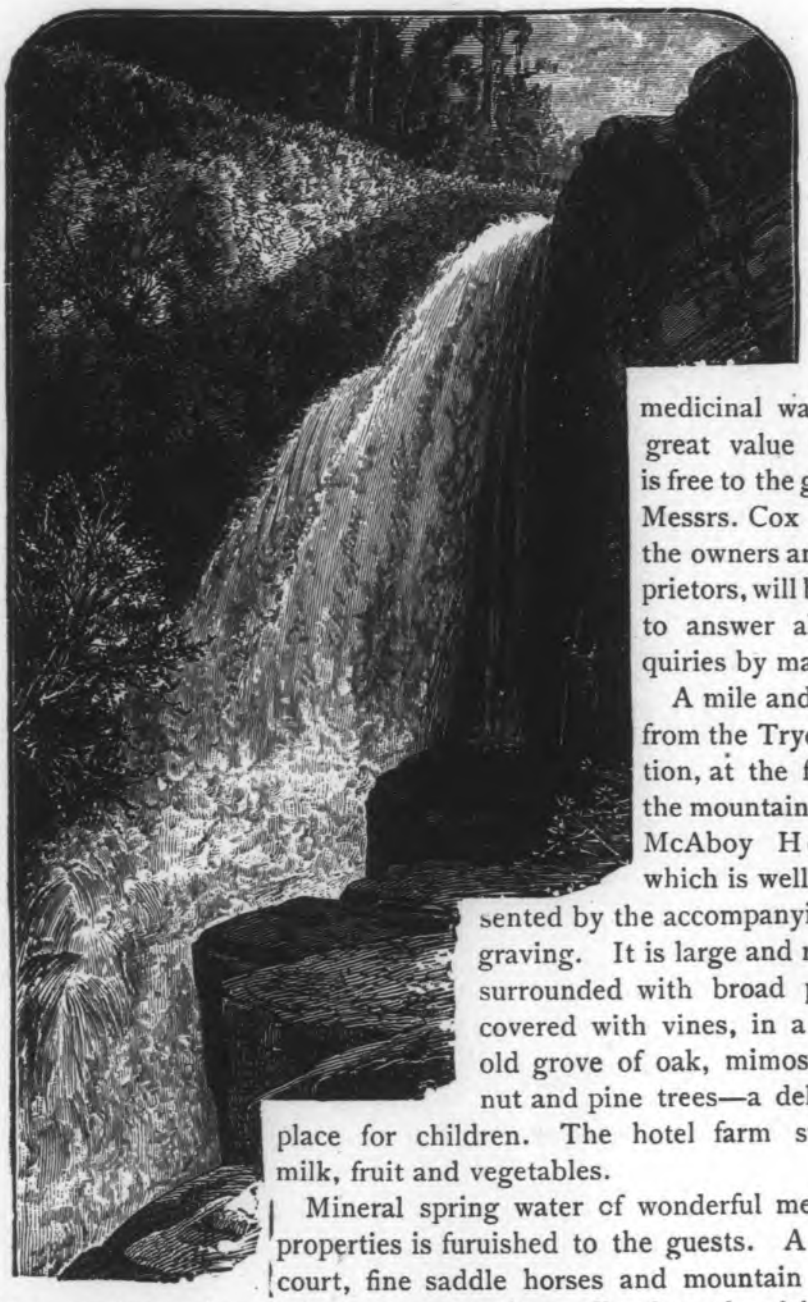


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Mrs. Sidney Lanier, wife of the poet, in a recent letter addressed to us from Tryon, says: "After trying to find relief in Georgia's up and low countries, in Alabama and Western Texas, New York and Pennsylvania, my husband came here with consumption, and the comfort to his lungs was heavenly. We came here January 19th, and it was golden sunshine for 19 days out of 21, and never was there a more delightful February and almost all of March. The oppressive heat was over the second week in September, and the weather has been mostly enchanting.



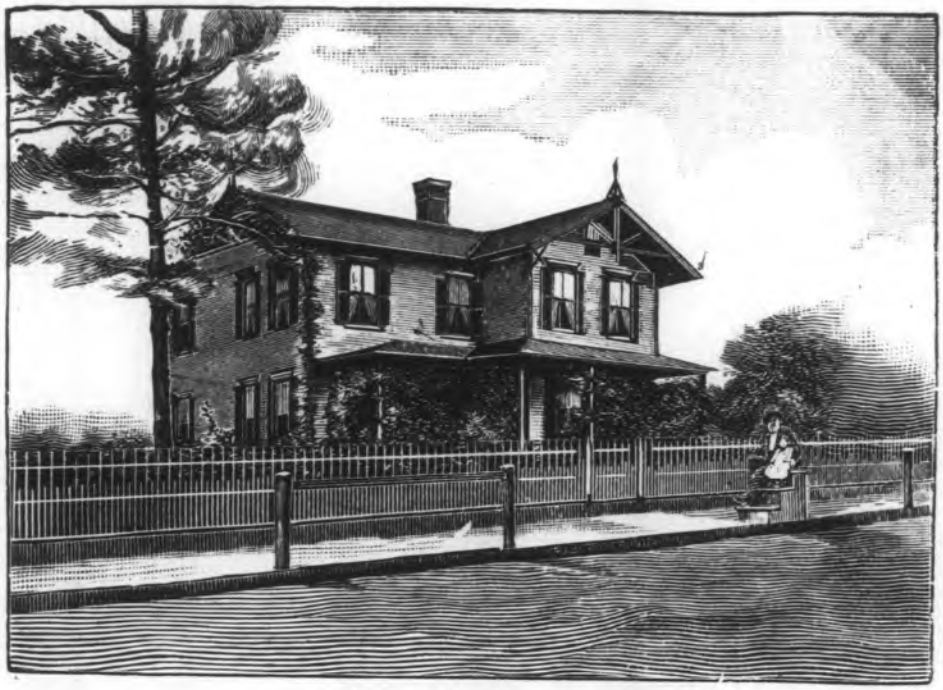
Residence of Dr. Kenworthy.

With frequent heavy rainfalls that, in conjunction with the mild temperature, makes this valley one of almost tropical luxuriance. There is, nevertheless, a strange absence of dampness. The walls never need wiping in rainy weather, crackers and thin wafers can be opened weeks without softening. While we do have short seasons of too much rain, and July was unpleasantly sultry, it is not a damp atmosphere by any test familiar to me. While in winter the early mornings are cold, yet our sun is generous and near, and invalids are generally basking in its rays by half past ten.



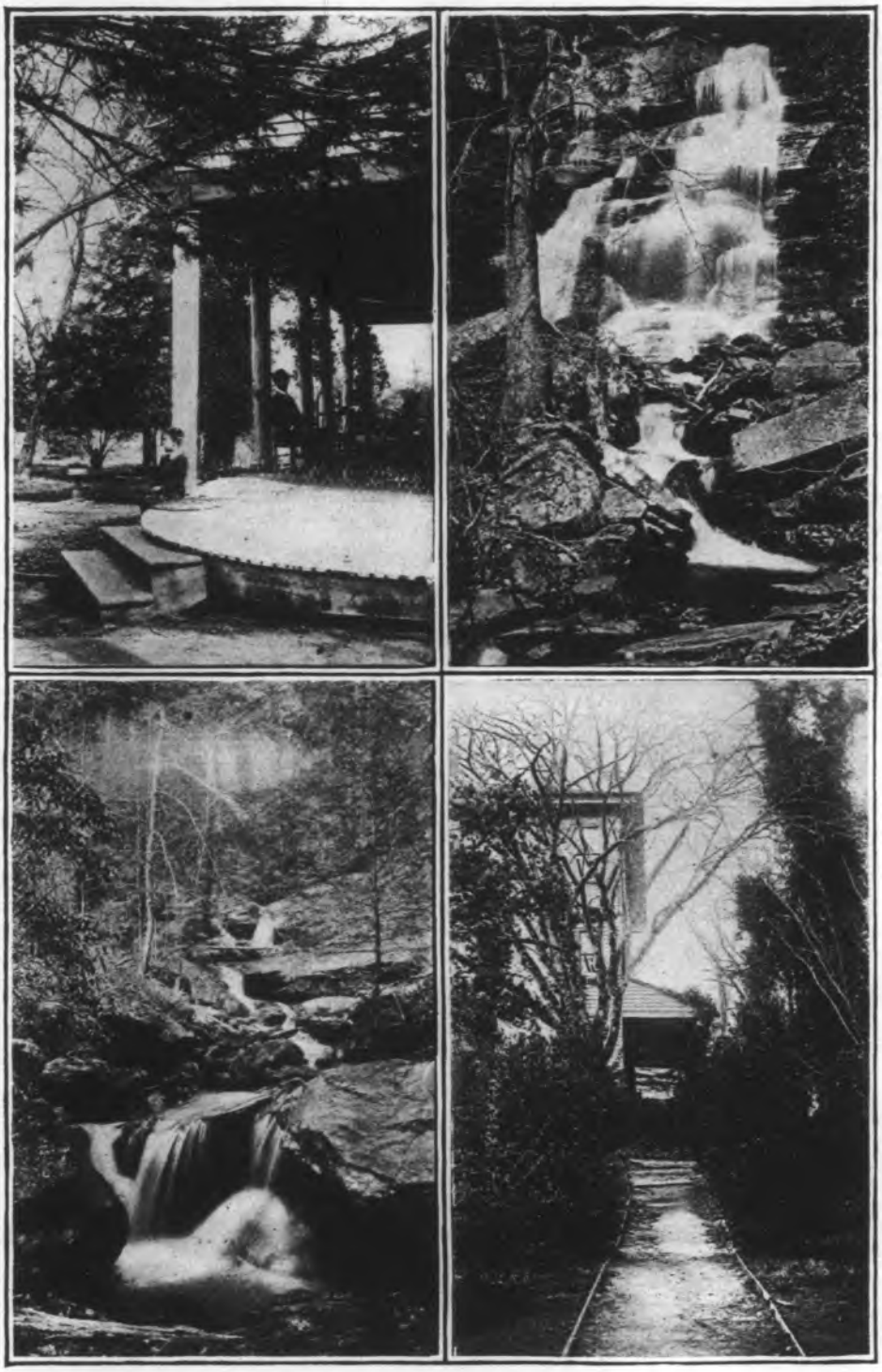
Scenes near the McAboy Hotel.

Mrs. Sidney Lanier, wife of the poet, in a recent letter addressed to us from Tryon, says: "After trying to find relief in Georgia's up and low countries, in Alabama and Western Texas, New York and Pennsylvania, my husband came here with consumption, and the comfort to his lungs was heavenly. We came here January 19th, and it was golden sunshine for 19 days out of 21, and never was there a more delightful February and almost all of March. The oppressive heat was over the second week in September, and the weather has been mostly enchanting.



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Scenes near the McAboy Hotel.

The variety and abundance of fruit and vegetables is wonderful. Nature has endowed this region signally; the very beauty is healing and the flowers exceed description. It is a paradise for the flower lover. I have seen quick relief of hay fever and asthma here, and many come here and recover; others are better as long as they stay. It is a country that most visitors become devotedly attached to.

The honesty of the neighborhood is such that no house door is locked at night, and a child or woman can travel for miles around unattended."



The Tryon Hotel.

Gen. Ulyses Doubleday, who has made a home at Tryon, writes as follows:

"Tryon is an excellent place for the following classes of sufferers, viz.: Persons having brouchitis, laryngitis and irritable throats; those with incipient tuberculosis, but with no important lesions; people whose ills arise mainly from malaria, frequently taking the form of neuralgia and asthma; those who are run down from anxiety, overwork and the like, so that they can neither eat, sleep nor work.

With proper attention to the laws of health, the mild, pure air of this southern slope of the Blue Ridge soothes and heals sore and irritable surfaces, eradicates malarial taint and braces and quiets the nervous system. There is no all-the-year-round climate in the United States



Tryon Mountain—In the Thermal Belt.

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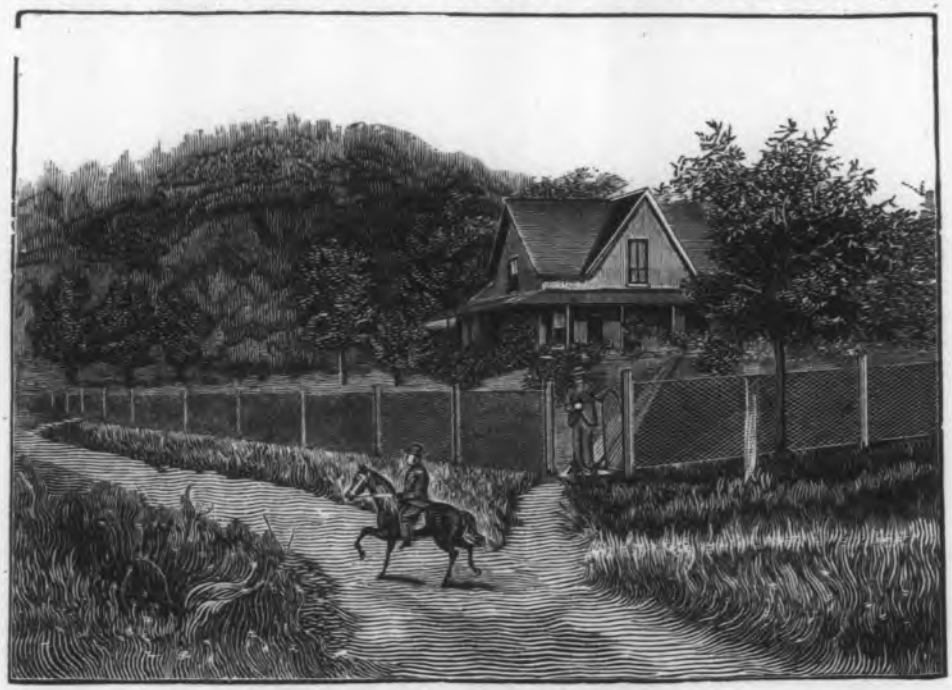
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"THE GREAT HEALTH RESORT OF AMERICA."

Under the above striking heading, Mr. R. H. Edmonds, the editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, recently wrote the following letter to his paper:

"'My friends, North Carolina is the most glorious country upon which my feet or eyes have ever rested,' said Pennsylvania's great



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statesman, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, in a public speech after returning from the South, and the more I see of Western North Carolina the more fully do I endorse this enthusiastic tribute to the old North State. Two years ago it was my good fortune, while in search of a health-restoring climate, to hear of Polk County, N. C., and a six month's stay convinced me that the half had not been told. Nestling at the base of a great range of mountains nearly 4000 feet high, encircling it on all sides except to the south, is Polk County, which has an average



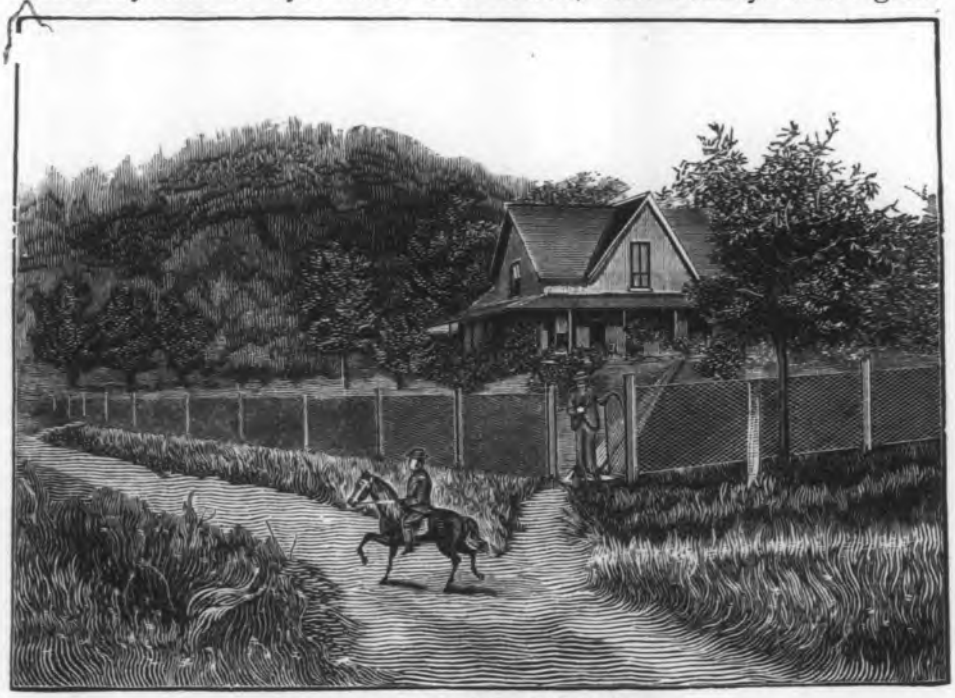
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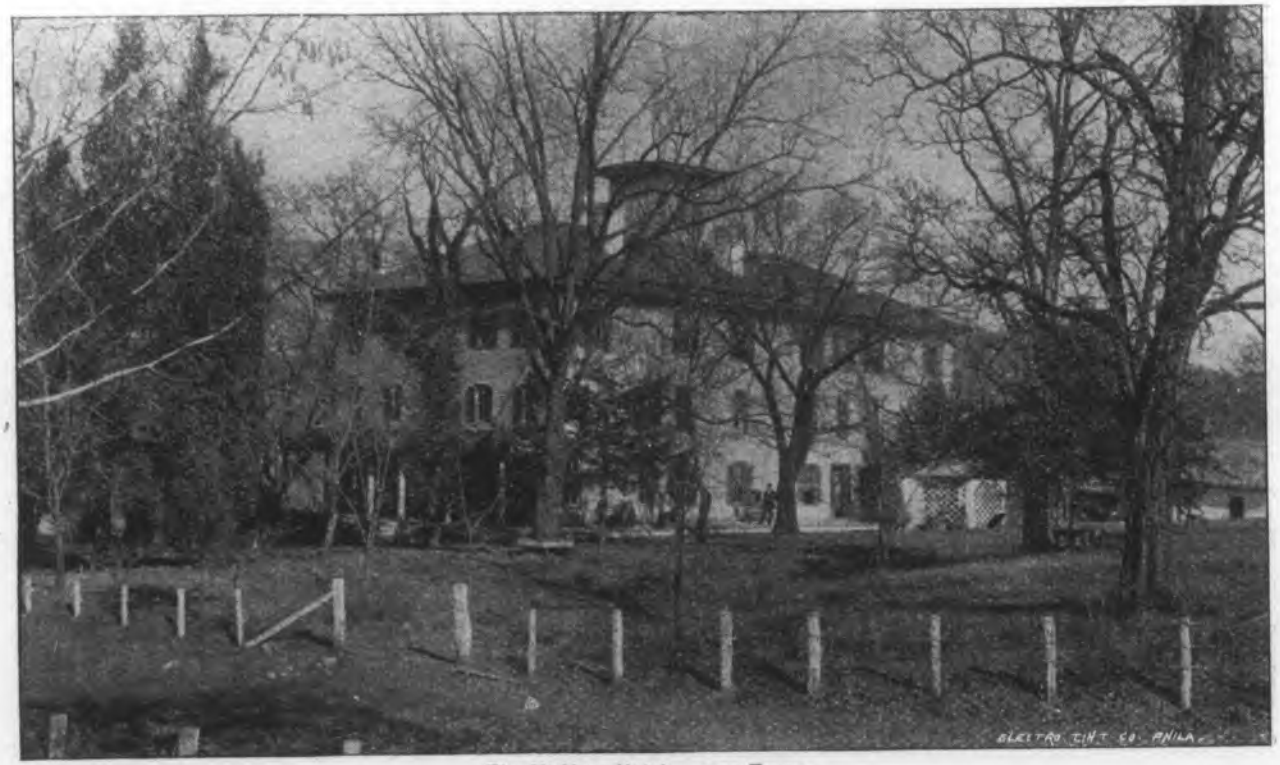
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The Cliffs.

"Reverently I have often thought that while the Creator could have made a more delightful climate than that enjoyed by this country, surely He had never done so. Here I have met people who have travelled through many lands, and I have yet to find one who does not readily



A Storm in the Mountains.

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"And truly it is a 'Happy Valley.' Surrounded by majestic mountains, whose towering summits afford views of surpassing grandeur and ever-varying beauty, watered by mountain springs and rivers almost without number: a soil that yields to the farmer and the fruit-grower a good return for their labor; settled by a happy and contented people, and so free from crime that an unlocked house is safe at night, and a lady can ride alone along these mountain roads without ever a fear of harm. Polk Couuty is surely a favored land.

"This section is every year becoming more widely known as a health resort, and especially for those suffering from lung and throat troubles. The remarkable dryness of the air, added to its bracing effects on the whole system, has restored to the full measure of health many who had abandoned all hope of recovery. * * * The scenery throughout this region is indescribably grand. Winding around the mountains and leading up to their very summits are fairly good roads that can be travelled over in vehicles, and from every point new views of wonderful beauty are to be had. From the summits one can look off to the south, where, as far as the eye can reach, stretches out the comparatively level country, dotted here and there with villages and towns, with farms and woodlands so interspersed as to add variety to the scene; while to the north can be seen range after range of majestic mountains, seemingly piled in endless confusion, though between them lie great valleys watered by never-failing streams, that, winding on and on, 'go laughing to the sea.'

"Seven miles from here is a magnificent water-fall which has few equals in this country. Forming on the top of a mountain, 4000 feet high, it rushes down 2600 feet, making several grand leaps in this great distance. A few miles in another direction are Melrose Falls, where a river breaking its way through the mountain gorges rushes with a great roar over huge boulders. Of all the weirdly, wildly beautiful spots of



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this mountain country this is probably one of the grandest. One may spend day after day and week after week visiting these scenes and never tire of their endless variety and charm. The greatest charm of all this country, though, is its wonderful balmy, bracing, health-giving and health-restoring climate."



SHELBY.

THIS old time Southern resort which is destined to achieve an enviable reputation as a health resort for Northern people, derived its name from Colonel Shelby, an American officer in the Revolutionary War, and a hero of the famous battle fought at King's Mountain, which is situated thirteen miles southeast of the town.



Shelby Lithia Spring Pavilion.

Shelby is beautifully situated, near the geographical centre of Cleveland County, on the southern boundary of North Carolina, in the Piedmont belt of the state.

The streets are broad, laid off with great regularity, each bearing the name of a Revolutionary hero. Being situated on a plateau the land falling off in every direction, the natural drainage is perfect. In the centre of the city is the park, studded with oaks and other forest trees, in the midst of which is the court house, a quaint, old time structure

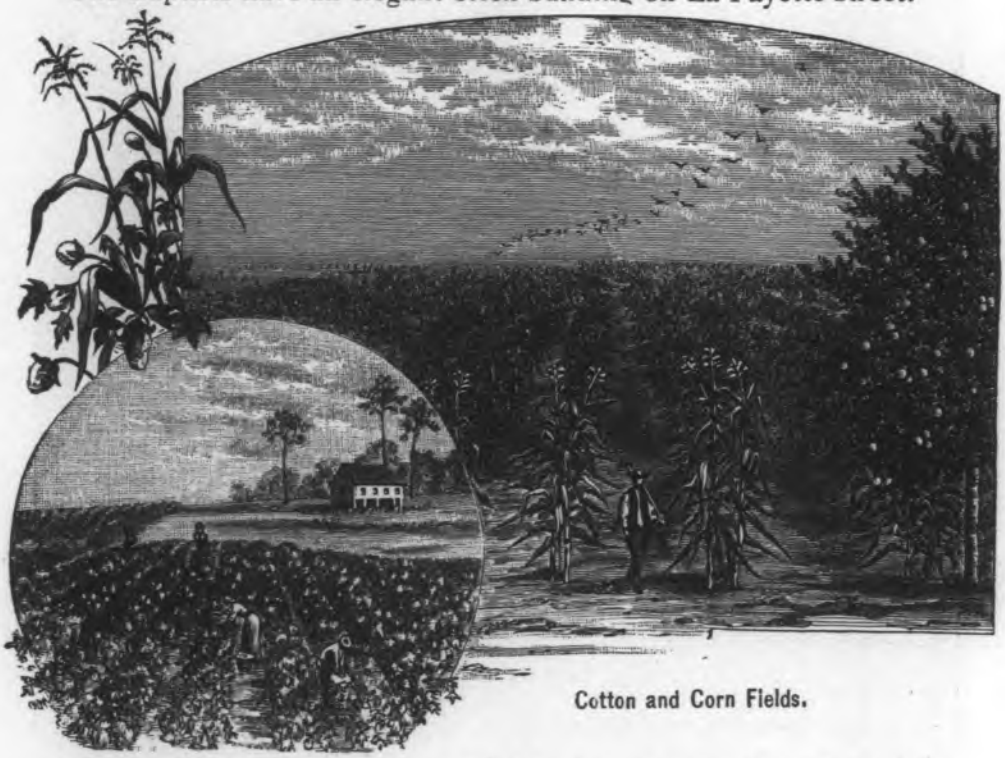


The Cascade.

containing the court room and county offices. The town is situated one thousand feet above the sea, with a population of about 2,500, though in summer when the hotels and boarding houses are filled with boarders the number is much greater.

That the citizens of Shelby are a church-going, God-fearing people is evidenced by their substantial churches whose edifices are represented upon another page.

The Baptists have an elegant brick building on La Fayette street.



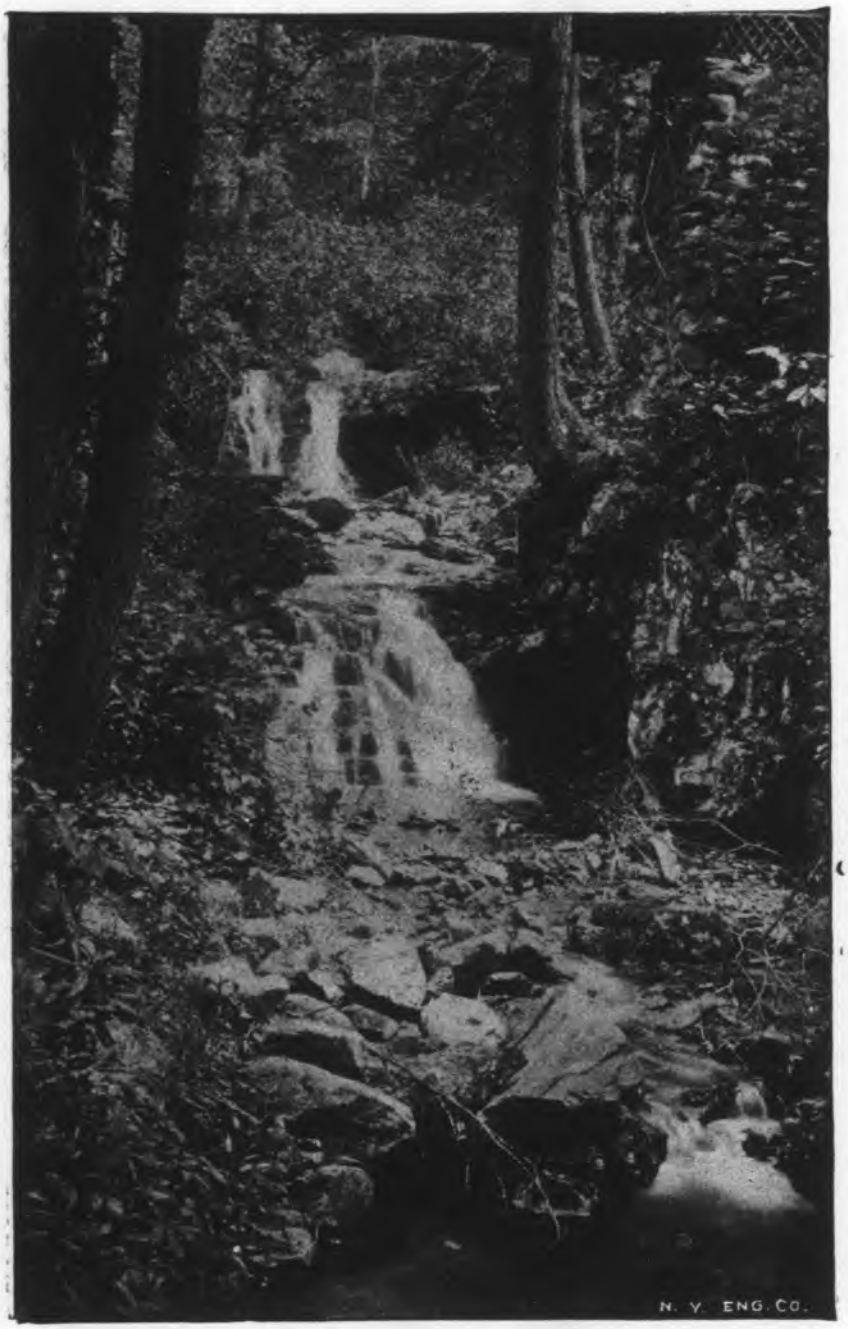
Cotton and Corn Fields.

The Methodist Church, also of brick, is very attractive; situated on Marion street, opposite the court house.

The Episcopalians have a unique-looking but very comfortable church on La Fayette Street, and the Presbyterians have a comfortable frame building at the corner of Graham and De Kalb streets.

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Shelby seems to be entering upon a highly prosperous era in her existence, with a thrifty population that has nearly doubled within a few years.

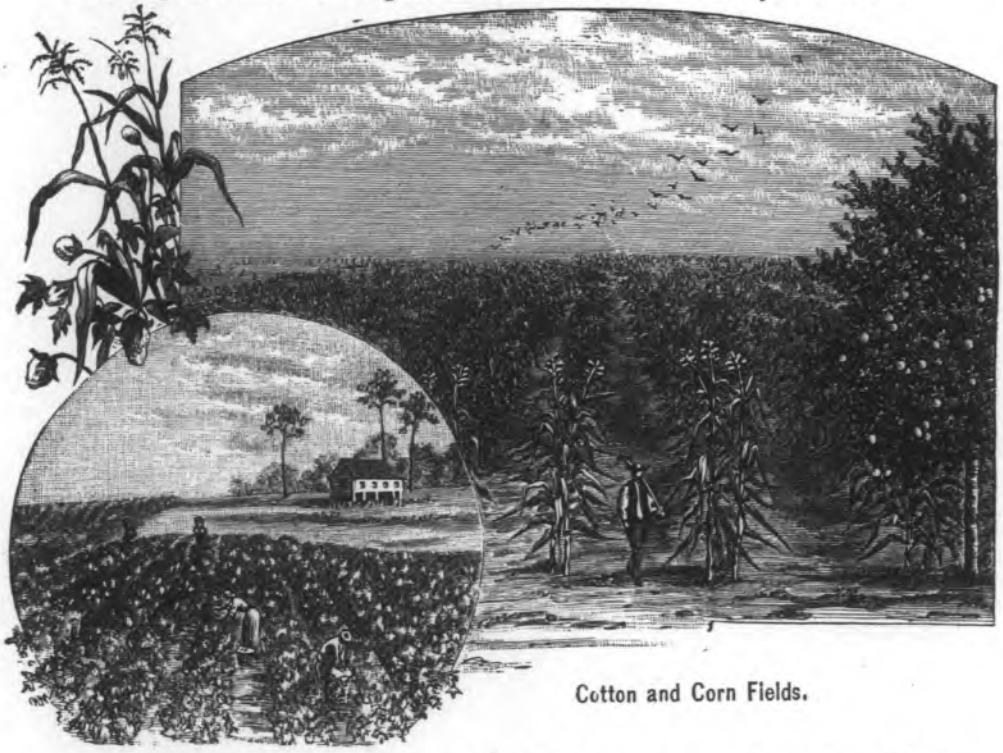


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The Shelby Station, Three C's R. R.

She has two cotton factories employing two hundred hands, two wagon factories, a machine shop and foundry, a sash and blind factory, a prosperous banking house, three drug stores, two furniture establishments, a chair factory, two able newspapers, which are fully described elsewhere; a graded school, two railroads, three livery stables, lighted streets, telegraph, opera house, mineral waters of extraordinary medicinal value, and one of the best lodges of Masons in the state, having a membership of eighty-five, and owning a commodious hall. Shelby is the centre of a rich cotton country, the average crop being 900



The Shelby Female College Building.

pounds of seed cotton per acre, while oats, corn, tobacco, wheat and barley do well. Immense crops of sweet and Irish potatoes are raised, clover grows to perfection, as do all the grasses. Sorghum is a highly profitable crop. Fruit and vegetables all do well. Large quantities of dried fruit, peaches, apples, blackberries, plums, etc., are shipped to the northern markets.

The attention of lumbermen is called to the great variety of timber found in this region, nearly every species indigenous to this climate being found in sufficient quantity and of sufficient size to meet the wants of a very extended development of the mechanic arts, compris-



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THE CHURCHES OF SHELBY.

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MINERALS. — It is a well-known fact that a greater variety of minerals occur within the bounds of Cleveland County than in any other section of the state. North Carolina has been well termed the "Minerologist's Paradise," and it is said to be owing to the presence of large beds of pyrites and other minerals through which water percolates, taking up in solution many of the curative and health-giving mineral elements, that so many valuable mineral springs exist in this region.



Central Hotel, Opera House, Masonic Hall and Court House.

Gold is distributed throughout the entire county. The beds of streams and branches have been worked with more or less success, hydraulic mining being the most successful.

A product of $750,000 is credited to the King's Mountain Mine, and the McEntyre Mine, situated within a few miles of Shelby, has produced some good ore. Silver, iron, tin, mica, copper, corodium, kaolin, graphite, pyclonsite and other ores of manganese; soapstone, beryl, garnet and quartz crystals are found in varying quantities throughout the county.

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The Stage Ride — The Piedmont Region.

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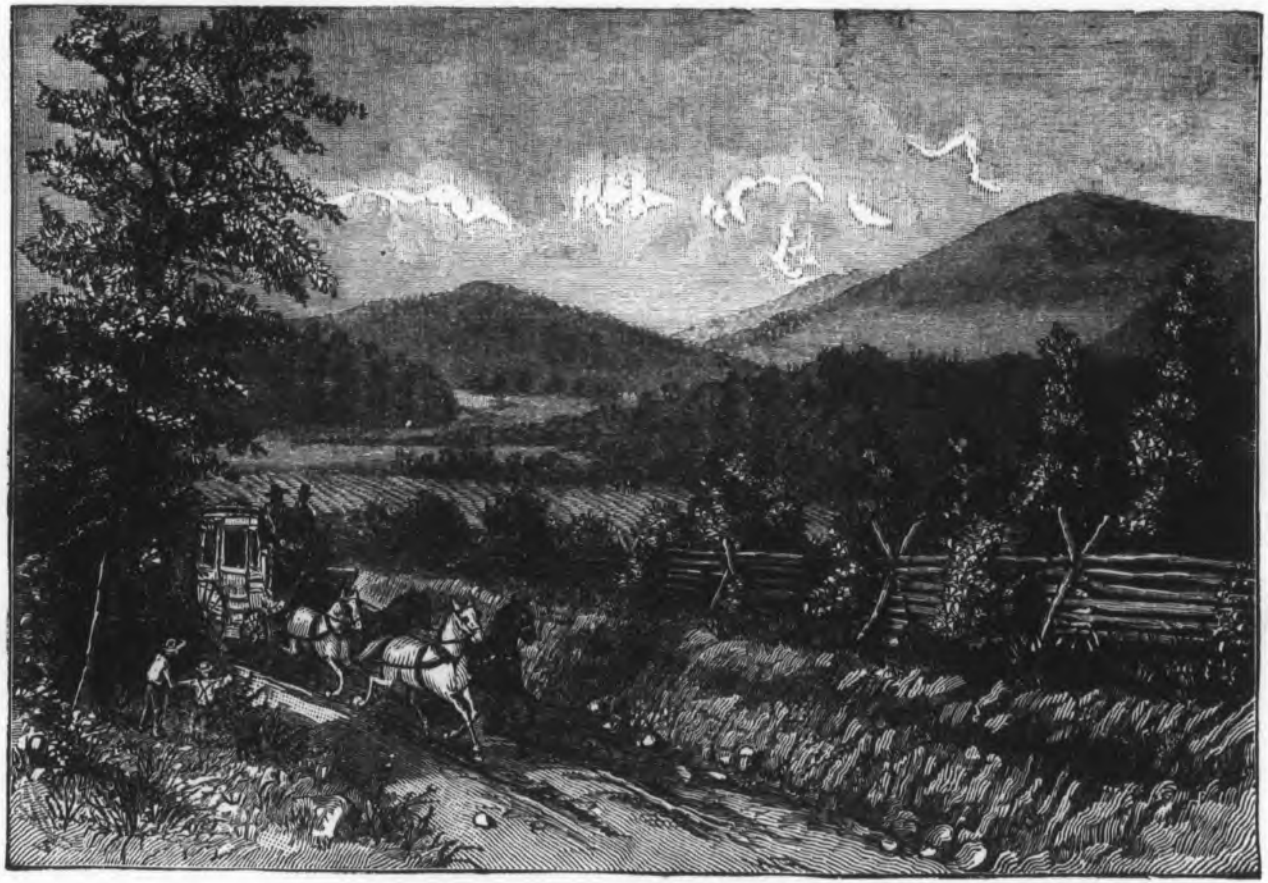


The Graded School Building.

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To the west lies the Blue Ridge, to the north the South Mountains, and to the east the low King's Mountain Range.

In almost the centre of the picturesque rolling country, and at about the highest point within this horseshoe, lies Shelby. The actual distance of the mountains from the town is twelve miles on the east, eighteen on the north, and twenty-five on the west; add to this an altitude of about one thousand feet, and we have topographical conditions that are ideal.



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It is this fortunate situation that makes the climate of Shelby so beneficial to invalids.

Here the winters are so warm that snow and ice are rarely seen, and the days are almost invariably pleasant in summer, throughout which the nights are delightful, and the temperature is distinguished by its equableness.

More important to the invalid even than temperature is the dryness of both atmosphere and soil. Mists and fogs are almost unknown, and the ordinary humidity of the atmosphere is extremely low. The soil is of a hard sand with clay and sandy sub-soil that is absolutely free from mud within an hour after any ordinary rain. The dry, equable



Residence of Albert Green, Esq.

quality of the atmosphere, combined with the high altitude and the tonic effect of the pines, which constitute more than one half of the forests, produce an exhiliration of spirits highly beneficial to the invalid and convalescent, and invites to exercise, which the dry soil permits at all seasons, and to which the excellent roads and picturesque scenery of the surrounding country add interest.

The free-stone water of the country is pure and delightful, and the region is absolutely free from malaria. For many years the people of the low country have sought this section as a summer refuge from the malaria of their homes.

There is scarcely a diseased or depraved condition of the system that will not be benefitted here. Consumption is relieved and cured in its incipiency, and its progress is arrested in its advanced stages. The uniformity of the climate and dry, bracing atmosphere are equally efficacious in rheumatic and nervous affections. In all these troubles, and still more in stomach, kidney and hepatic diseases, the climate is re-enforced by the mineral springs which here abound. From the Shelby Lithia Spring, situated about three miles from town, water equal in analysis and practical results to that of the famous Buffalo



Residence of Dr. J. T. Gardner, Mayor of Shelby.

Lithia Springs is piped to the court house square, in the centre of town. Within the corporation limits is an iron spring of great strength. Two miles away are the well-known Cleveland Springs, where white and red sulphur and iron waters are found within a stone's throw of the excellent hotel there. Four miles south of Shelby are Patterson's Springs, a resort of local popularity for two generations, and four miles north are the undeveloped but efficacious McBrayer's Springs, both of these being of the same general character as the Cleveland Springs. Accommodation may be obtained at the hotels and boarding houses and in private families.

Several able medical practitioners reside in Shelby. Among these is Dr. Victor McBrayer, a graduate of the University of New York. He is one of the most eminent of the younger practitioners of the state, and will be glad to furnish such information regarding the cost of transient or permanent residence here as may be desired by persons contemplating coming to Shelby as health, pleasure or home seekers.

To the latter classes Shelby offers many attractions: Good society, churches and excellent schools, beautiful scenery, less sublime than that of the mountains but not surpassed in picturesqueness; splendid



Residence of V. McBrayer, M. D.

roads, well-appointed liveries, a region full of historic associations and points of interest, a country to gladden the heart of the sportsman, and, withal, a town easily accessible from any point of the compass.

From J. T. GARDNER, Esq., Mayor of Shelby.

"Shelby is situated 52 miles west of Charlotte and 60 miles east of Asheville, and is noted for its mild winters and pleasant summers.

"It has the cool breezes from the Blue Ridge Mountains in the summer, but is sheltered from the cold winter blasts by the South Mountain on the north.

"It has a very dry atmosphere, with no fogs any time during the year. Small fruits and vegetables of all kinds can be raised to perfection. I have vegetables of my own raising the year round.

"It is the cheapest place in the world in which to live, and a person with a few thousand dollars can live comfortably from the interest of the same, money bringing a high rate of interest with gilt-edge security.

"Fine opportunities of investment are offered in real estate and timber lands. All kinds of timber are in close proximity; and for woodenware industries Shelby offers peculiar advantages, because of nearness



Residence of J. L. Webb, Esq.

to the raw materials and shipping advantages, having low freight rates and close connection to all points on the Sea Board and Air Line, Piedmont Air Line and the South Carolina system of railroads. This is not mere talk, but comes from an actual experience from living here twenty-three years. J. T. GARDNER, Mayor."

From Major S. J. GREEN.

Office at H. D. Lee & Co., Bankers.

"Shelby has an all-the-year climate, probably unexcelled in the South. Living is remarkably cheap. The people are cordial to new

comers. Money can be loaned at eight per cent. interest on undoubted security, and there is probably no place in America where a family with an assured income can obtain so much solid comfort for a little money as at Shelby. I shall be glad to furnish further information to northern people contemplating a trip southward. S. J. GREEN."

THE SHELBY LITHIA SPRING.

Whose waters are really wonderful in their effects, are performing cures that are but little short of the marvellous.



Residence of Major S. J. Green.

The water has been analyzed by Prof. S. J. Duffie, of Columbia, S. C., with the following result:

The Shelby Improvement Co.

GENTLEMEN—The sample of your Lithia Water which you sent me contains per imperial gallon:

Sillica,	0.232
Ferrous Carbonate,	8.664
Alluminium Sulphate,	0.048
Calcium Carbonate,	0.232
Magnesium Carbonate,	1.992

Potassium Sulphate,	0.528
Sodium Sulphate,	1.840
Lithium Carbonate,	0.016
Strontium Carbonate,	0.008
Barium Carbonate,	Trace
Sodium Chloride,	0.112
Calcium Sulphate,	0.144
Hydrogen Sulphide,	Trace

Respectfully submitted,

S. J. DUFFIE, Ph. G.

From among the testimonials received regarding the extraordinary medicinal qualities of this remarkable water we present the following:

SHELBY, N. C., Nov. 6, 1891,

"I am satisfied that the Shelby Lithia Water will be highly beneficial to all cases of endocistitis or urathrilic from whatever cause; I have had ample experience with a number of patients suffering from the same to justify me in writing the above.

Respectfully, J. H. MCBRAYER, A. M., M. D."

SHELBY, N. C., Nov. 4, 1891.

"I have been suffering for a long time from indigestion, but after the use of the Shelby Lithia Water this has been removed. It has done me more good than all the drugs I could get. I would not be without the water for anything in the world. I would advise all who are suffering from the same cause to use this water, and I know they will be benefitted. J. S. WRAY,

Treasurer Cleveland County."

"I am a citizen of this county, forty-seven years old. I had a very painful gravel or kidney affection for two months, suffering deathly pain. I went to Charlotte and consulted Dr. Graham, who advised me to try Shelby Lithia Water. I did so for about four weeks and am now well. I am a farmer, and think I know what good health is worth, and would not change my present condition to what it was when I began drinking the water for five hundred dollars, and am desirous that those affected with kidney or bladder disease may know it and be benefited as I am. I am sure I do not over-rate the water.

I am respectfully, G. S. CROWDER."

SHELBY, N. C., Oct. 30, 1891.

"I hereby certify that I am a practising physician and have been such for forty-six years; for the past twenty years I have been troubled with my kidneys, the use of the Shelby Lithia Water has cured this trouble and restored my kidneys to a normal condition.

J. E. OSBORNE, M. D."

SHELBY, N. C., Nov. 4, 1891.

"After suffering for six months with rheumatic pains in my knees, I began using Shelby Lithia Water and continued the use of the water



Railway Station, Water Tank and Wind Mill, C., C. C. R. R.

for three weeks, when my pains ceased and I have not been troubled since; I drank and also bathed in the water. ALBERT GREEN."

SHELBY, N. C., Nov. 5, 1891.

"I certify that I have been suffering for about fifteen years from indigestion and began the use of Shelby Lithia Water about two months ago and am now entirely relieved of this trouble.

T. K. BARNETT."

SHELBY, N. C., Nov. 4, 1891.

"Our little boy, age three and a half years, was taken very ill early in July of this year, suffering, as we are satisfied from an extreme case of indigestion; after a thorough treatment, which resulted in making no change, we then commenced the use of the Shelby Lithia Water, and after twenty-four hours' use, we realized a remarkable change; the boy is now well and is seen by any and all. H. B. QUINN."

SHELBY, N. C., Nov. 4, 1891.

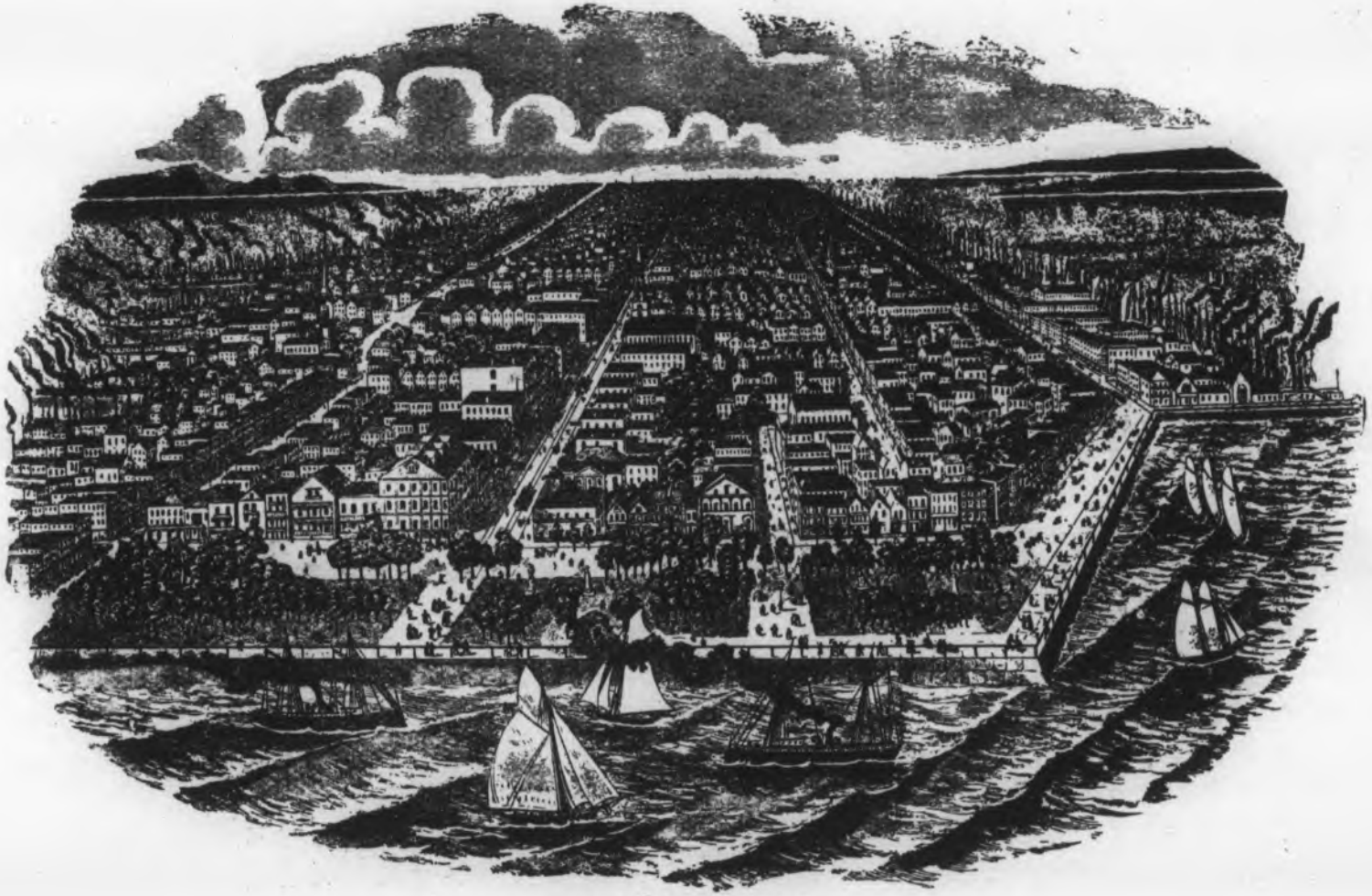
"This is to certify that my wife has been suffering with dropsy of the bowels, and since using Shelby Lithia Water has been greatly relieved; do not know how she got along without the use of the water.
J. J. MCMURRY."

We shall be glad to give further particulars upon application personally or by letter regarding the Shelby Lithia Water, and will give all required information regarding Shelby, its climate and advantages to northern settlers. A case of Lythia Water, containing twelve half gallon bottles, will be sent on receipt of four dollars.

SHELBY IMPROVEMENT CO.,
Shelby, N. C.

Shelby has two trunk lines of railroad connecting with the outside world, the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago, connecting with the Piedmont Air Line at Blacksburg twelve miles to the south, there making connections with trains for Washington, Atlanta, and Florida. This road, under the efficient management of Col. Alonzo Tripp, offers unusual attractions to the tourist and health seeker, passing through a delightfully picturesque country.

The Carolina Central, whose seaport termination is Wilmington, N. C., makes connection at Wadesboro with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, and at Hamlet with the Raleigh and Augusta Line for New York.



Bird's Eye View of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

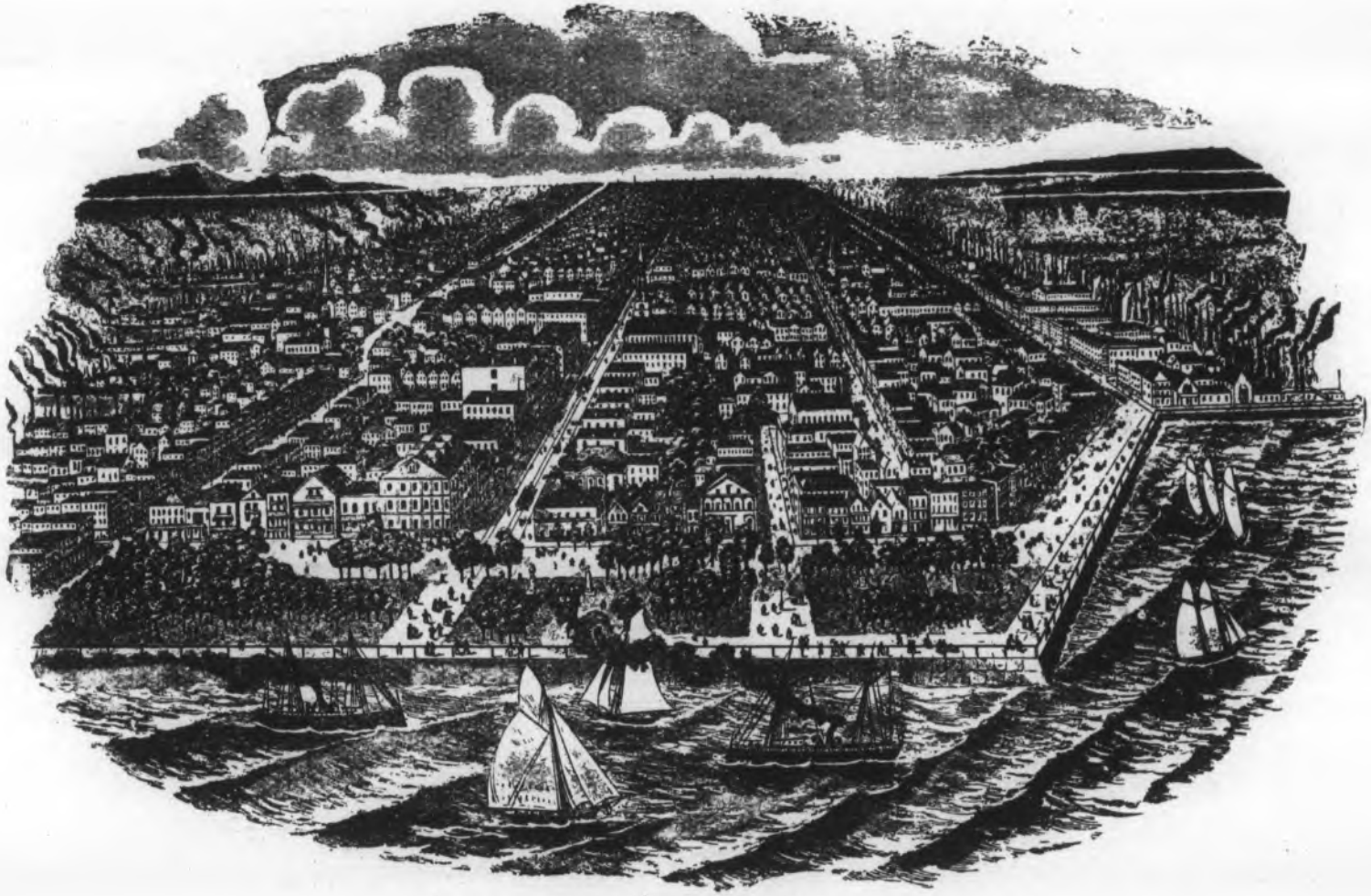
THE CITY BY THE SEA.

NO other city on the South Atlantic coast lies so near or has more beautiful water views. The harbor is the largest and prettiest on the coast, with a capacity and depth of water sufficient to float the entire United States Navy.



Porter Academy, Front Avenue to Hampton Hall.

Standing at the Battery one can see at a glance most of the points of interest in the harbor. The name "Battery" is historic, for here a century and a half ago stood Broughton's Battery. Near by in Cooper River is Castle Pickney, now used by the National Government as a storehouse. On Sullivan's Island, farther away, is Fort Moultrie where



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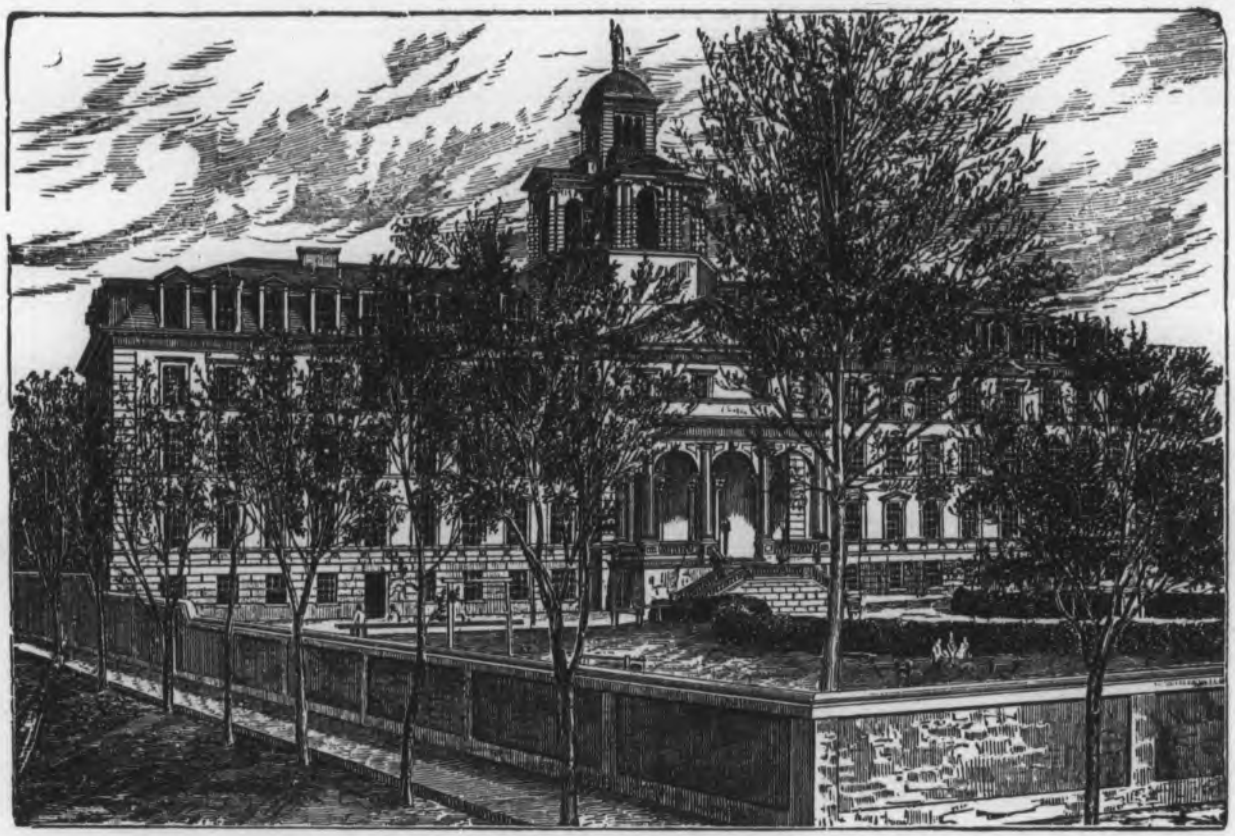
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was committed the first hostile act of the war between the States. A modern hotel and numerous summer cottages have recently been erected upon the island.

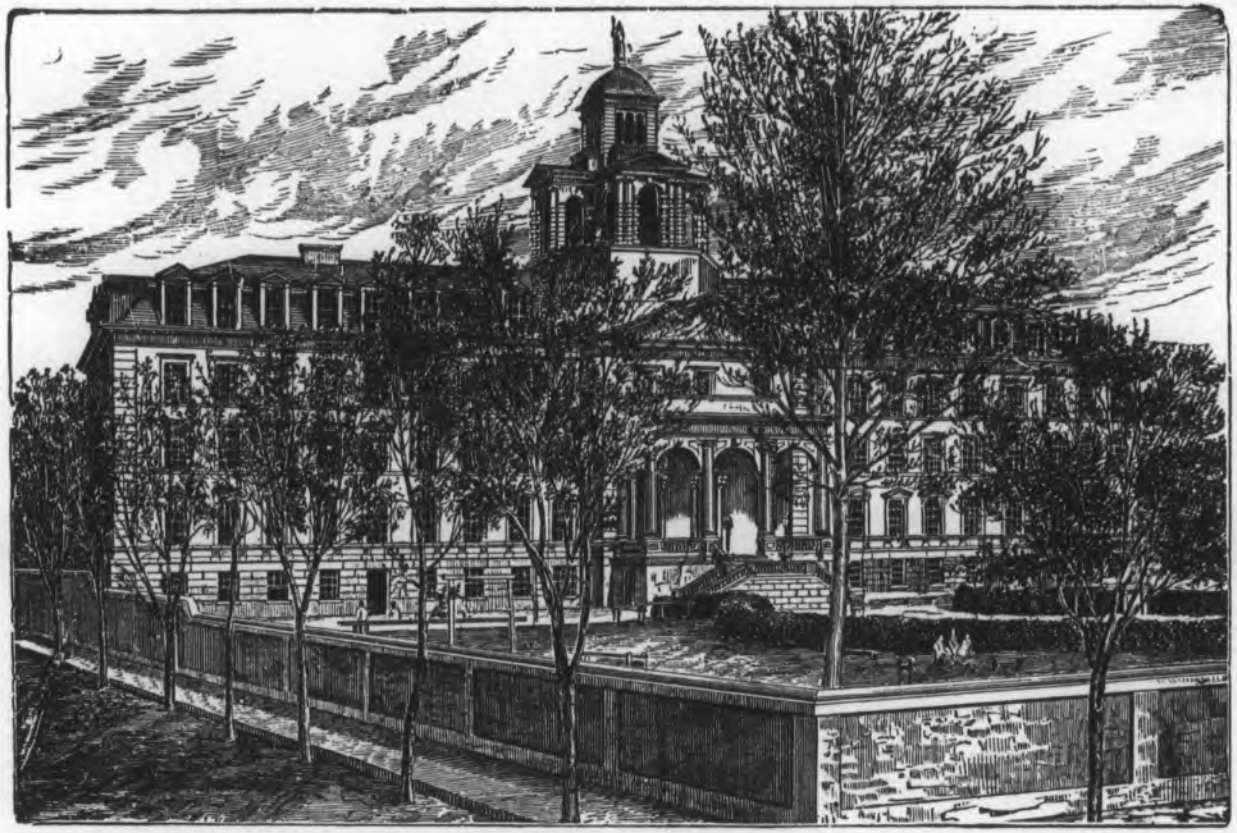
Outside the walls of Fort Moultrie may be seen the grave of the famous half-breed Seminole Chief Osceola, who, in 1837, was treacherously captured by the United States troops in Florida while under a



Phosphate Mining.

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To the right, three miles to the southeast, rising directly from the water is Fort Sumter, which is in full view from any prominent point in the city.



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Charleston Female Seminary.

Farther to sea, beyond Fort Johnson, is Cummings Point, the northern end of Morris Island. Here was erected the famous Stevens' Battery, the first iron-clad fortification ever used in active warfare. Upon Cummings Point was afterwards erected Battery Gregg. On the marsh a short distance north was erected, while the siege was progressing, the famous "Swamp Angel" and other batteries from which the city was shelled.



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INTERIOR OF FORT SUMTER (1863).

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Charleston is old, its settlement dating back to 1677, but it was not incorporated under the name of Charleston until 1783. Previously it was called Charles Town, named after Charles II. In 1685 came the Huguenots from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, who became one of the best elements of population. In 1773 she had her "tea party," when cargoes landed here were stored in damp cellars where the tea soon spoiled. In 1774 other cargoes were thrown overboard without attempt at disguise. In 1776 the storm of the Revolu-



The Charleston Hotel.

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Jasper was afterward killed at the siege of Savannah, and the Jasper monument on the Battery commemorates his devotion and that of his comrades.



The St. Charles Hotel.

Sir Henry Clinton in 1780 attacked the city, advancing upon Charleston by way of Johns and James Islands, crossed the Ashley River above the city and laid siege to it from the rear of the main land.

At the intersection of Broad and Meeting streets there was then placed a statue of William Pitt, "raised by the grateful Colonies in recognition of that statesman's fearless espousal of their cause in the British Parliament, in resisting the Stamp Act and other oppressive measures."

A cannon shot from James Island struck the statue carrying away its arm; it now stands in Washington square with one arm missing. The reader is familiar with the subsequent history of Charleston — her state pride exhibited in the Nullification controversy and in the forehanded declarations of secession, the mettle of the defenders while four long years beleagued. the ravages of fire, of cyclone, of earthquake, and of the long list of mishaps unknown in the history of any other American city.



St. Michael's Church.

The partial destruction by a hurricane in 1728, its terrible visitation by yellow fever in the same year, the great fire in 1740 which laid half the town in ashes, its second great fire in 1778, which burned more than 250 buildings, and another in 1796 which burned a portion of the town, five hundred chimneys were counted from which the buildings had been burnt.

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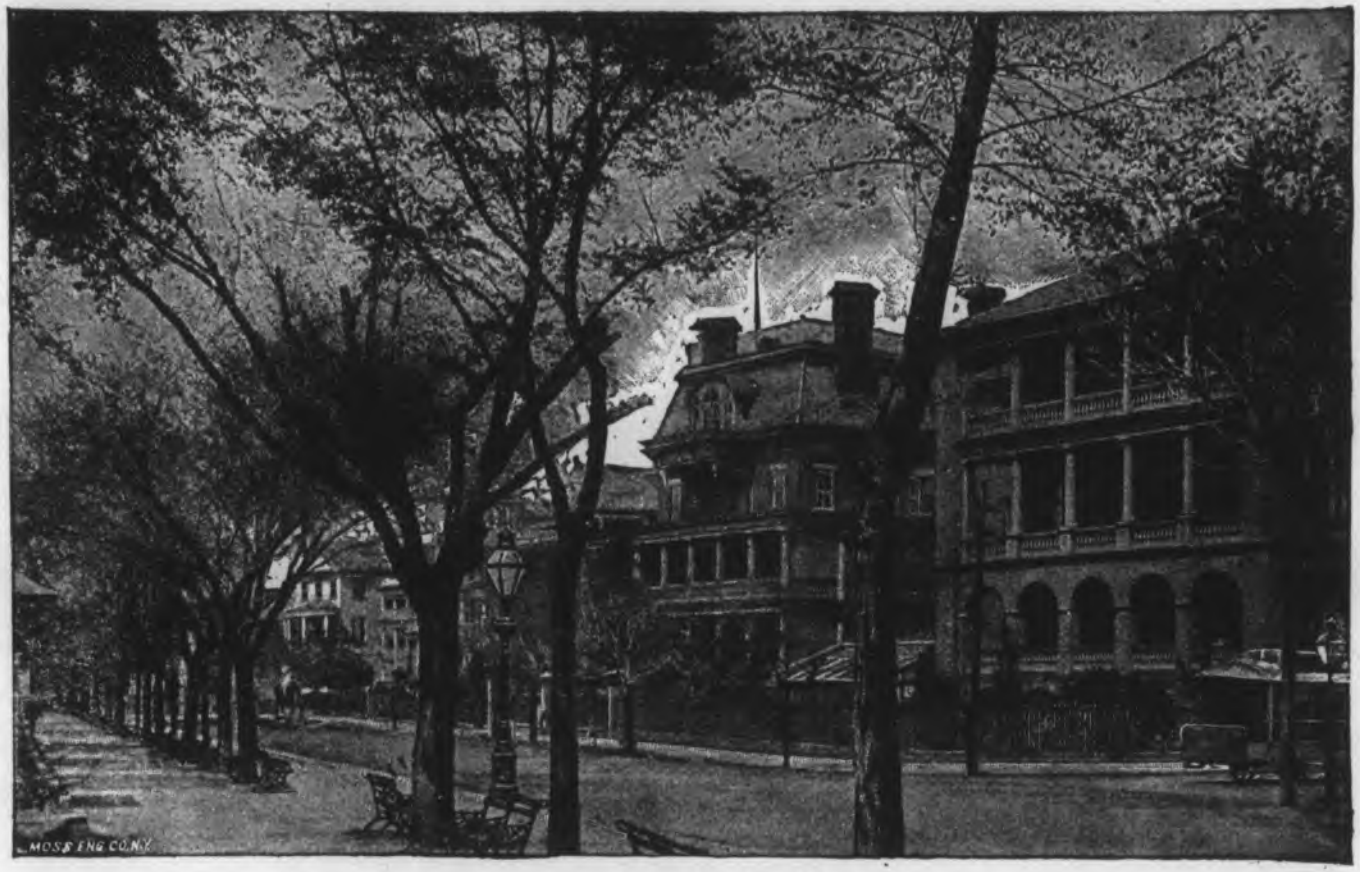
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Towards the close of the Colonial period Charles Town was equal in prosperity to any city in America.

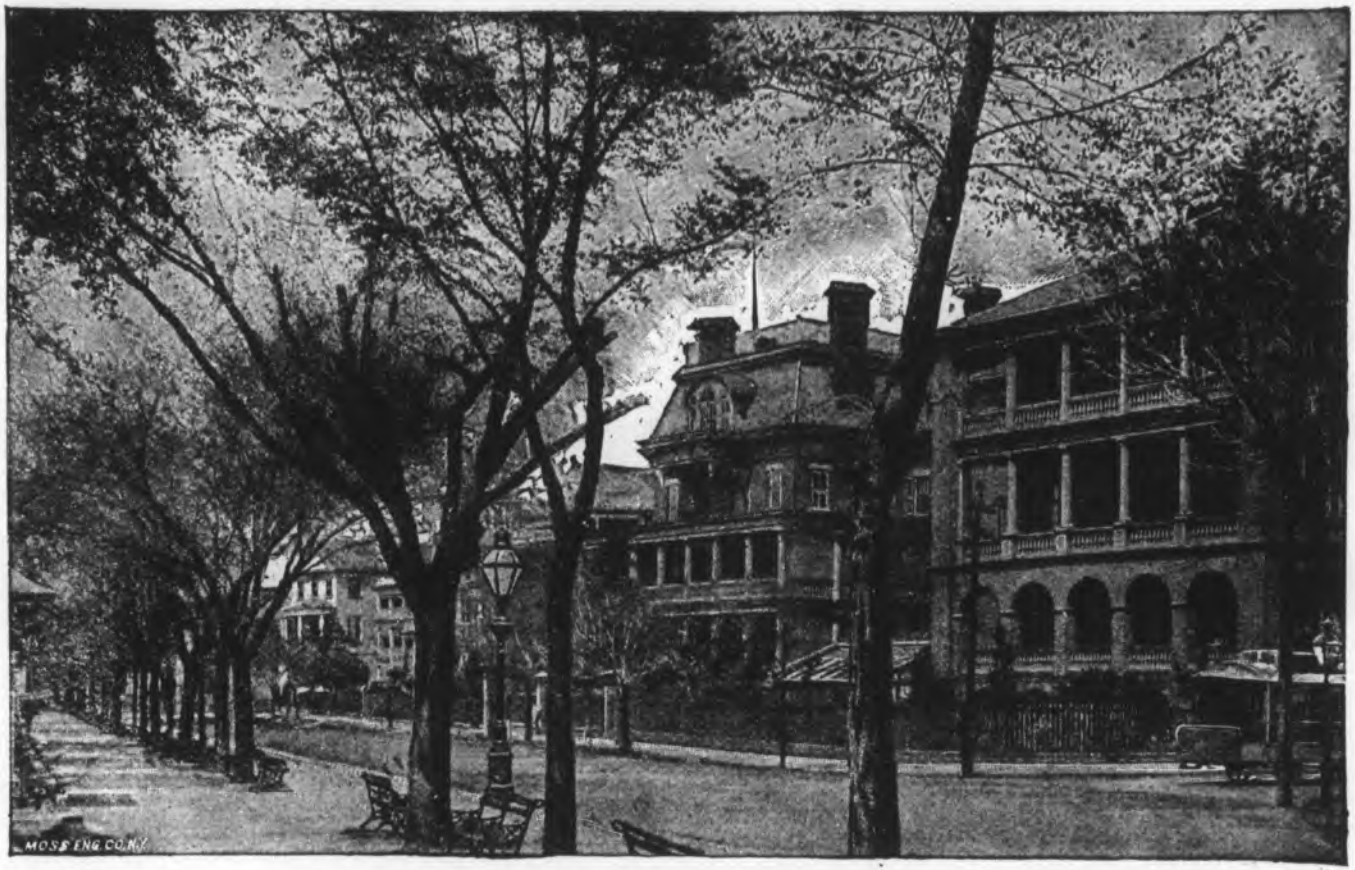
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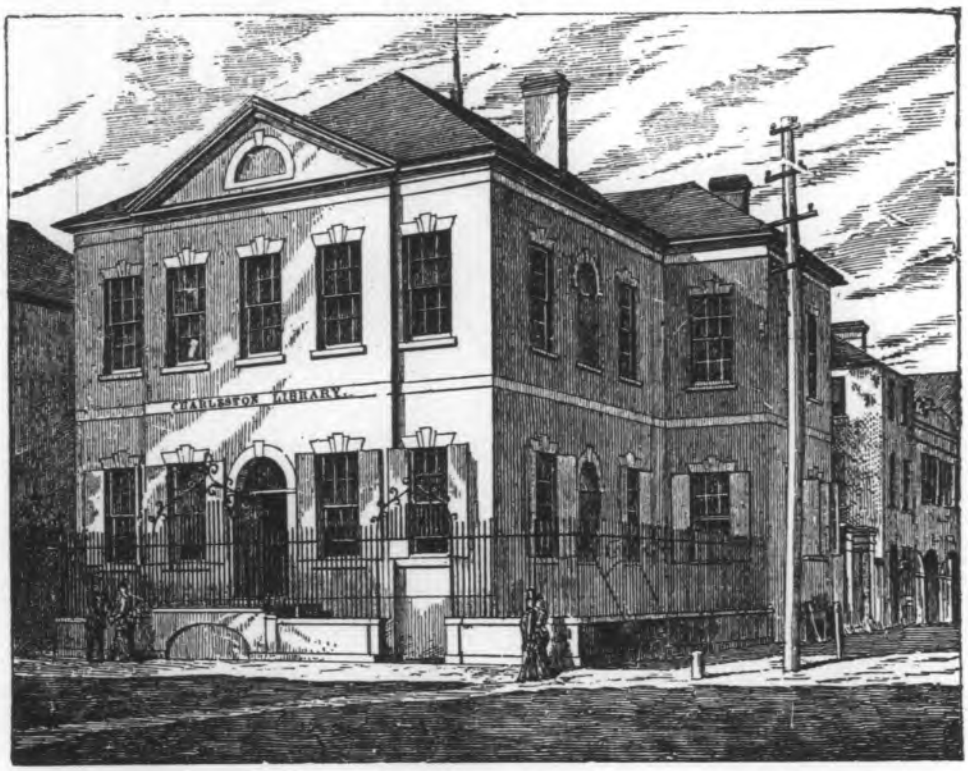


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The Custom House.

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That Charleston has a bright future there is no doubt. The West is looking to this port as an outlet to the markets of the world. The South Carolina Railroad will doubtless soon become a part of a great railroad system, extending from the sea to the grain-growing regions



Chamber of Commerce.

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ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH. CITY HALL. PITT STATUE. COUNTY COURT HOUSE. HALL OF RECORDS.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Cotton holds the first place among the business interests of Charleston; the largest houses are engaged in this trade and during the past twelve months the receipts of cotton were 511,273 bales.

The manufacture of commercial fertilizers from the phosphatic deposits found in immense beds in the immediate neighborhood of the city is the most important of the new industries. The first company was formed for their manipulation in 1867 and since that time the business has assumed vast proportions.



Fort Moultrie. (From an Old Engraving.)

One of the prominent characteristics of Charleston is its liberal provision for the unfortunate. Its Orphan House, more than a century old; its Memorial Hospital, occupying nearly two acres; its free dispensary, its alms house, and Old Folks' Home are among the public benefactions. The Euston Home designed by its founder, William Euston, a native of Canterbury, England, who settled in Charleston in 1835,

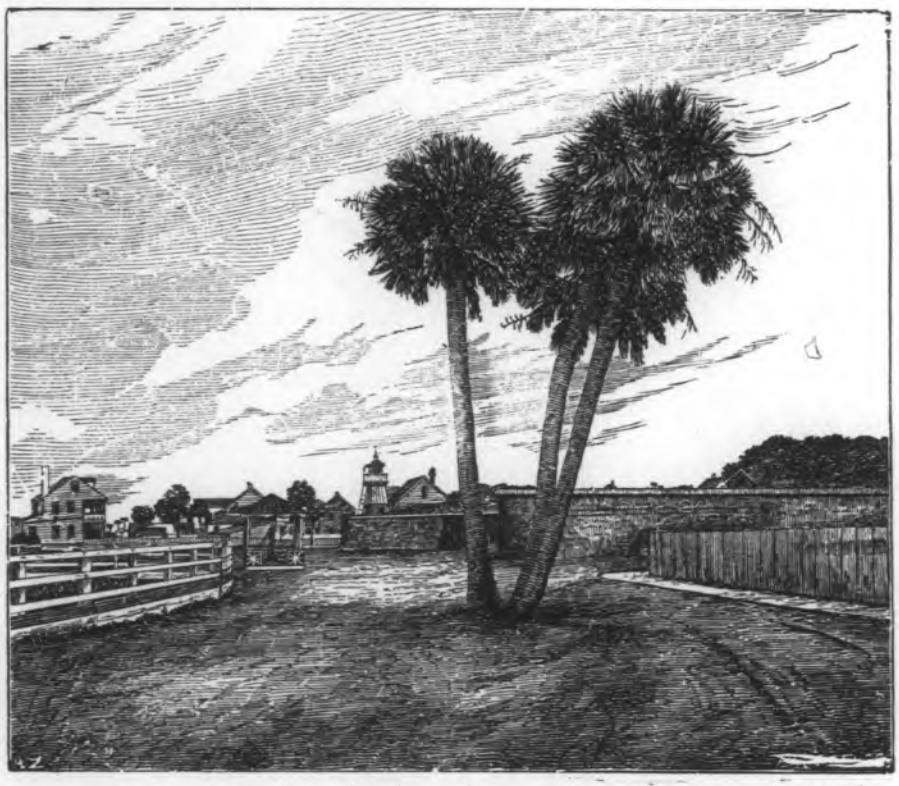


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and after twenty-five years of a prosperous business career bequeathed a large portion of his property amounting to $400,000 to the city to found a home for aged people, is situated in the northern section of the city, comprising a village of nineteen two-story brick residences of eight rooms each, containing all modern conveniences, a memorial hall, etc.

The home was designed by its founder "to make old age comfortable" for that class of persons who having enjoyed good circumstances are all the more affected by ill fortune. Mr. Euston died in 1860.



The Roper Hospital.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, situated south of Market Wharf, is one of the finest buildings in the city.

THE HIBERNIAN HALL, on Meeting street, near Broad, is the property of the Hibernian Society, comprising the best citizens of Irish extraction.

THE MARKET HALL fronts on Meeting street. In the rear are the markets, extending to East Bay street, having stalls arranged on each side the whole length.

MARION SQUARE, formerly known as "Citadel Green," overlooked by the castellated buildings of the military academy is one of the most pleasing sights in Charleston.

THE COURT HOUSE stands at the northwest corner of Broad and Meeting streets.

THE CITY HALL is on the northeast corner of the same streets and is an imposing building.



The College of Charleston.

The Council Chamber contains several rare old paintings and a few pieces of statuary so interesting from their history and assocations that they should be seen by the tourist.

THE CHARLESTON LIBRARY is on Broad street. In the value of its collection it ranks first in the South.

THE OLD POST OFFICE, at the east end of Broad street, has been the scene of more than one Revolutionary episode. It is built where

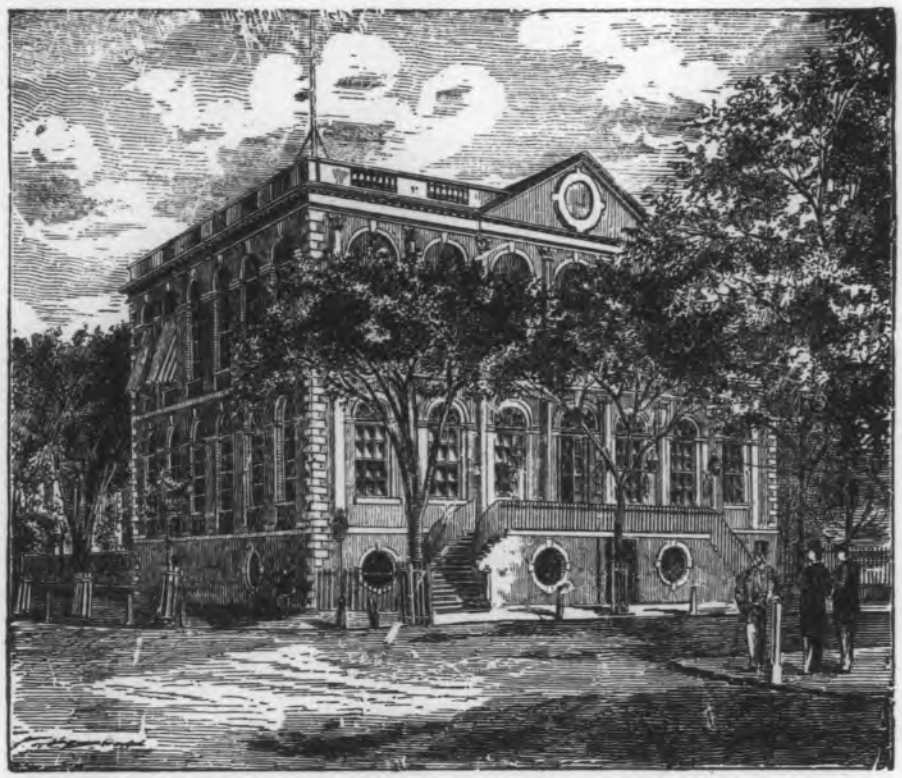


Porter Academy — Parade Ground, Gymnasium and Halls.



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The City Hall.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, one of the most striking structures, stands at the southeast corner of Broad and Meeting streets.

Shots fired at St. Michael's steeple during the war were the inspiration for Simms' poem, beginning —

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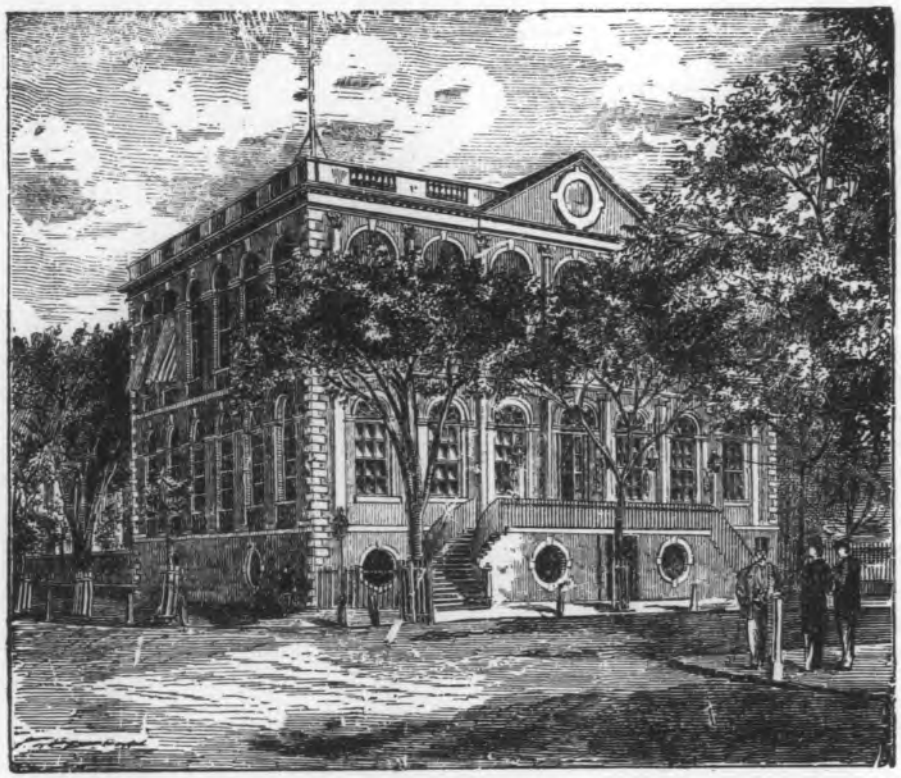


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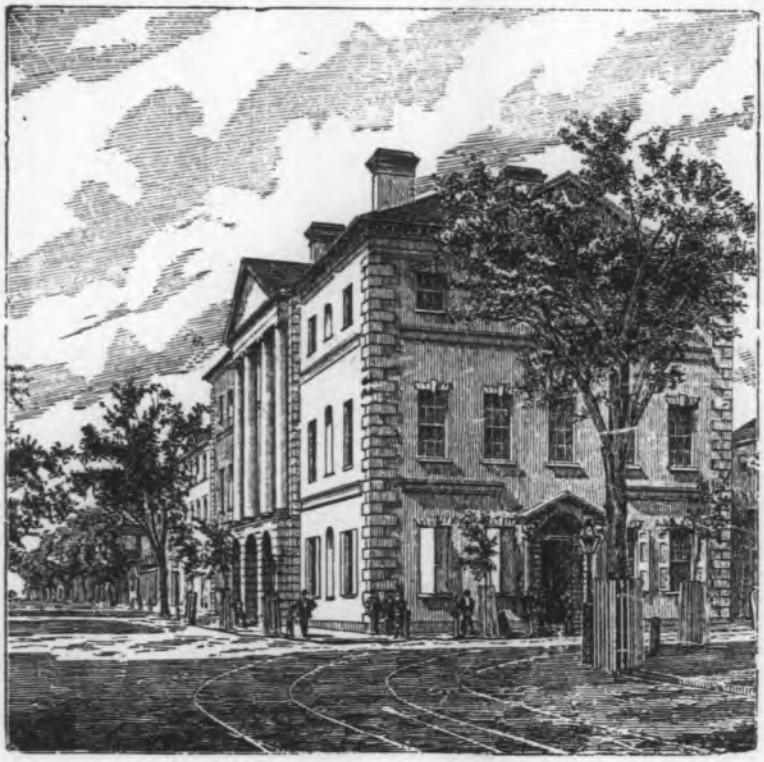
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The bells of St. Michaels were carried away as a spoil by the British, in Revolutionary times, but were bought by a Charleston merchant in England, and restored to their place in the tower. Again in 1861 they were taken to Columbia, the State capital, for safety, but were so injured during the sack of that city by Gen. Sherman's forces that they had to be recast. They were sent for this purpose to the same foundry in which they had been made, and were rehung in the belfry in 1867,



The Court House.

"amid great rejoicing among the old Charlestonians." In St. Michael's church-yard lie buried Gen. Charles Colesworth Pinckney, of Revolutionary renown, John Rutledge, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Robert Y. Hayne, Webster's competitor in debate, and James L. Pettigru. Calhoun lies in the grave-yard opposite St. Phillips, on Church street.

ST. PHILLIP'S CHURCH is the oldest in Charleston. Formerly there was a fine chime of bells in its steeple, but they were given during the late war to be cast into cannon, and have never been replaced.

THE CIRCULAR CHURCH, the only Congregational Church in the city, is on Meeting street.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, commonly known as Flinn's Church, from the name of its first pastor, was built in 1811. It stands at the corner of Elizabeth and Charlotte streets.

THE WESTMINSTER THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is on Meeting street.



The Second Presbyterian (Flinn's) Church.

THE CITADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH is at the corner of Meeting and Henrietta streets.

THE BETHEL CHURCH (Second Methodist) is on the south side of Calhoun, near Pitt street.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Catholic) is on the south side of Hazel street.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, on the east side of Archdale street, was begun before the Revolution, and finished a short time after that war. It is the most perfect piece of architecture of its kind in the city.

ST. JOHN LUTHERAN CHURCH stands just north of this.

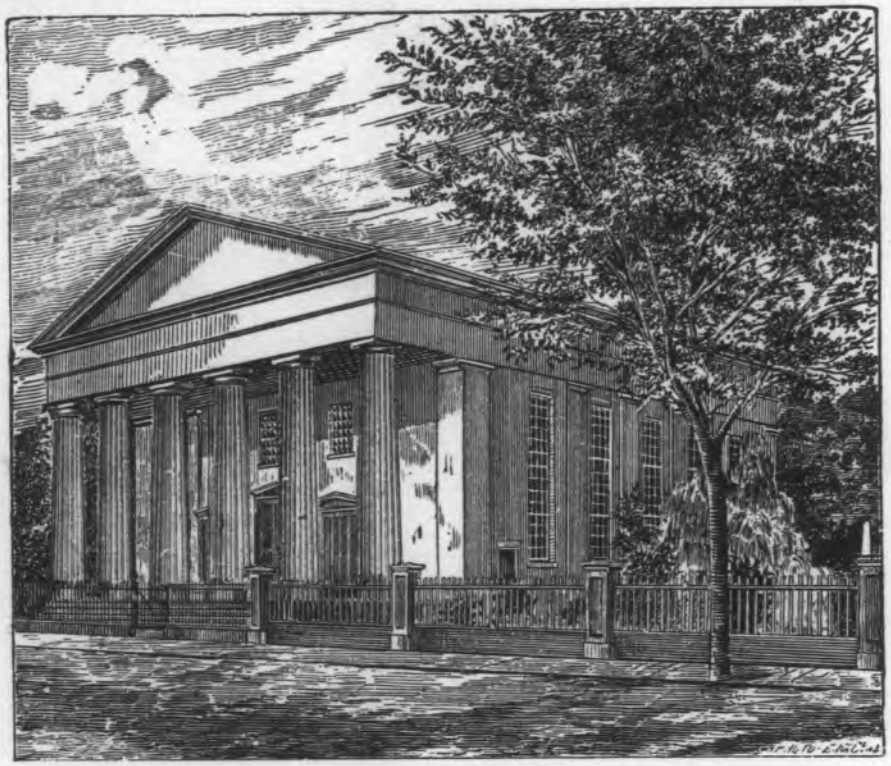


The Printing Establishment of The Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company.

THE HEBREW SYNAGOGUE is on the north side of Hazel street; its congregation dating back to 1750.

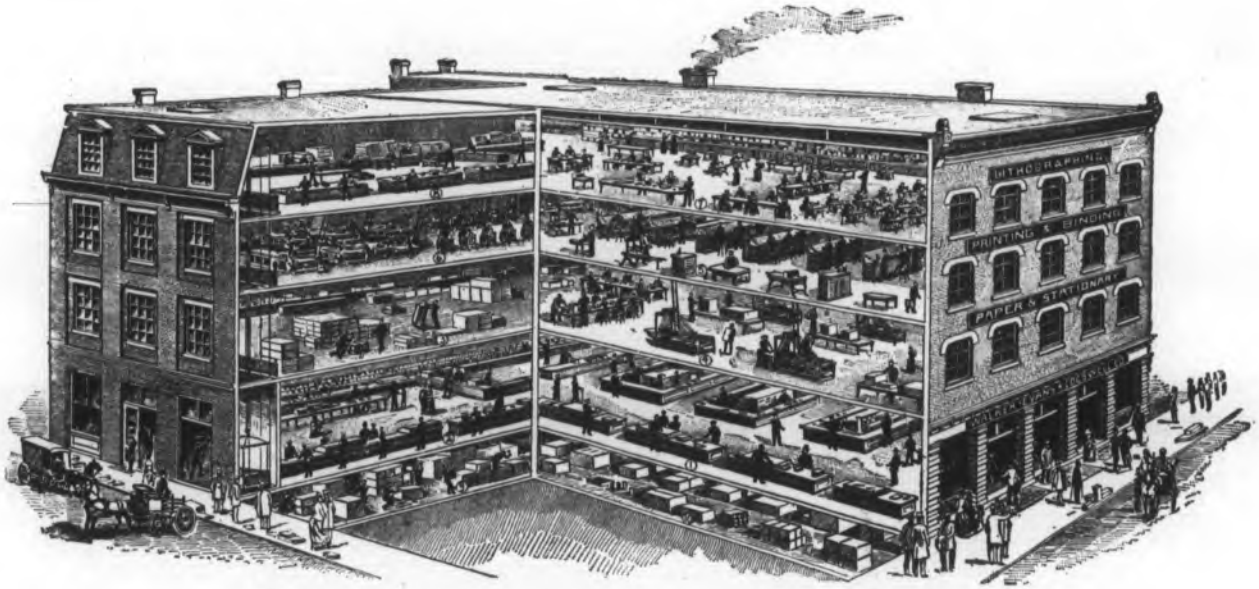
ST. FINBAR'S CATHEDRAL is at the corner of Broad and Friend streets.

THE MARKETS are abundantly supplied with the products of this region; living is cheap, rents are very reasonable; the climate is mild, and as a winter home for Northern people Charleston offers extraordinary attractions.



Bethel Church.

HOTELS.—Charleston has excellent hotel accommodations. THE CHARLESTON HOTEL, fronting on Meeting, Hayne and Pinckney streets, is one of the most imposing structures in the city, with its massive square-cut pillars, double veranda and long colonade of the Doric order supporting the balcony of the second story, from which fourteen Corinthian columns rise and uphold the entablature of the roof. The vestibule is paved and the office within it looks out upon a

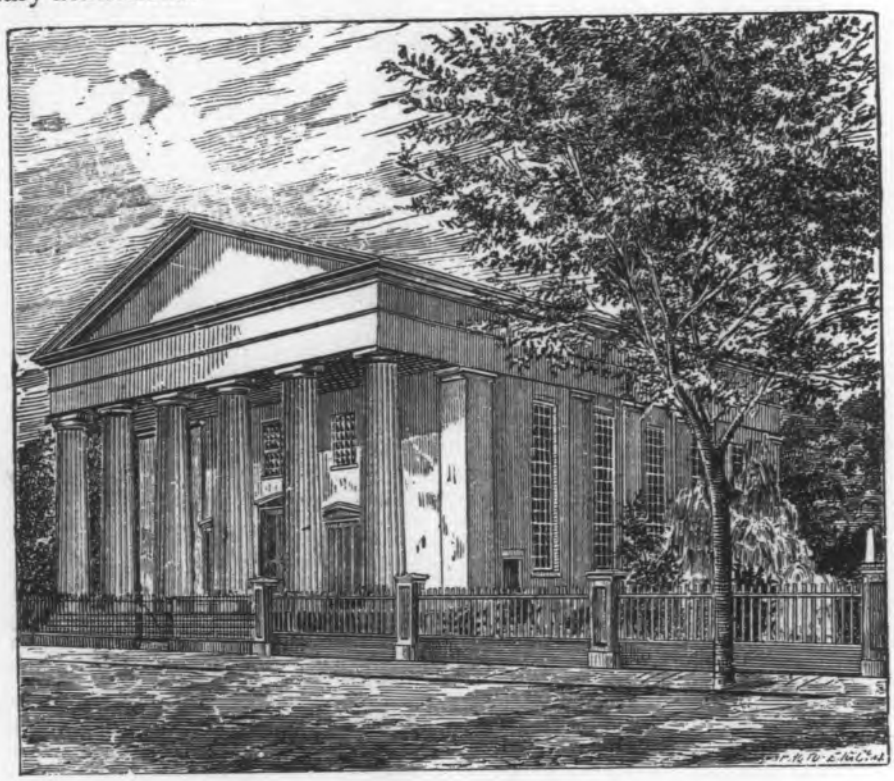


The Printing Establishment of The Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company.

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green-grassed quadrangle in the rear. The table and service are unexcelled. Mr. E. H. Jackson the proprietor, who has had the house since 1869, is a native of Vermont, but in his youthful days was connected with the Revere House, in Boston.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, corner Meeting and Hazel streets has been remodeled, refurnished and decorated and is now one of the best hotels in the South, with spacious office and reading-room, passenger

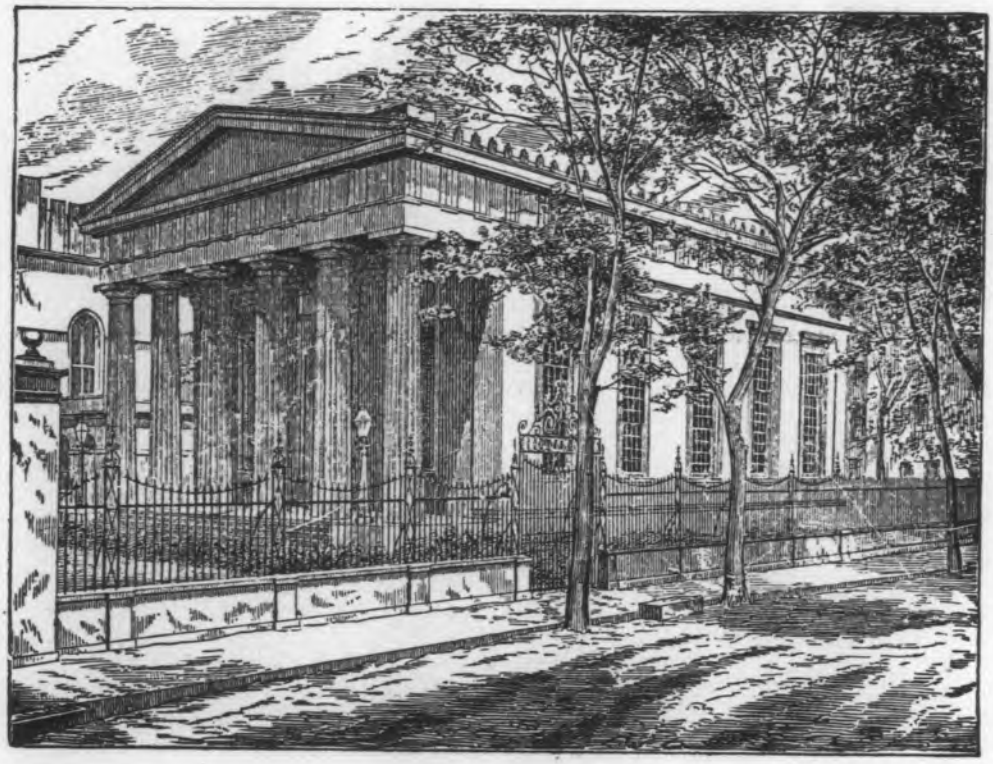


The Huguenot Church.

elevators, baths on each floor, repeating electrical annunciators connecting all rooms with the office, and a table unsurpassed, with prompt and pleasant service. Guests are made to feel at home and are quite sure to repeat their visit if occasion permits. The E. Moore Hotel Company are the proprietors.

The Oceola Hotel on King street, conducted by G. T. Alford, and numerous boarding houses afford accommodation to meet the wants of all classes.

MAGNOLIA CEMETERY, situated just beyond the city boundary, three miles from the Court House, endeared to residents by many solemn associations, is of much interest to strangers from the beauty of the grounds and the many striking memorials of the distinguished sons of Charleston who rest there. The first monument which arrests the attention of the visitor is that to the Confederate dead. It is a finely executed bronze figure of a soldier in the Confederate uniform, upon a



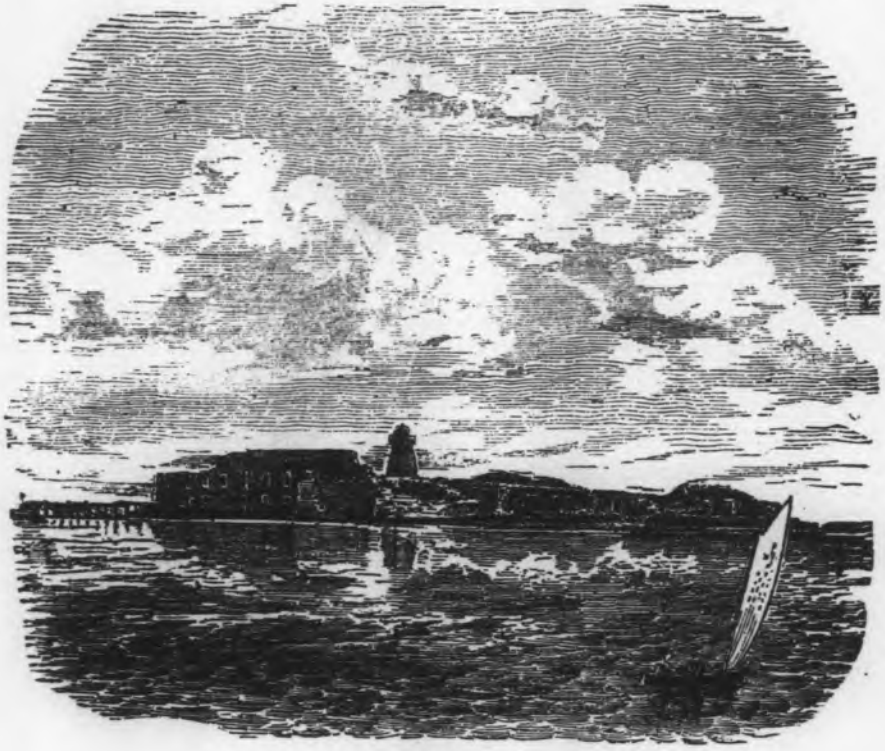
The Jewish Synagogue.

square pedestal of granite twenty feet high. Around it are eight hundred headstones, marking the resting place of soldiers who died in the defence of Charleston, and of a number whose remains were brought from the field of Gettysburg through the efforts of a lady of the city. The Confederate Monument is the work of the women of Charleston, and is a noble evidence of their patriotism and devotion.

Among many worthy of attention may be mentioned the monument

to Col. William Washington, of Revolutionary fame, erected by the Washington Light Infantry, and that of Hugh S. Legare, one of South Carolina's most gifted sons.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Charleston are excellent. There are six school buildings valued at $160,000 affording instruction for five thousand children. These buildings have been named for persons notable in the cause of education in Charleston. The Memminger High School for girls commemorates the founder of the public school system



Fort Sumter.

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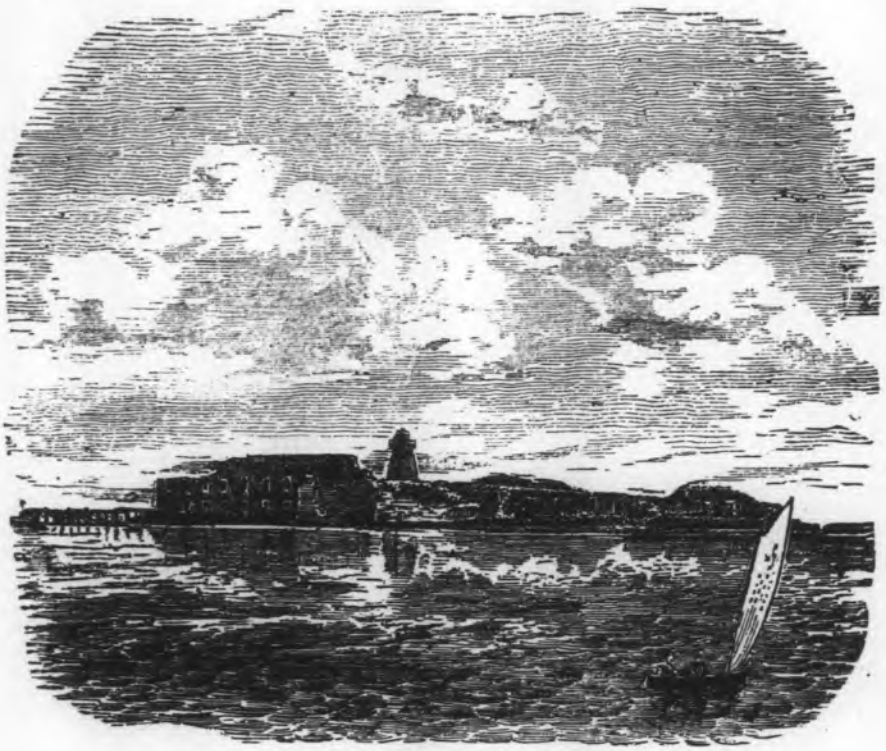
THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, founded in 1785, is the oldest institution devoted to higher education in South Carolina, nor has any college in the Southern States a more honorable record and a more distinguished roll of alumni — men eminent in every sphere of professional, social and practical life. The college enjoys the rare and



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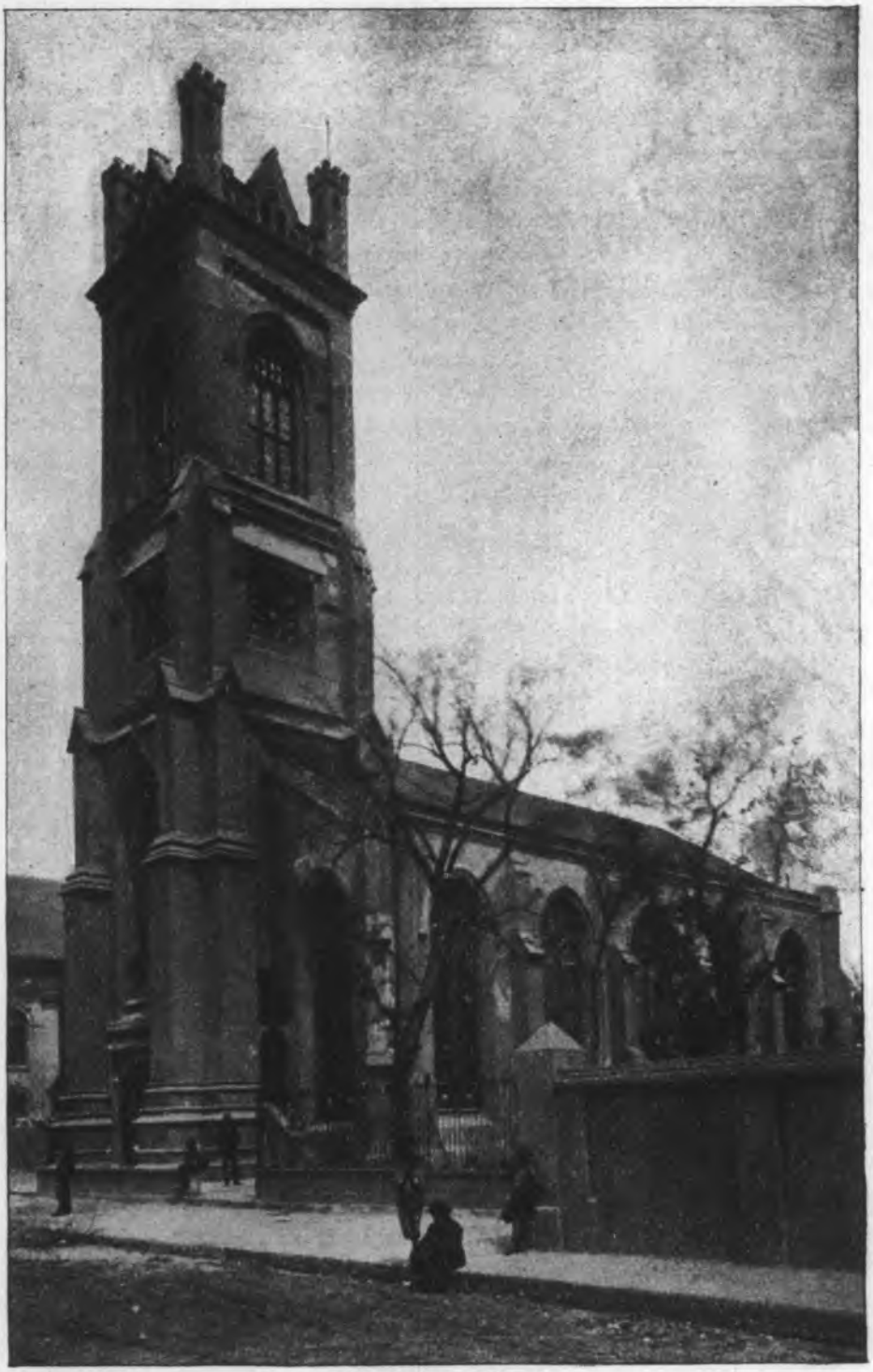
peculiar advantages of exemption from all sectarian or political complications — it is Christian but not denominational. It has an endowment of $300,000 contributed by citizens of South Carolina, which is secured by judicious and solid investments. The college was principally modeled on the English classical type — Oxford and Cambridge. It has an admirable library, its collection of rare and valuable books is seldom equalled. The college museum is one of the principal points of attraction in Charleston, and is frequented during the winter by visitors from all parts of the country. Its collections are rare and beautifully classified. The college has an excellent faculty and has numbered among its members men that have achieved fame and celebrity in science and literature.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY, generally known as "The Citadel," is a thorough military college, governed by a board of visitors appointed under the laws of the state. It was founded in 1842 and is an object of great interest to the people of Charleston. The academy under the government of Col. Coward is admirably conducted and the tone of the institution is very high. Its cadets served with great credit during the late war. On the evacuation of Charleston the United States troops took possession of the buildings and the larger part of the garrison was quartered in them for several years.

The academy was re-opened October 11, 1882, under the most favorable auspices and is to-day one of the most flourishing military schools in the South.

Among the private schools of Charleston are several that afford excellent facilities for the education of youth.

THE PORTER ACADEMY, Rev. A. Toomer Porter, rector, which is supported in part by contributions of Northern and English people of the Episcopal denomination, occupies what was formerly the United States Arsenal, comprising a whole square, which was deeded to the trustees by Act of Congress in 1889. It has a full academic course of study, and, in addition, a manual training school, consisting of well-equipped carpenter, blacksmith and machine shops, with a twenty-five horse power engine, which, besides running the machinery supplies heat to the dormitories. While distinctively under the influence of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the academy is open to all denominations of Christians. Dr. Porter is doing a great work among the youth of South Carolina, which is best explained in the Doctor's own words, as follows:



The Unitarian Church.

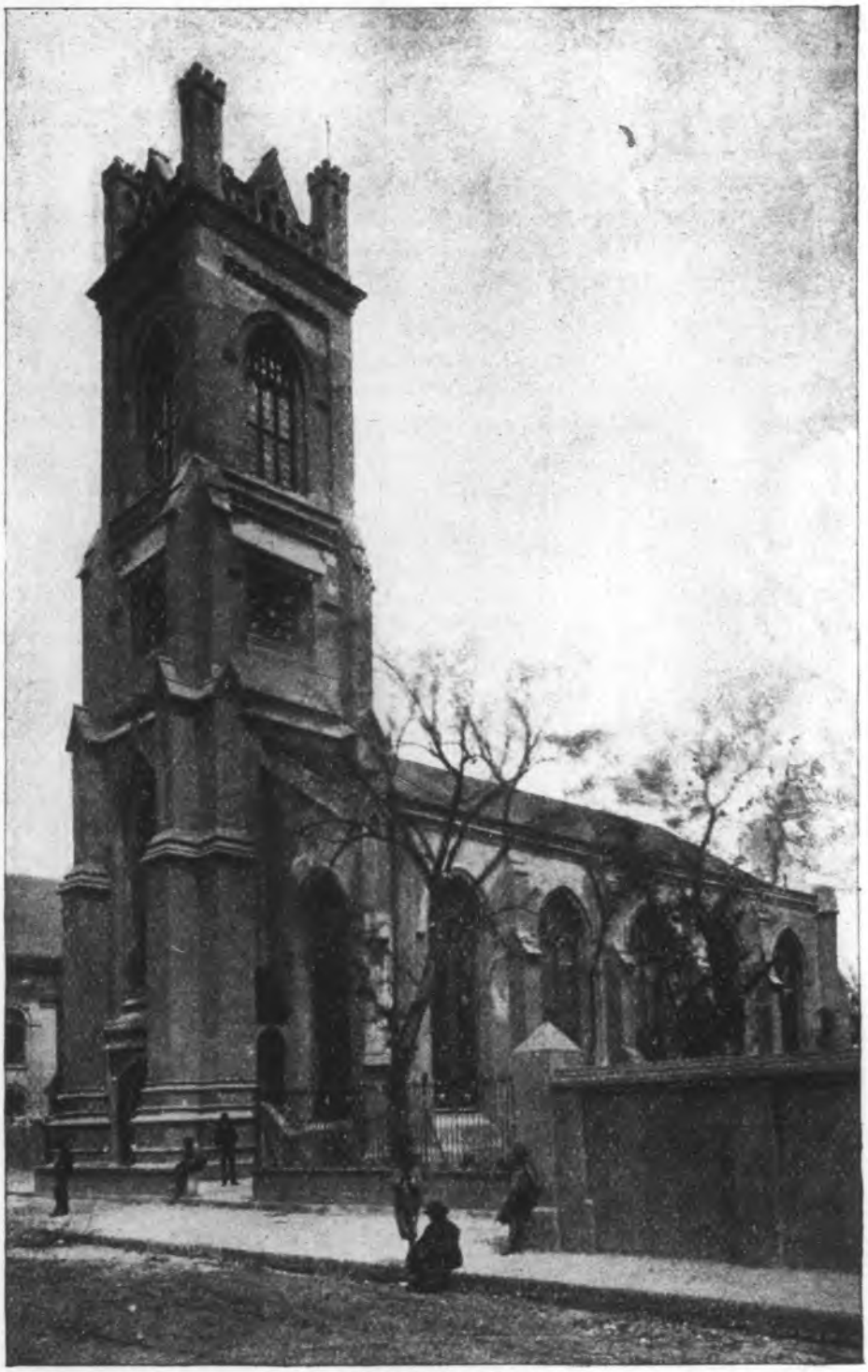
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The Unitarian Church.

"The Porter Academy sprang into existence at the grave of a dead son, October 25, 1867. I was there moved to cease weeping for the dead and do something for the living. I controlled a large Sunday-school room and owned one house, the last of a large estate. I turned one into a school house, the other into an orphanage, beginning with fifty cents in my pocket. Twelve years we continued in those quarters, having bought another house and received a large number of boys, sons of men mostly all killed and all reduced to poverty. Friends at the North and in England helped me. In 1879 Congress passed an Act leasing me the arsenal for an indefinite period, but after expending over $80,000 on the property, an effort was made to get the transfer made in fee. This was done by Congress in 1889. We teach English and higher mathematics, French, German, Latin, Greek, linear drawing and a manual department. Feeling that discipline was essential, I applied for Lieut. Cabaniss, a retired officer, who was detailed by the President, October, 1891, so that this is now a military school under West Point regulations.

"Two thousand boys have been here in the past twenty-five years, staying from two to six years, a few longer. Quite 1200 of these would have been at no school at all, but for my labor. They have been gathered from the sparsely populated country. A very few have paid their expenses. It has been a great beneficiary of the charitable and is still. There are nine male and one female instructors, for our branches are so diversified. I am aiming to fit men for life according to their talents."

THE CHARLESTON FEMALE SEMINARY is an English, French and German boarding and day school, which was founded by Miss E. A. Kelly, the principal, in 1870, "to establish a school for young ladies that should equal the best schools at the North." How well Miss Kelly has accomplished her mission is evidenced by the opinions of prominent educators given herewith:

From Prof. H. E. SHEPHERD, President of College of Charleston:

"It affords me genuine pleasure to commend to the public the Charleston Female Seminary, conducted by Miss E. A. Kelly. My personal observation has enabled me to form an accurate impression of the character of its work, and I am therefore prepared to speak with confidence in regard to its merits. The teaching seems to me stimulating and suggestive, tending to determine 'the will of the pupils to



The Charleston News and Courier Building.

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The Charleston News and Courier Building.

self-activity'— the true ideal in all educational processes. The school appears to be in harmony with the finest educational thought of our time, rapidly adapting itself to the improvements that the most enlightened pedagogic wisdom of our era has developed and applied. It deserves, and has already secured, an enviable renown among institutions for the education of young ladies."

From Rev. A. D. MAYO, D. D., of Boston, Mass:

"I have known Miss E. A. Kelly's school for girls for several years, and was able to become more intimately acquainted with it last spring (1888.)



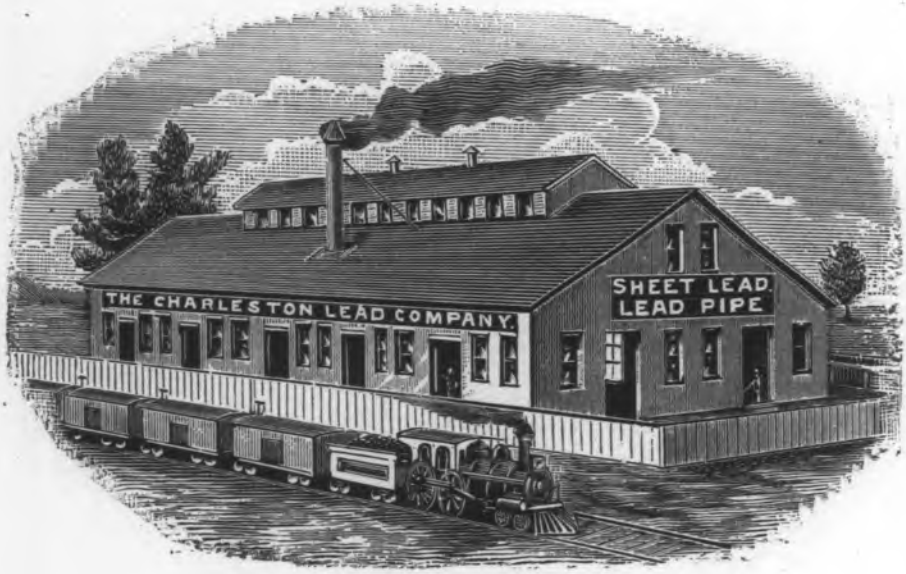
The South Carolina Railway Offices.

"In connection with its excellent home for students, I regard it equal to any in the South, and in the thoroughness and breadth of its teaching, and its broad and genial spirit of discipline, fully up to the best standards of the day.

"Our Northern families spending the winter in Charleston, or desiring to place their daughters in a milder climate, would find in this school a very desirable arrangement, and in the home of Miss Kelly an unusual opportunity for social and higher academical culture."



The Welch & Eason Building, Charleston Agency Crescent Mineral Water.



The Charleston Lead Works.

Miss Kelly is a native of Charleston, with a valuable experience gained by foreign travel. Her summer European vacations are greatly enjoyed by those pupils so fortunate as to be numbered among her companions. The school has been a wonderful success. Pupils are prepared for Vassar, Wellesley, Harvard and other advanced colleges, and every facility is offered for study. Teachers of the languages teach in their own language. There are courses of lectures of scientific and literary subjects during the winter, and there is no institution of learning where all the branches of female education are more carefully taught. This school offers special advantages to Northern young ladies with impaired health who would doubtless be able to follow their studies in this mild climate.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION is in a flourishing condition and has a fine building on King street.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE is at the corner of King and Wentworth streets.

THE CONFEDERATE HOME is on Broad street.

THE CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS makes tri-weekly trips from New York to Charleston and Jacksonville. The steamers are commanded by skillful officers. The staterooms and table are all that could be desired, and the journey is one of almost perfect enjoyment. The Charleston agent of the line is Mr. James E. Edgerton, who will furnish all required information.

Among the important industries of the city is the Charleston Lead Manufactory — the only one south of Baltimore — which is under the management of Mr. W. S. Harrington, who for thirteen years was at the head of one of the largest lead works at the North. Lead pipe and sheet lead are manufactured, and, being situated in the centre of the phosphate industry, it controls an enormous area where both sheet lead and piping are used in large quantities.

The printing establishment of the Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. is one of the most extensive in the South, as is evidenced by the engraving of their building, which tells the whole story.

Messrs. Lucas & Richardson have the only lithographic establishment in the State, and are putting out some fine work. Their printing and binding business is very extensive.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

"SACRA PINUS ESTO."

THE eye of the stranger on first coming to Summerville is struck with the multitude of tall pine trees to be seen in every direction, these are of two species — the long leaf or yellow pine, highly valuable for lumber, and the short leaf, which is of comparatively little value; and it is by these pine forests that the many remarkable cures of throat and lung diseases have been effected. Indeed, this fact has been so frequently and so undeniably established that the residents of Summerville regard the pine trees with a feeling akin to veneration. Stringent laws prohibit the cutting down of these lofty guardians of the public health, and no pine tree can be cut down even in private grounds except by special permission from the town authorities. In view of this high appreciation of the great value of the pine, the city fathers have adopted for the seal of the town a figure of a pine tree surrounded by the appropriate motto, "*Sacra Pinus Esto.*"

Summerville was discovered, so to speak, by neighboring planters, who found while hunting on this ridge of pines, which lies between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers at an elevation of about seventy feet above the sea, a peculiarly soft and balmy atmosphere. Soon after, they built summer hotels here, and from that beginning the place has reached its present extensive proportions, with a population of 3000 people. Although famous for its healthfulness, for a third of a century it had but local reputation until three years ago, when it was telegraphed throughout the world that the physicians then attending the Tuberculosis Congress at Paris had pronounced this to be one of the two best resorts on the earth for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This endorsement of the Parisian Congress caused the people of the town to prepare for the influx of Northern invalids which must surely flock to its life-saving climate, and a beautiful hotel was erected, the PINE FOREST INN, which for comfort and convenience will rank with the best hotels of the South. It was designed by a New York archi-



A Shady Walk in Summerville.

tect, and finished under the supervision of Mr. A. J. Braid, of Summerville. The hotel is situated in the center of an extensive grove of pines and live oaks. It is five stories, and presents an imposing appearance. An elevator, baths, bells, open fires, steam heat, electric bells and lights, an excellent table, attentive service and various amusements are offered its guests. This hotel is owned by Messrs. F. W. and George A. Wagener, two of Charleston's merchant princes, who will spare no expense to make this [one of the most attractive hotels in the country.

Summerville's other hotel, the Bittersohn House, is situated near the station, and is patronized by travelling men, and is filled during the summer with families of Charlestonians. Its shady piazzas and flower garden are noticed in the engraving. There are several excellent boarding houses, the most desirable being those of Miss Annie Toomer and Miss Mary Brownfield.

A short walk from Pine Forest Inn is Pinehurst, the experimental farm of Dr. Charles U. Shepard, comprising 500 acres of land, and is noted as a successful tea farm.

Summerville has the distinction of being the place in America where the initial attempt to raise tea was made, and Dr. Shepard at Pinehurst has succeeded in producing as good a quality of tea as was ever raised in China, India or Japan.

The grounds surrounding the picturesque residences of Pinehurst contain a wealth of roses of the choicest varieties, thousands in number, and a great number of rare foreign plants strange to the general visitor.

No visit to Summerville is complete without a glimpse of Pinehurst.

Though but a short distance from the sea the atmosphere of Summerville is entirely different from that of the coast. The average temperature is somewhat lower than along the sea-board, but the freedom from the cold blasts of winter which are kept off by the lofty pines combine to render the winter climate one of surpassing enjoyment. As a place of residence, Summerville offers peculiar advantages; taxation is low, being only three-quarters of one per cent. on an assessment of two-thirds of the real estate value; personal property is free from taxation.

Regarding the merits of the Summerville climate, LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON says:



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Regarding the merits of the Summerville climate, LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON says:



A Summerville Home.

"What do I think of Summerville? I think it is the earthly paradise. I shall never forget its balmy life-giving air, and the lovely drives through its pine woods, which I am always hoping to take over again. I recall with a sigh of longing, spring days, or winter days that seemed like spring, when I have driven for hours through those balm-breathing forests, never quite ready to turn back and go indoors again.

"I can think of nothing that would be pleasanter than to repeat

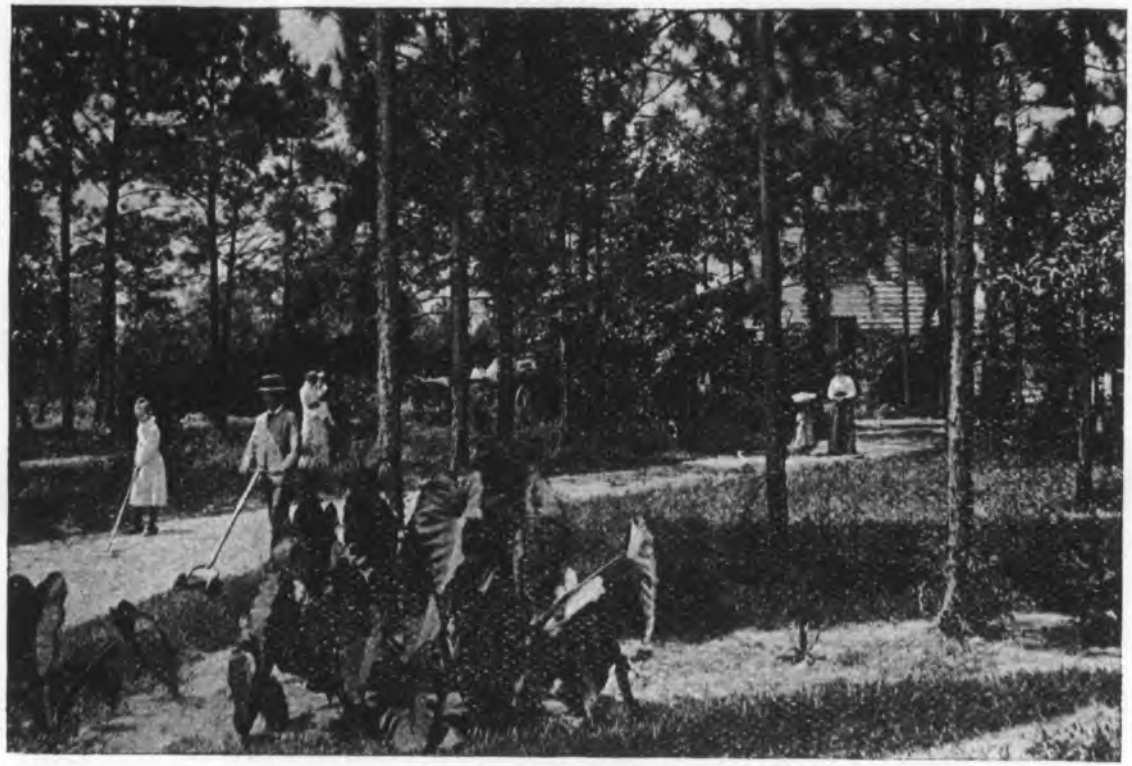


The Bittersohn House.

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Mr. CHARLES H. QUACKENBUSH, of Summerville, says:

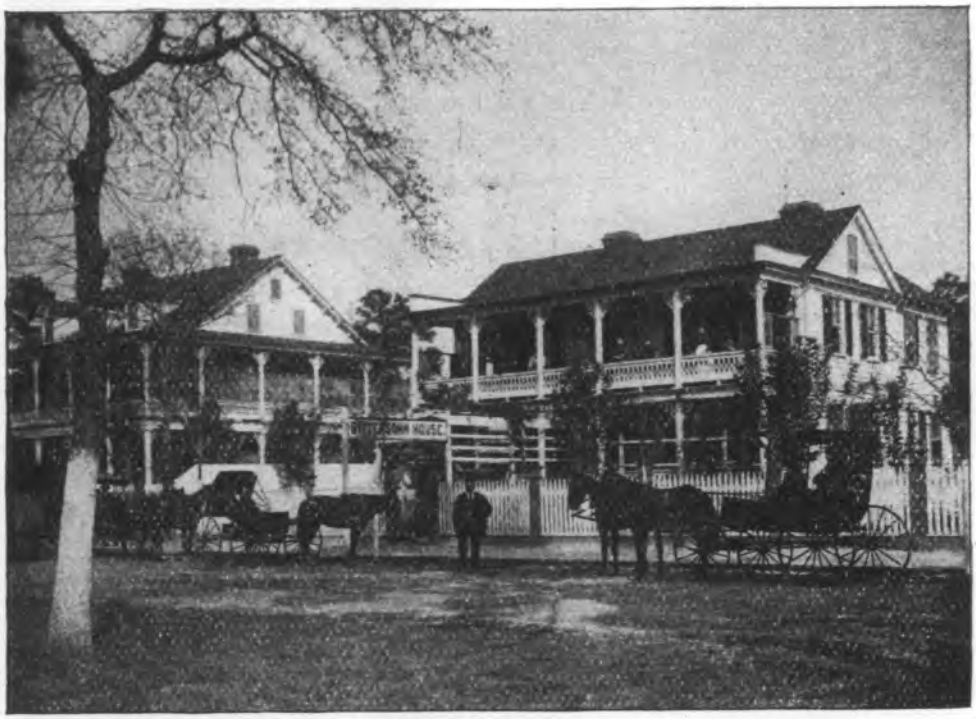
"While a temporary residence has made wonderful improvement in our invalid visitors, and while all who have tried the effects of our climate are loud in its praise, there is yet another fact I would call your attention to, viz., the numerous opportunities presented for profitable investment in real estate loans at eight per cent. interest on



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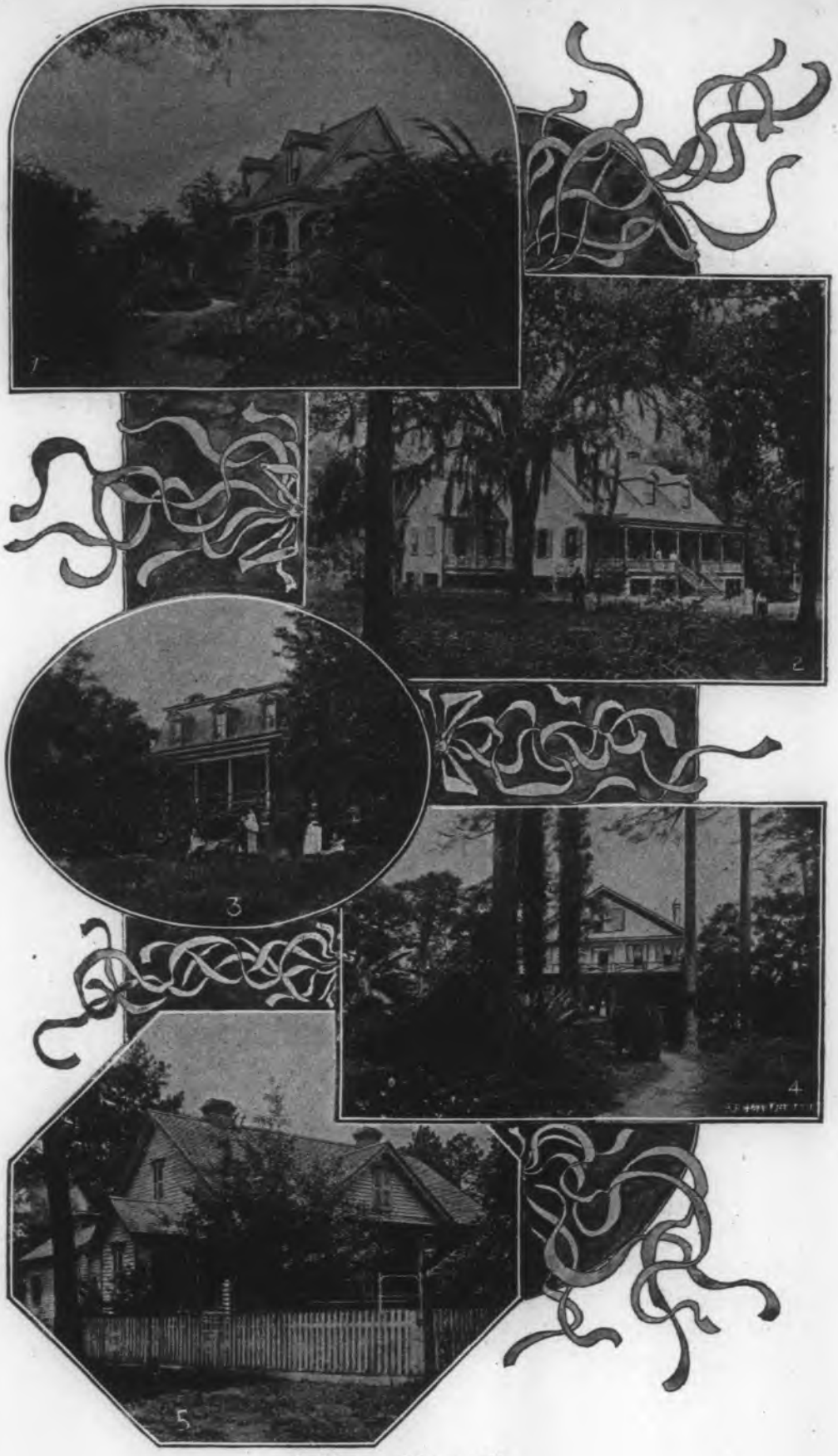


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Residences of Summerville.

good security; in sheep raising, truck farming, the buying of cotton and the manufacture of wooden ware, which are but a few of the opportunities along this line offered to new comers."

Dr. R. A. KINLOCK, of Charleston, says:

"I take great pleasure in stating that I regard the climate of Summerville a most admirable one during the winter and spring months. It is dry, balmy, moderately bracing and well suited for exercise in the open air.

"I have seen great benefit accrue to many persons suffering with bronchial and lung affections. In the incipient stages of such diseases I know of no climate better calculated for the arrest of local irritation and the improvement of the general health."

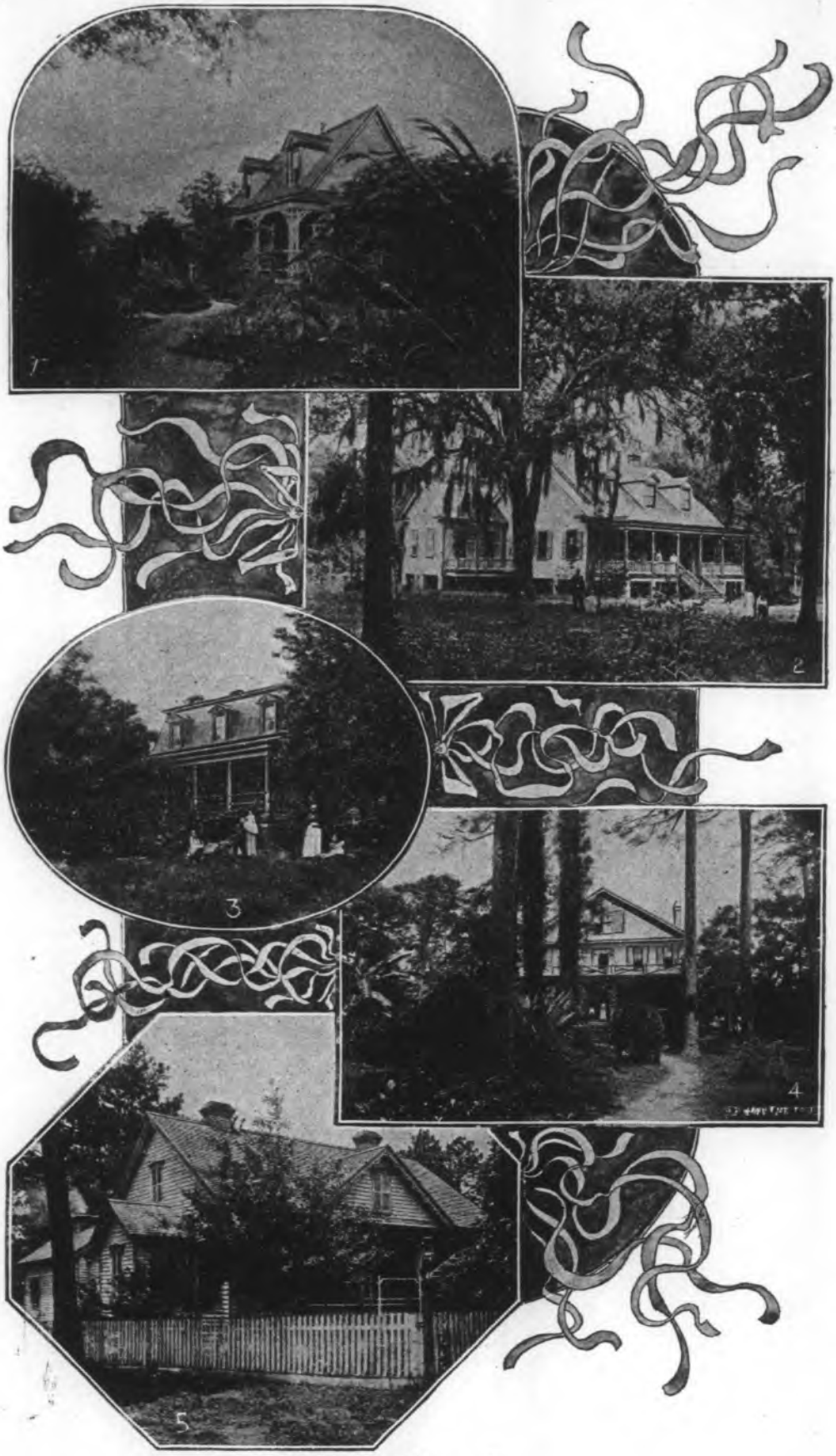
Dr. WINEMAN, a popular druggist, who removed from Jacksonville to Summerville, says:

"One of the most healthy spots on the face of the earth is Summerville. Built on a high, sandy ridge in the midst of a pine grove, its atmosphere braces the invalid and the balmy breezes from the pines have a healing influence on weak lungs. Persons who were thought to be dying from consumption have been restored to health from a residence here. Such a place in any Northern State would have a reputation beyond bounds. At all times it would be well for tourists to bear in mind that for healthfulness, and, consequently, for everything that could inspire hope of relief and cure of the several cases of illness, however cronic, Summerville is a retreat worthy of their attention.

PHILIP WINEMAN, Jr."

Summerville is connected by the ever popular South Carolina Railway with Columbia, Augusta and Charleston, being only twenty-two miles distant from the latter city—a ride of forty minutes with eight daily trains each way, and a low commutation rate. Summerville has excellent churches of different denominations, superior schools, among them the classical and Kindergarten School of Misses Quakenbush and Marshall, and the long established Brownfield Academy conducted by the Misses Brownfield, offering peculiar advantages to that class of young ladies who require a mild climate.

A superior livery stable, telegraph and express service and attractive shops in all lines of business. Its proximity to Charleston adds greatly to its attractiveness as a place of residence, for that city offers amusements and luxuries that are found only in a large city, with places of historic interest that Northern visitors never tire of visiting.



Residences of Summerville.

good security; in sheep raising, truck farming, the buying of cotton and the manufacture of wooden ware, which are but a few of the opportunities along this line offered to new comers."

Dr. R. A. KINLOCK, of Charleston, says:

"I take great pleasure in stating that I regard the climate of Summerville a most admirable one during the winter and spring months. It is dry, balmy, moderately bracing and well suited for exercise in the open air.

"I have seen great benefit accrue to many persons suffering with bronchial and lung affections. In the incipient stages of such diseases I know of no climate better calculated for the arrest of local irritation and the improvement of the general health."

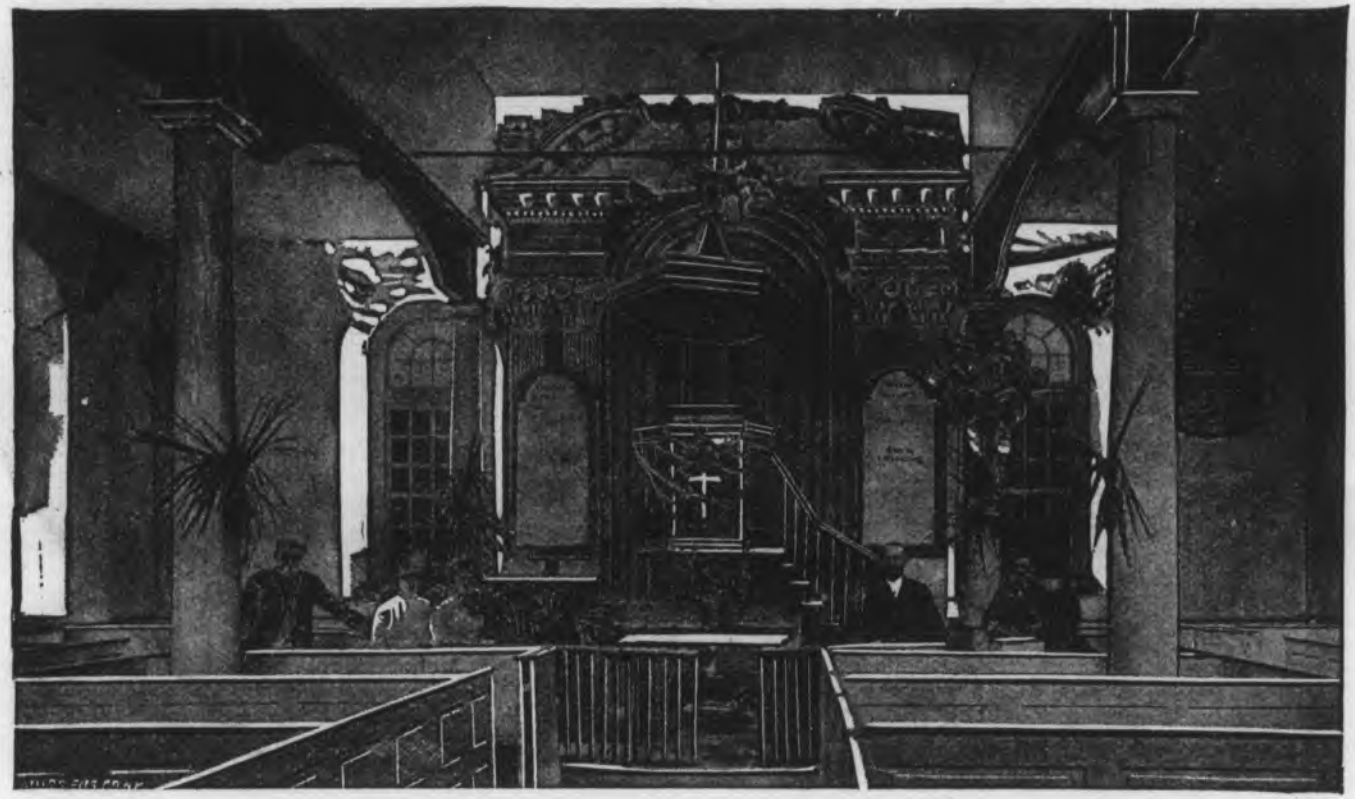
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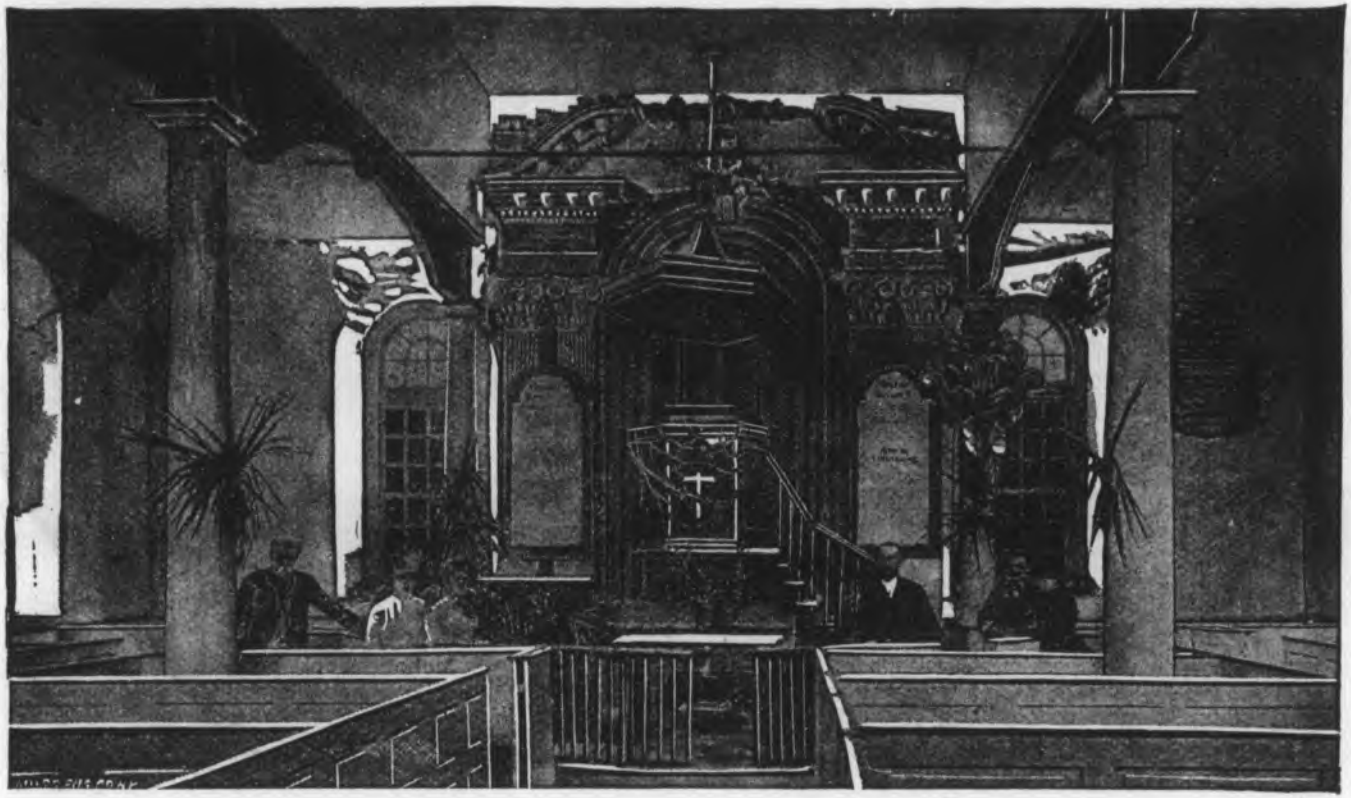
GOOSE CREEK CHURCH, NEAR OTRANTO, ON ATLANTIC COAST LINE (AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE).

A few miles from the town is the beautiful Ashley River, whose charming drives along the banks of that historic stream will be greatly enjoyed. The entire section from the Ashley River on the one side to Goose Creek and Cooper River on the other is dotted with many a ruin of fort, church and dwelling — landmarks of an interesting period in the early history of South Carolina. Five miles south on the main road to Charleston is the site of the dead village of Dorchester. Nothing remains to mark this settlement but the walls of the old "White Meeting House" and the neglected tombs. The following



Interior of Chas. H. Quackenbush's Store at Summerville.

sketch of this church will be read with interest: "In October, 1695, a church was organized in Dorchester, Mass., among the descendants of the emigrants from Plymouth, England, to go to Carolina and spread the Gospel there. October, 1695, Rev. Joseph Lord was ordained in Dorchester, Mass., as pastor of this missionary church. Early in 1696 they selected a site upon the Ashley River, eighteen miles from Charleston, for a settlement, giving the place the name they had left, Dorchester. In 1696 they completed and consecrated their house of worship, known as the 'White Church.' In 1717 the



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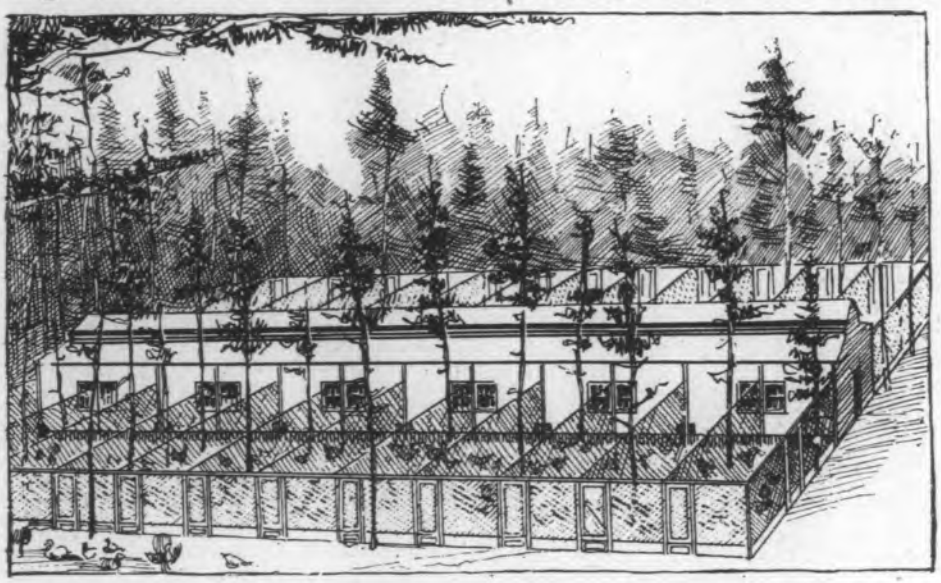


The Churches of Summerville.

town contained 1800 inhabitants (500 whites.) The church was burned by the British in 1781, but was rebuilt in 1794. Occasional services were held in the Dorchester Church until 1862, and since that time the work of decay and ruin have been going on until 1886, when the memorable earthquake of that year completed the destruction."

St. Phillips Church, at Goose Creek, seventeen miles from Charleston, is a classic region, and the old Goose Creek Church is one of the most interesting relics of Colonial times, being one of the oldest churches in the United States.

Among the homes along the Ashley River, once the scenes of great magnificence, is MIDDLETON PLACE, formerly the seat of Arthur



Summerville Poultry Farm, Ross A. Smith, Proprietor.

Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and later, of Hon. Henry Middleton, U. S. Minister to Russia.

Drayton Hall, an imposing brick residence, was built in 1740 after the style of Drayton manor, the family residence in Northamptonshire, England, by John Drayton, whose father came to Carolina with Sir Justice Yeomans in 1671. Drayton Hall was once the headquarters of Cornwallis. It is now owned by Mr. Charles H. Drayton.

A short distance from Drayton Hall, which is twelve miles from Charleston, is "Magnolia on the Ashley," the original site of the Draytons in this country. The buildings are gone, except a cottage;

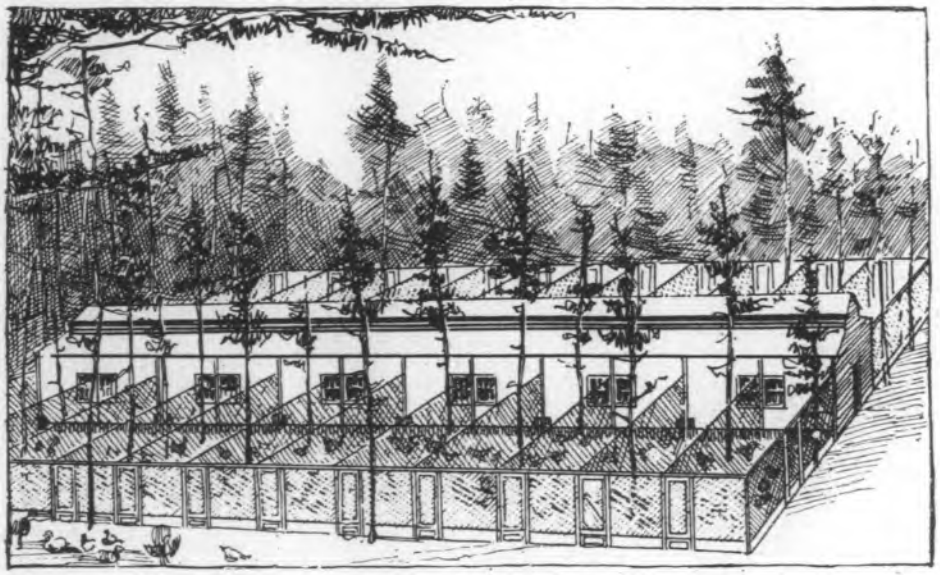


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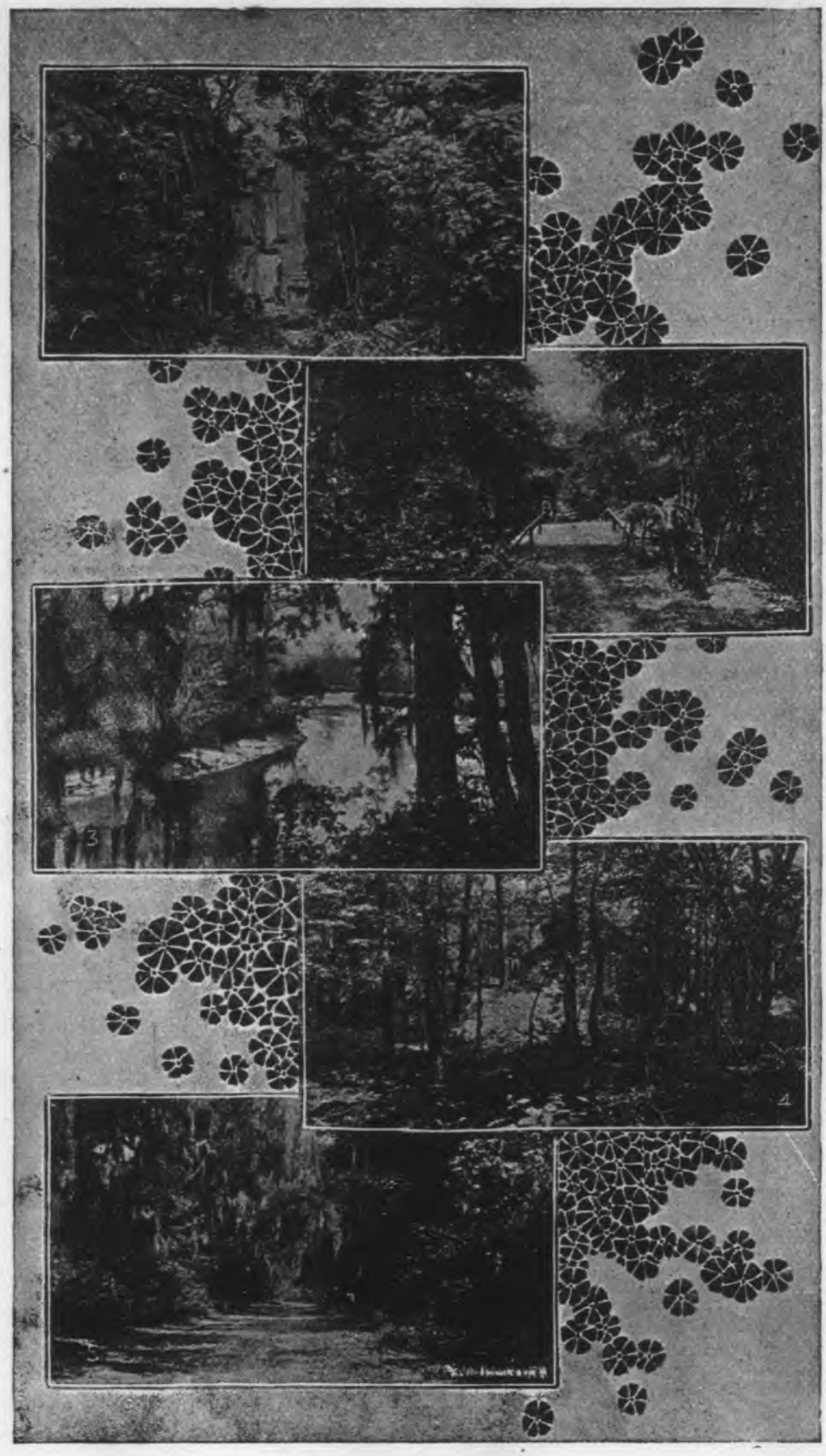


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Scenes Around Summerville.

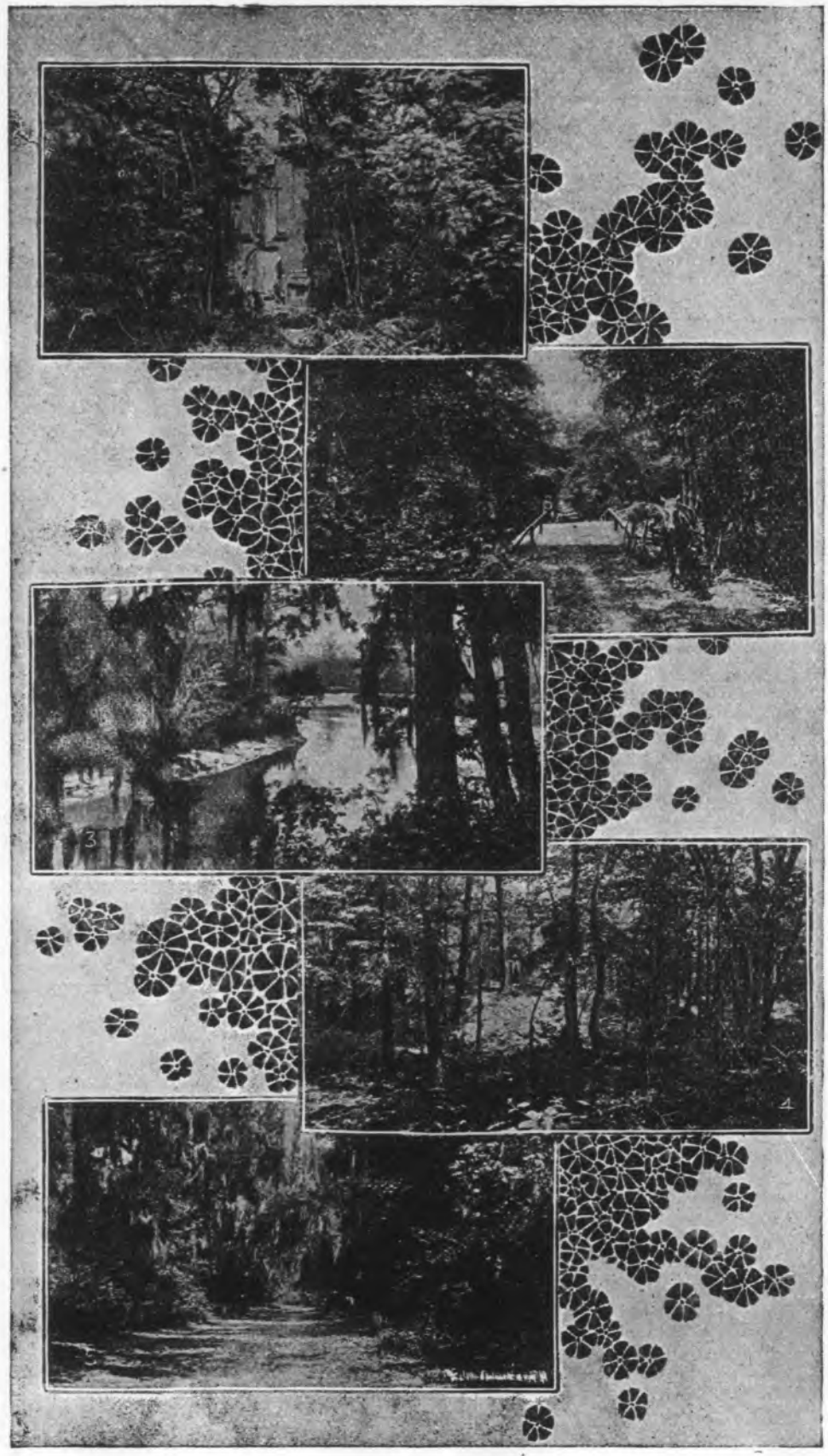
but its famous gardens and lawns, skirted by a magnificent avenue of live oaks, should be visited by every tourist. Besides many rare trees and shrubs there may be seen forests of camilias, many of them twenty feet in height; but the glory of the place is in the gorgeous coloring of the azalias, some of the bushes being twenty feet wide and thirteen feet high — solid masses of blossoms in all shades, from palest pink to deepest crimson.



A Camp in the Pine Woods.

Mrs. Constance Fenimore Cooper in *Harper's Magazine* describes this place as follows:

"It is almost impossible to give a Northerner an idea of the affluence of color in this garden when its flowers are in bloom. Imagine long walks with the moss-draped live oaks overhead, fairy lakes and bridges in the distance, and on each side the great fluffy masses of rose and pink and crimson packed close together, with no green to mar the intensity of their color, rounding out in swelling curves of bloom, down to the turf below, not pausing a few inches above it, and



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showing bare stems or trunk, but spreading over the velvet and trailing out like the rich robes of an empress. Stand on one side and look across the lawn, it is like a mad artist's dream of hues — it is like the Arabian Nights. Eyes that have never had color enough find here a full feast and go away satisfied at last. And with all their gorgeousness the hues are delicately mingled; the magic effect is produced not by unbroken banks of crude reds, but by blended shades, like the rich Oriental patterns of India shawls, which the European designers, with all their efforts, can never imitate. Sometimes in Northern gardens one sees, carefully tended, a little bed of scarlet geraniums all in bloom, or else a mound of verbenas in various shades; imagine these twelve or fifteen feet high, extending in vistas in all directions as far as the eye can reach, and you have a faint idea of the beautiful Spring Garden at Magnolia."

In the Parish of St. James Goose Creek, at the intersection of the Dorchester and Ladson roads, is a spot memorable in the annals of 1776. Off to the right, in a position commanding the approaches from both directions, is a large earth-work fifteen feet in height, surrounded by a deep ditch. This is known as the "William Washington Fort," said to have been built in a single night by the commander with his little band of patriots. This fort is mentioned by Simms as the scene of many a bloody fight.

Tourists will find the South Carolina Railway and connectious a short and direct route from Asheville to Summerville and Charleston, connecting the mountains and the sea coast, running solid trains with Pullman palace buffet cars between those cities, making connection at Charleston for Jacksonville and all points beyond by the magnificent Clyde Steamships and by the Charleston and Savannah Railway.

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Put up in glass only, and warranted to keep for any length of time in any climate

C. W. Henderson, proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel, Greenville, S. C., says: "I was a great sufferer from a serious kidney disease, fearing Bright's disease, but have obtained complete relief by the use of the Crescent Mineral Water, and will gladly answer any enquiries from physicians or others."

Dr. S. Westray Battle, P. A. Surgeon U. S. N., Resident Physician Battery Park Hotel, Ashville, says: "I am using the Crescent water and take pleasure in endorsing it."

Dr. DeWitt Webb, of St. Augustine, Vice-Pres. Florida Medical Society, and Visiting Physician to Alicia Hospital, says: "I regard the Crescent Spring Water as a very valuable remedy in many forms of dyspepsia and diseases of the kidneys, and fully equal to the Poland Water.

H. G. Gilreath, Esq., Greenville, S. C., Says: "My physician, Dr. J. H. Maxwell, prescribed the Crescent Water for a kidney trouble, from which I have been a great sufferer, and I have received such benefit that I earnestly recommend it."

Dr. H. L. Bowker, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says: "This water (the Crescent) will be found beneficial in dispepsia, indigestion, or disarrangement of the digestive organs, and in weakness or disease of the urinary organs, or where the blood is impure from zymotic diseases, improper habits of living, etc."

D. T. Bacot & Co., Druggists, Greenville, S. C., say: "Physicians and invalids are loud in their praise of the Crescent Mineral Water.

J. N. Smith, well known in South Carolina and Georgia, says: "The Crescent Water is curing me of a long-standing kidney trouble and I am better than for ten years. And my wife, for years obliged to take medicine for her liver, has had no occasion for medicine since using the Crescent Water and now feels like a new person."

Leading Physicians and Citizens strengthen the above: "The testimony of J. N. Smith regarding the **wonderful curative effects** of the Crescent Water will be of great value, as no man's word is stronger in Greenville than his." E. F. S. Rowley, M. D., Mayor of Greenville; Jno. H. Maxwell, M. D.; J. W. Earl, M. D.; J. W. Hewell, M. D.; G. T. Swandale, M. D.; C. H. Judson, Treas. Furman University; Frank Hammond, Prest. Peoples' Bank; T. Q. Donaldson, Attorney at Law; all of Greenville, S. C.

Col. E. C. Dugas, Augusta, Ga., says: "I know of wonderful effects of the Crescent Water in kidney affections, and believe it to be the best mineral water in the South."

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ANALYSIS:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Columbia, S. C., Oct. 25, 1888.

TO GREENVILLE OIL MILL, Greenville, S. C.;

Dear Sir,—Your attention is called to the following copy of Fertilizer analysis in which you are interested.

Fertilizer Sample, No. 373. Drawn at Greenville, March 17, 1888.

Analysis No. 1199—Of Greenville Fertilizer.

	p. c.
Soluble Phosphoric Acid	4.48
Reverted	3.77
Available	8.25
Insoluble	1.47
TOTAL	9.72
Nitrogen 2.89 p. c., equivalent to Ammonia	3.51
Potash	2.14
(Equivalent to——p. c. Sulphate of Potash.)	
Moisture	8.40

Relative commercial valuation per ton of 2000 lbs., $22.18.

Respectfully submitted, PHILIP E. CHAZAL, E. M., Chemist.
Very respectfully, A. P. BUTLER, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Analysis Guaranteed on Sacks.

	p. c.
Available Phosphoric Acid	8
Ammonia	2½
Potash	2

GREENVILLE COTTON SEED OIL AND ICE CO.,

GEEENVILLE, S. C.



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In addition to its large circulation in this city, the Gazette goes to most of the Southern cities and also to several at the North.

The SOLE FACT that it is the only DAILY MORNING paper in Asheville or the extended region of WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA, makes it the best advertising medium for all Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Boarding Houses, Real Estate Agents and business men in general.

Its advertising and subscription rates are unusually reasonable.

The ***MOUNTAIN HOME JOURNAL,*** a FIRST-CLASS EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY is run in connection with the Gazette, and has an enormous circulation in the County and throughout Western North Carolina.

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RONALD MacDONALD, B. A., (Oxford), Head Master.

D. W. BISSELL, A. B., (Yale),
P. S. PARKER, (Harvard,) } *Assistant Masters.*

Extract from the address of the Bishop of North Carolina at the Convention of the Diocese, 1891:

"I was much cheered and encouraged by the increasing prosperity of Ravenscroft High School for Boys. Under the wise, able and judicious management of Mr. MacDonald, there has been a constant advance, and now the school has won for itself a very high reputation, and has secured the utmost confidence on the part of those whose sons have been enjoying its privileges. I feel quite sure that no more thorough and admirable school has ever been established in our State, and now its triumphant success seems fully assured. Parents may indeed consider it a high privilege to have their sons surrounded by influences so salutary and elevating, and where the training of mind, body and spirit are alike so constantly regarded. The school will need no further commendation to secure all the pupils who, under our present arrangements, can possibly be accommodated."

Previous testimonial from the Bishop of North Carolina:

"I have much pleasure in commending, very warmly, our Diocesan Institution at Asheville, the Ravenscroft High School for Boys.

"The Head Master, Mr. R. MacDonald, is the son of the distinguished writer, George MacDonald, and came to us with the highest testimonials from some of the best educators in England and our own country. He has fully established the good name which he brought with him, and has proved his eminent fitness for the position which he occupies. Parents can place their sons with him in the assured confidence that they will enjoy the very best scholastic training and instruction, coupled with the additional attraction of a refined Christian home. Our aim is to place this school in the very first rank of educational institutions.

Raleigh, May 1, 1890.

THEODORE B. LYMAN,
Bishop of North Carolina.

Ravenscroft High School for Boys will commence its sixth year, being the fourth under Mr. MacDonald's management, on September 16, 1892. The school owes its existence to the North Carolina Diocesan Conventions in 1886 and 1887, which aimed to supply the general demand for a Diocesan classical school of a high character.

The session of 1891-92 has been highly encouraging to those engaged in the work of this school. The numbers have been higher than ever before, and the finances far more satisfactory than in previous years.

The number of scholars is at present three times as great as the head master found in the school when it first came into his hands in the autumn of 1889. The course set down in the last prospectus has been adhered to with very slight modification. The work done has been satisfactory, the average marks showing a steady rise.

The nucleus of a school library has been formed, the books being chosen by the committee, in which the head master has the right of veto as well as the privilege of suggestion. The intention is to get, without any undue pressure, a sound selection of healthy books into the school and into the favor with the scholars.

The climate of Asheville affords excellent opportunity for spending much time in the open air. This fact is worthy of attention on the part of parents whose sons need a mild and bracing atmosphere.

The school buildings are situated on high and extensive grounds, the property of the Diocese, in the city of Asheville, and thus afford the advantages of perfect healthfulness, charming scenery, and ample grounds for sports.



Hotel Vendome.

COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.

RATES: $2.50 to $4.00 per day.

Sample Rooms and Bath Rooms. Hale's Passenger Elevator.

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Also Proprietor of HUCKINS HOUSE, Texarkana Tex.

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Hot and Cold Water throughout the House.
Bath and Toilets on every Floor.
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	SPRING.	SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.	MEAN YEARLY.
Asheville,	54.8	71.3	55.3	37.2	55.3
Genoa,	52.2	70.3	55.2	34.0	52.7
Turin,	53.7	71.5	53.8	33.5	53.1
Milan,	54.9	72.8	55.9	36.1	54.9
Vienna,	56.2	71.8	54.6	38.7	55.3

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A superb spring, yielding thirty thousand gallons of *pure* water daily, supplies the house.

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A more beneficial method of treatment can not be found for those recuperating from "La Grippe," than that afforded here.

For further particulars address,

MISS EMILIE VAUGHN,
Asheville, N. C.

(*See opposite page.*)

THE

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ST AUGUSTINE,

CENTRALLY LOCATED ON ST. GEORGE STREET, NEAR PLAZA AND POST OFFICE, ON THE HIGHEST GROUND IN THE CITY, WITH FIREPLACES IN NEARLY EVERY ROOM.

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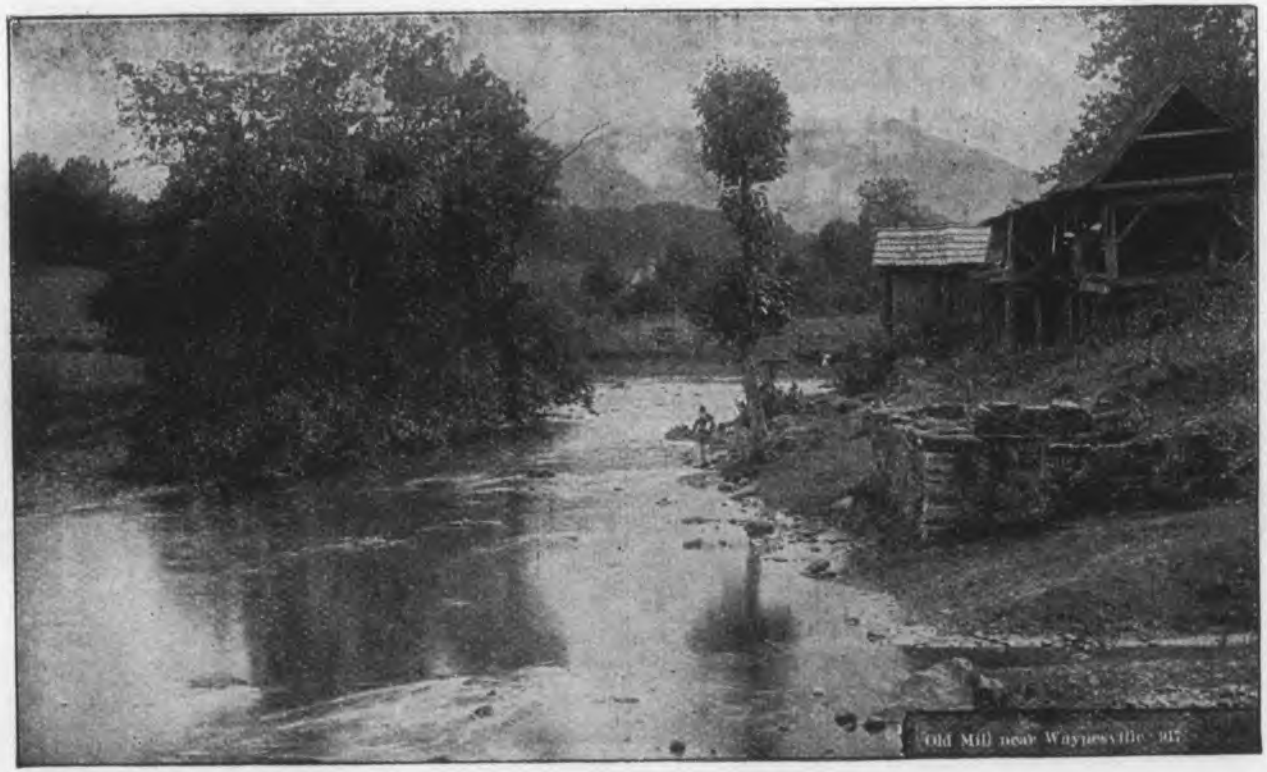
Rates, $3.00 to $4.00 per Day.

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THIS Hotel has been rebuilt, enlarged and elegantly refitted, and has a table second to no house in Florida.

No expense has been spared, and it is the universal expression that it is now one of the finest hotels south of New York city.

The building is in the Queen Anne style, and the space under its cover is over sixty-four thousand square feet, or nearly two acres.



The Old Mill, Western North Carolina Railroad.

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PLUMBER

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NO CHARGE FOR TRANSFER OF BAGGAGE.

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Average winter climate 40° F. Very dry. Protected by Saura-town Mountains from N. E. and W. winds.

Fine quail shooting on the four railroads and turnpikes leading out of town.

Twelve hours to Washington, two routes, double dailies.

Half-way between Florida and East or Northwest.

The place for tourists to stop-off going and coming.

The South is the Bonanza of the the Future. — *Chauncey M. Depew.*

North Carolina is the most beautiful and richest portion of God's earth upon which my vision or my feet have ever rested.— *Hon. W. D. Kelley.*

The new South is enamored of her new work. Her soul is stirred with the breath of a new life. The light of a grander day is falling fair on her face.— *Henry W. Grady.*

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ONLY WHITE PEOPLE SERVED AT OUR COUNTER.

You will never regret becoming a customer at Raysor & Smith's Drug Store; your trade appreciated; *your interest studied.*

Prescriptions filled day or night, by competent apothecaries, and delivered *FREE* to any part of the city.

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I can give you as good work as you can get in any town in the State. I make Copies and Enlargements up to life size from Cards, Cabinets or Tintypes, finished in Crayon, Pastel or Water Colors, with or without frames, as cheap as can be done by any northern copying house. All work guaranteed satisfactory.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It gives me great pleasure to certify that Mr. Hill C. Linthicum, Architect, of Winston, N. C., was the sole architect and superintendent of my new residence on Main Street, just erected in said town. The building is constructed in the most durable and modern style improvements. He showed great judgment in the management of details, excellent taste in design, and took the greatest interest in his work—managing for the best interest of his employer; always ready and prompt to carry out any suggestion.

He has saved me not less than twenty-five per cent. in the cost of my resdence by employing him to make the plans and specifications and receiving the work when done.

I trust that he will meet with a large patronage which he so justly deserves.

PAUL W. CRUTCHFIELD.

September 4, 1891.

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The New Hotel at Tate Spring, Tenn.

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The New Hotel at Tate Spring, Tenn.

TATE SPRING.

THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA.

164 Miles east of Chattanooga, on the M. & C. G. R. R,

A Health and Pleasure Resort, situated in one of the Loveliest Valleys of East Tennessee, environed by Mountains 3,000 Feet High, where Heat, Dust, Mosquitoes, Malaria and Hay Fever are unknown.

THE TATE SPRING HOTEL.

NO expense, labor or trouble will be spared to make visitors comfortable, to secure the accomplishment of the purposes for which they come, and to give them entire satisfaction. THOS. TOMLINSON, the proprietor, has every incentive to the use of all means to maintain and increase the public patronage which has been bestowed on the place so liberally in the past from all the Southern and many of the Northern States. The hotel is kept open for the reception and entertainment of visitors during the entire year, in good condition, offering all the means and amusement and pleasure that are usually found at first-class watering places.

Analysis made in March, 1872, by T. S. ANTESELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in National Medical College, and Chemist to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The water is colorless, transparent, and without deposit of sediment. It has an acid reaction, due to the presence of carbonic acid, which enables it to hold in solution some carbonate of lime, and which is deposited after the water is exposed to the air for some hours. Specific gravity, 100.35-52. Mineral matter in one gallon (U. S.), 272.91 grains, the constitution of which is as follows:

Sulphuric Acid	130.37	Sulphate of Lime	160.66
Lime	81.12	Sulphate of Magnesia	32.91
Magnesia	10.99	Sulphate of Soda	8.50
Iron Peroxide	1.00	Sulphate of Potassa	1.54
Manganese Peroxide (traces)		Chloride of Sodium	40.27
Potash and Soda	5.90	Chloride of Iron	2.99
Chlorine	32.63	Chloride of Manganese	.62
Silica, Soluble	.27	Iodide of Sodium (traces)	
Phosphoric Acid	.71	Phosphate of Lime	1.14
Carbonic Acid	9.90	Carbonate of Lime	21.56
Nitric Acid	.02	Silica	2.70
		Nitric Acid	.02
Total	272.91	Total	272.91

The following certificates and extracts from letters are all genuine, and the original manuscript letters are on file in this office, where they may be seen in full. The water has been put to a strong test. That we do not claim too much for it, the testimony of our friends' experience will prove. Those certificates given prior to 1888 were renewed in writing by the parties in February, 1889, with endorsements stronger than ever before :

A. G. CARR & CO., Durham, N. C., February 15, 1884:
"We take pleasure in stating that, after selling Tate Spring water for twelve months, and observing its effects, we believe it to be very beneficial in diseases of the kidneys, dyspepsia, habitual constipation, and many other diseases. It keeps perfectly, and has gained great popularity in this section."

J. H. IVES, Little Falls, N. Y., March 2, 1885:
"I know of nothing equal to Tate Spring water for dyspepsia or derangement of the stomach. I can recommend it as a pleasant resort for those seeking rest and comfort. I enclose an order for two barrels of water."

ISAAC WALLACE, Statesville, N. C., March 2, 1885:
"My wife and daughter were benefited at Tate Spring last summer, and I take pleasure in recommending it as a health and pleasure resort."

D. D. BABCOCK, Hornellsville, N. Y., March 2, 1885:
"I not only enjoyed my stay at your pleasant and accommodating hotel, but was also greatly benefited by the daily use of the famous 'Tate Epsom Spring.' Too much cannot be said in praise of this natural mineral water as a remedial agency for a large share of the ills of mankind."

REV. J. M. P. OTTS, Talladega, Ala., September 6, 1887:
"I have tried the waters of many other springs, and I am convinced that Tate Spring water is the best in the world for liver and kidney complaints, and for dyspepsia in all its forms. The water retains its medicinal efficacy when shipped in barrels or bottles."

BEN. D. SUTTER, Montgomery, Ala., July 20, 1887:
"Ship me at once two half-barrels and one case of Tate Spring water. It has cured my whole family of dyspepsia and indigestion, and I can recommend it to any one."

JAMES C. KELLOGG, New York City, No. 325 W. 57th Street:
"I consider Tate water to be invaluable in all diseases connected with a failure of nutrition, in dyspepsia, biliousness, anæmia, and many nervous disorders brought on by reflex action."

COL. C. H. HUDSON, Knoxville, Tenn.:
"As a health resort, equal to the best."

COL. J. W. HUMPHREY, Jamestown, N. Y., May 4, 1889:
"Please send me a barrel Tate Spring water. I found a barrel half full of water at one of my neighbors' that I ordered for him three years ago last fall, and it appears as fresh and good as ever."

A. L. KNOWLES, Montgomery, Ala., April 18, 1889:
"In my opinion, Tate Spring is the most delightful and healthful summer resort this country affords. For dyspepsia or indigestion the water is superior to Congress or Hathorn, and for kidney trouble I believe it to be equal to Bethesda or Silurian."

T. B. TREZEVANT, Memphis, Tenn., March 28, 1889:
"I think Tate Spring water the best I have ever tried for indigestion or dyspepsia, and I have tested many other waters. For shipment it is certainly superior to any, retaining its virtues indefinitely, and can be relied on."

JAMES CARTER, Lockport, N. Y., March 22, 1889:
"Your note of March 7 to hand, and with pleasure I reassert that my visit to Tate Spring will always be pleasant for me to remember, because I attribute to it the recovery of my health. When at your spring my weight was 151 pounds. My weight is now 190. I would be glad to visit the Spring now. I would enjoy it much better than when I was there."

GEN. A. M. WEST, Holly Springs, Miss:
"I have for several years been afflicted with torpid liver, indigestion and diseased kidneys accompanied by general nervous prostration. After a trial of the usual remedies, including several of the leading mineral springs in the United States, I am convinced that your spring water is the best remedial agent ever used by me, and for the many chronic diseases incident to the Southern climate, it stands unsurpassed, in my opinion, by any other American waters. It acts positively and directly upon the various secretory organs."

W. P. INMAN, Atlanta, Ga.:
"I do not know of any mineral water preferable to that of Tate Spring for the cure of dyspepsia, digestive and kindred troubles, and its reputation for the cure of such diseases is well sustained."

GEO. BULLEN, of Geo. Bullen & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
"Referring to the quality of Tate Spring water, beg to say that for my complaint it is the most pleasant and effective water I have found anywhere, and you can count on me among your regular patrons for it."

J. J. PHELPS, Canon City, Colorado, February 18, 1884:
"I most cheerfully, heartily and unequivocally recommend Tate Spring as a health resort and its water a cure for dyspepsia. In my judgment it has no superior, if an equal, in the known remedies. I have suffered with that terrible disease more than twenty years, and became unfit for any business and a burden to myself. I was entirely cured by this wonderful water; gained twenty-five pounds during my six weeks' stay at Tate Spring in 1883 and gained ten pound since."

COL. J. E. BROWN. Charlotte, N. C., February 14, 1884:
"In the winter 1882-'83 I had a severe attack of indigestion which prostrated me and would not yield to the best medical treatment. Early in March, 1883, I visited the Tate Spring, and by using its valuable water liberally for five weeks was entirely restored and have had no return of it. I have since used the water at my home and find it valuable"

R. O. SMITH, Olean, N. Y., February 11, 1883:
"I arrived at Tate Spring one year since, afflicted with dyspepsia. After remaining with you twelve days and drinking of the barrel I had shipped home, I have had little of the old trouble since."

J. L. PATTY, Richburg, N. Y., February 14, 1884:
"I can highly recommend Tate Spring water for dyspepsia. I cannot say enough in its praise for what good it has done my wife."

F. M. AIKEN, Bradford, Pa.:
"Having given Tate Spring a trial, I heartily recommend it."

We deliver water at Tate Spring depot at $5.00 per barrel — holding about thirty-three gallons — and at $5.00 per case of one dozen half gallon bottles; twelve gallon carboy, $3.50; half barrels, $3.50. Patrons are advised to take good care of barrels, as they may wish to return them. Bills of lading forwarded to consignee. Persons returning their barrels in good condition to Tate Spring, and prepaying freight on empty barrel, can have them refilled for $4.00, and cases likewise returned, can be refilled for $4.00. Cash should accompany the order. In remitting, send P. O. money order on Tate Spring, Tenn, New York check, or registered letter, to Tate Spring, Tenn. We use good, new, yellow poplar iron-hooped barrels, and keep over 400 ahead of orders. They are thoroughly soaked with same water, but immediately before shipping they are emptied, rinsed and filled with great care from the head of the Spring. The bottles are sealed, with our name stamped on the sealing wax. The water is kept on draught in many towns and cities South, and quite recently agencies have been established in some of the Northern cities. Special contract rates on water to dealers.

All correspondence and orders should be sent to

F. B. & THOMAS TOMLINSON,

TATE SPRING, GRAINGER CO., EAST TENNESSEE.

THE LAND OF THE SKY.

THE IDEAL RESORT.

Health, Pleasure, Rest, Recreation, Comfort, Luxury, Recuperation.

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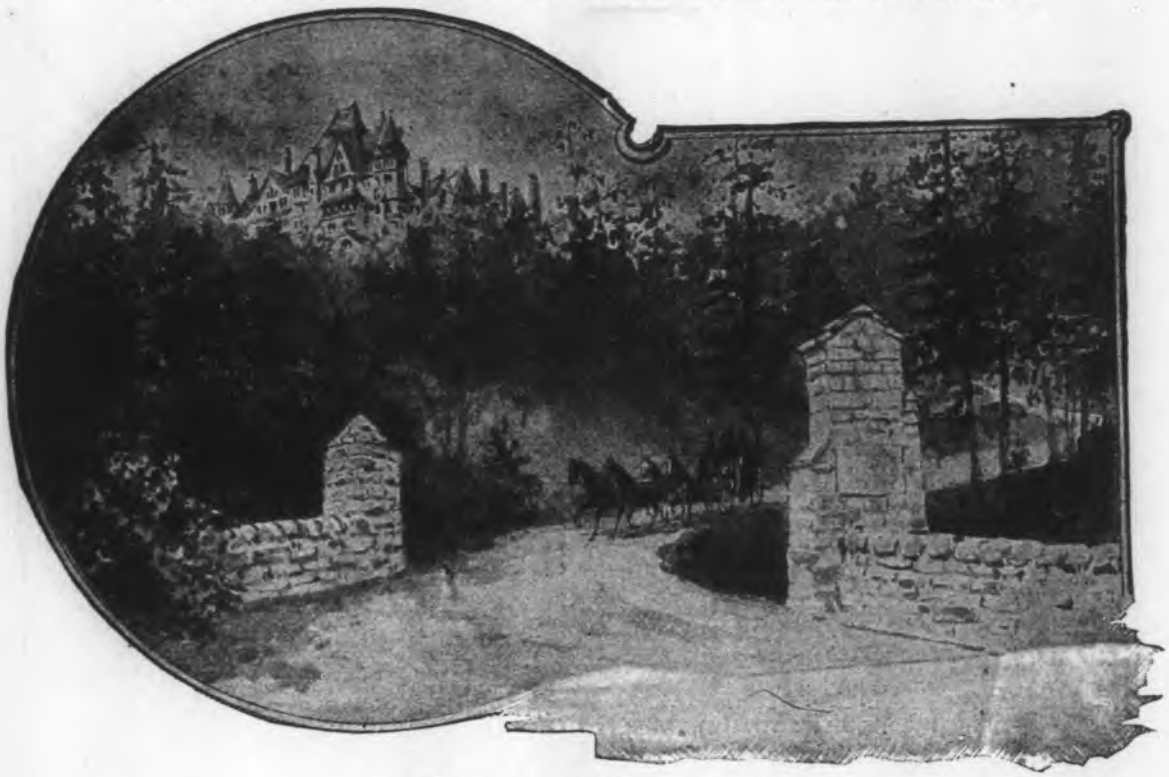
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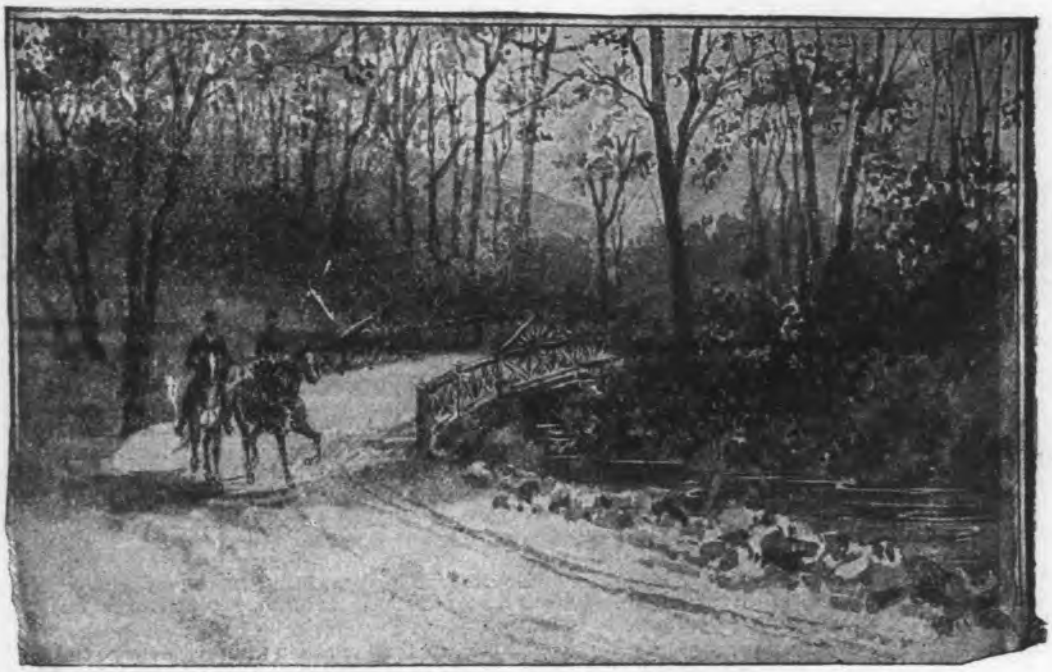
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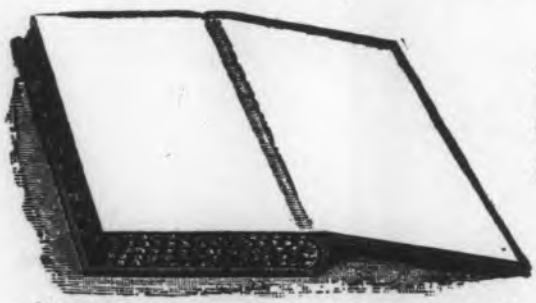
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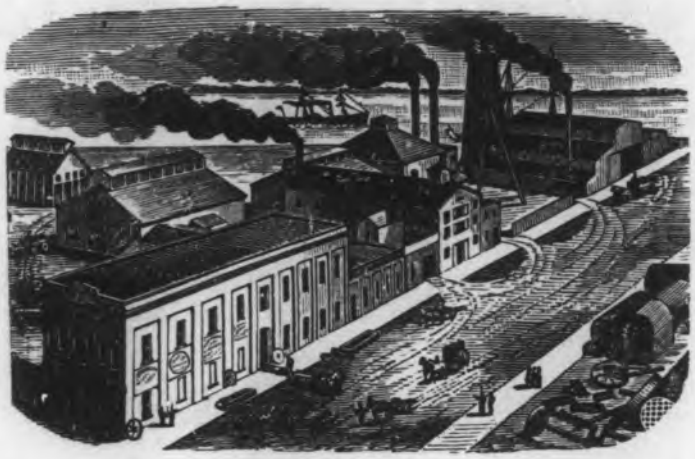


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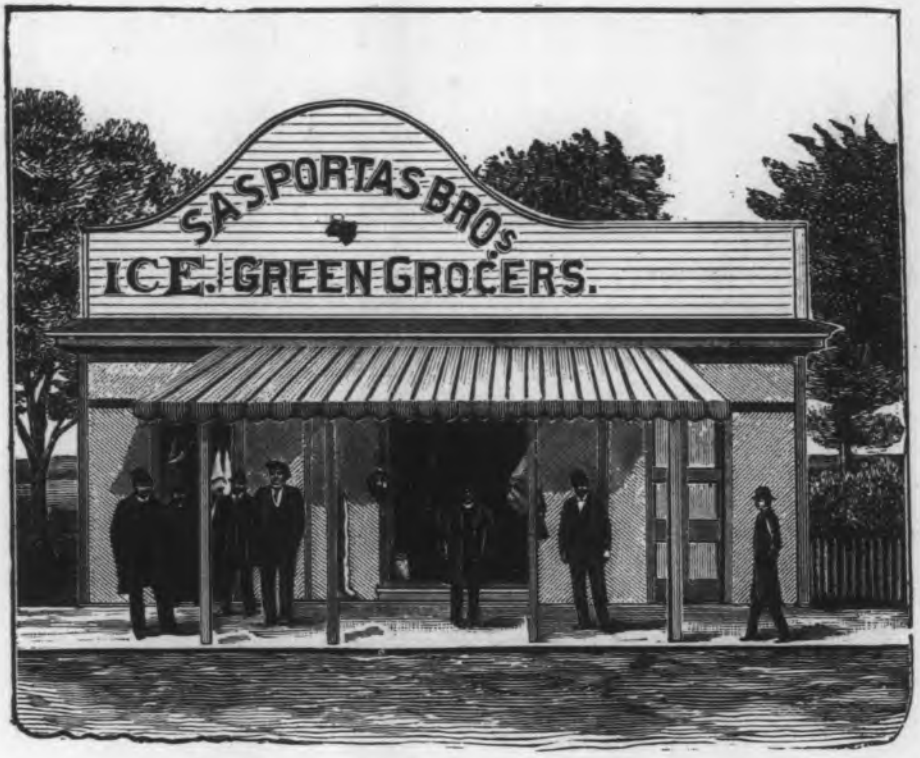
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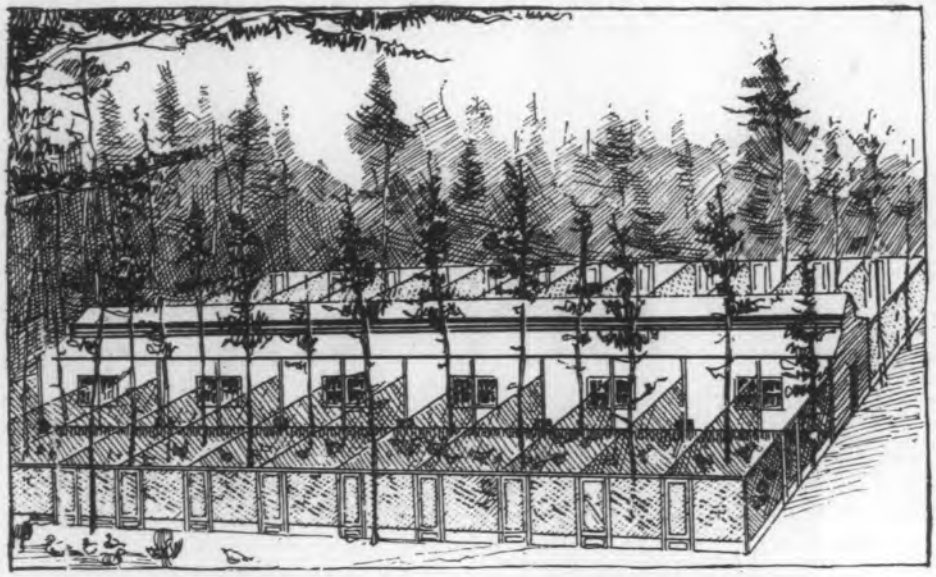
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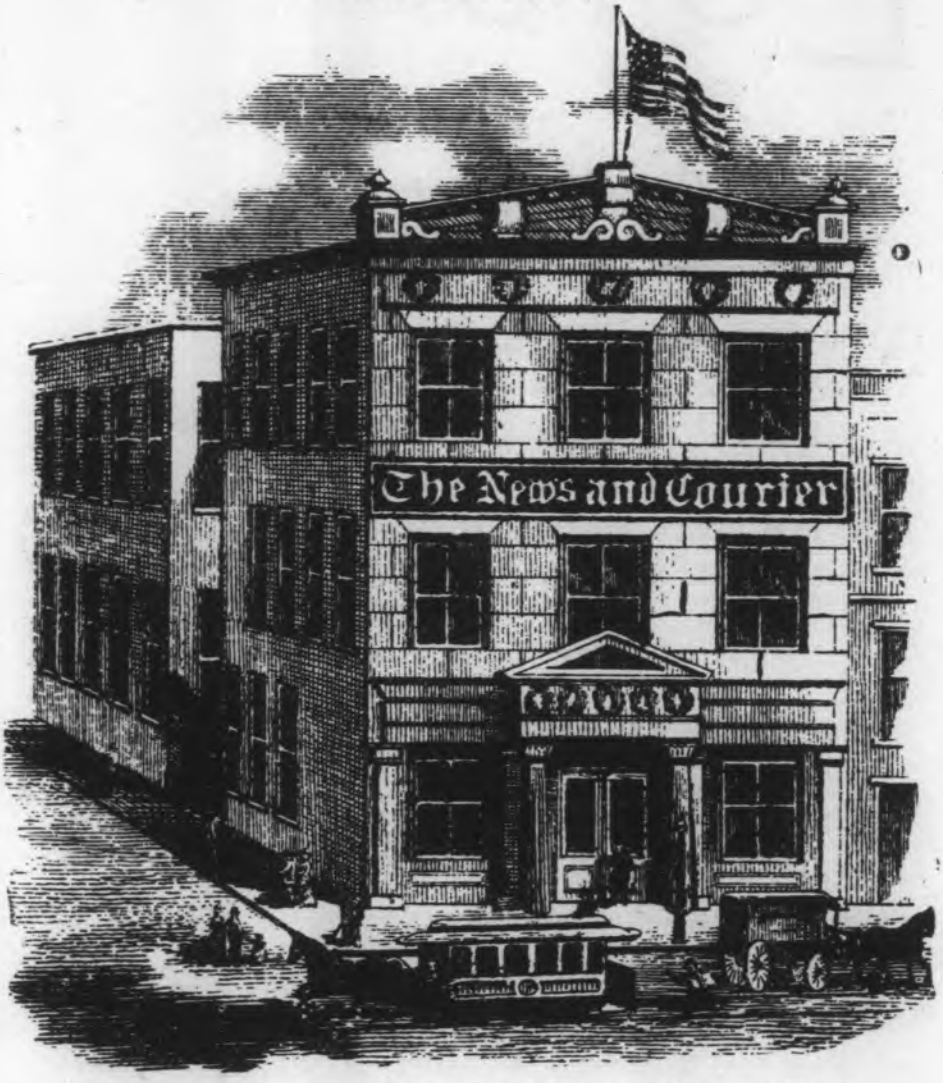
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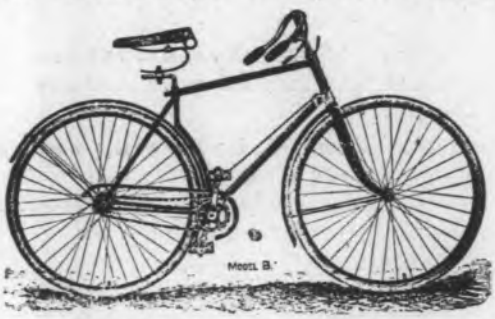


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